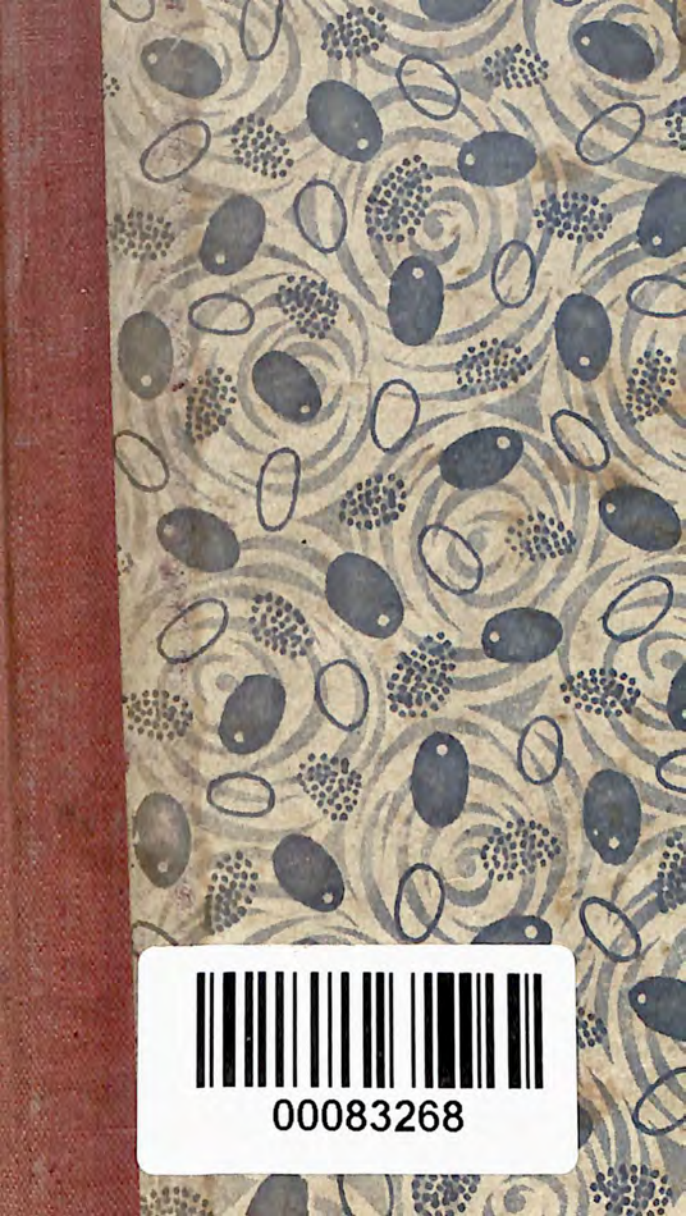

00083268

THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY-400 023.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 16 January, 2016

GEORGE IV.

In the Robes of the Order of the Thistle

Engr. by T. Clerk Edin.r

THE

SCOTS COMPENDIUM:

OR,

POCKET PEERAGE

OF

Scotland.

Including the

DORMANT, ATTAINTED, & EXTINCT TITLES;

with their

DESCENT, MARRIAGE, ISSUE, &c. &c.

To which are added,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND,—SECOND TITLES OF COURTESY,—LIST OF THE SCOTS PEERS SUCCESSIVELY RETURNED TO ALL THE PARLIAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, SINCE THE UNION, TO THE PRESENT TIME,—BARONETS OF NOVA SCOTIA,—AND A LIST OF THE PRESENT SCOTS BARONETS, KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE OR SAINT ANDREW, &c.

Embellished with beautiful Engravings of all their Armorial Bearings, and the Terms used in Heraldry.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. 1.

EDINBURGH:

PUBLISHED BY ALEX. MACREDIE, PETER BROWN, AND WILLIAM HUNTER; AND JAMES DUNCAN, LONDON.

1826.

Sc 5/500
83268

00083268

PREFACE.

It is fashionable, among a certain class of persons, to treat Genealogical Enquiries with contempt, as a pursuit only fit for old women, or the servile admirers of feudal and aristocratic institutions. But this is a great error. Indeed, there are few subjects, in any country of Europe, which require more acuteness, information, and labour, than a complete knowledge of the history of its Nobility; there are few subjects more important to a numerous class of the higher orders of society, as regards their property and interests; and there are few more rich in all the moral elements which confer value and dignity on the study of history: for if nobility of rank has, in some instances, sprung from the darkness and horrors of barbarism, or been the badge of subserviency to power, it has most frequently been the reward of superior talent, of valour, of loyalty, and high atchievement,—of generosity,—of public virtue, and of personal honour. And so long as the contemplation of such qualities

in human nature shall be deemed conducive to the welfare of society, or an incentive to laudable ambition, the history of the Nobles in any civilized country must always be among the studies of the liberal and the enlightened.

The tenth and latest edition of this work was published in the year 1761. Although the number of editions through which it passed within a very short period, afford pretty decisive evidence of the request in which it was originally held, as a cheap and convenient book of reference for the Genealogies of the Scottish Nobility, it is rather remarkable, that, during a space of sixty-four years, it should not have been re-printed,—in as far, at least, as the present Publishers can discover. The only work which has appeared, devoted *exclusively* to the Genealogies of the Scottish Peerage, is the Continuation of Douglas's by Mr Wood, which brings down the succession of the different houses to the year 1810. But the fifteen years which have since elapsed, have made such and so many changes in the state of several noble families, that a still further continuation seemed to be called for; and a re-publication of the older and condensed work, with a continuation to the present time, and corrections, appeared to the Publishers to be desirable, combining all the advantages of succinctness, simplicity, and cheapness, without encroaching on the property or well-merited

character of Mr Wood for research and accuracy. With these views, the present edition of the PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND is now offered to the public.

The continuation from 1761 to the present time, having been completed by an Editor of acknowledged talent, the Publishers, whose main object has been to attain the most perfect accuracy, next submitted the whole to a gentleman who, from his genealogical knowledge and other qualifications, was deemed peculiarly fitted for the revision and completion of the work.

That revision has been carried through with the utmost care and attention. He has consulted the best authorities within his reach; and from the noblemen, or their agents, with whom there was time to communicate, the most polite and obliging answers have been received.

Of the errors noticed since the sheets have been printed, the most material have been annexed in a supplement of Notes and Addenda; comprehending also such changes on different families as have occurred while the work was in the press. Trivial defects may doubtless be discovered by individuals who are well acquainted with the genealogies and arms of different families: and it will afford the publishers the greatest satisfaction to have them pointed out for future correction.

It will be observed, too, that in a few instances, near the beginning of the first volume, there is a *variety* of heraldic terms introduced. As they are, however, mere synonymes of the more approved terms, it is hoped no inconvenience will be felt by the admission of a few words from another nomenclature.

The Publishers have only further to add, that the appearance of these little volumes has been considerably retarded by the complete interruption which was given for many weeks to the printing of them, in consequence of the calamitous fires which took place in the High Street of Edinburgh last winter. The printer's office, indeed, was, for two successive nights, surrounded by the flames; and although it was not destroyed, part of the impression was injured, and a considerable time lost by the necessary removals occasioned by that disaster.

Edinburgh, February 1826.

INDEX TO VOL. I.

Introduction to the History of Scotland, and List of Scottish Kings - 7
Account of the House of Brunswick - 35
Imperial Arms of Great Britain - 44
Description of Charlemagne's Crown - 45
Scheme of Precedence - 51

DUKES.

PRINCE OF WALES, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. 47
Argyll, (Campbell) 105
Atholl, (Murray) 132
Buccleuch, (Scott) 72
Douglas, (Douglas) 120
Lennox, (Lennox) 84
Montrose, (Graham) 140
Gordon, (Gordon) 86
Hamilton, (Hamilton) 52
Queensberry, (Douglas) 94
Roxburgh, (Ker) 151

MARQUISSES.

Annandale, (Johnstone) 169
Lothian, (Ker) 164
Queensberry, (Douglas) 156
Tweeddale, (Hay) 159

EARLS.

Abercorn, (Hamilton) 295
Buchan, (Erskine) 227
Caithness, (Sinclair) 247
Cassillis, (Kennedy) 242
Crawford, (Crawford) 173
Errol, (Hay) 182
Eglinton, (Montgomery) 236
Galloway, (Stewart) 311
Glencairn, (Cunningham) 231
Haddington, (Hamilton) 307
Home, (Home) 270
Kellie, (Erskine) 304
Lauderdale, (Maitland) 320
Linlithgow (Livingston) 265
Loudon, (Campbell) 325
Marischall, (Keith) 191
Mar, (Erskine) 204
Moray, (Stewart) 251
Morton, (Douglas) 220
Nithsdale, (Maxwell) 255
Perth, (Drummond) 275
Rothes, (Leslie) 214
Seaforth, (Mackenzie 315
Strathmore, (Lyon) 289
Sutherland, (Sutherland) 197
Winton, (Seton) 259
Wigton, (Fleming) 285

INTRODUCTION

TO

THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND;

WITH A

LIST OF THE SCOTISH KINGS.

THE origin and early history of nations are generally involved in obscurity. This observation is applicable, not only to those kingdoms whose unacquaintance with learning, and ignorance of the arts of civilized life, might appear to afford sufficient reasons for the fact: but the same remark equally applies to the most illustrious nations, who have made the greatest progress in whatever can contribute to the perfection of civil society, or perpetuate renown among men. No people, either in ancient or in modern times, are more deservedly celebrated than the Romans, whether we consider the rapidity of their conquests, the extent of their empire, and the care taken to preserve their archives; yet, after the most laborious endeavours of illustrious men to investigate their early history, such efforts have been in a great measure unavailing; and it is now candidly admitted, that many portions of the narrative are evidently fabulous. Many causes might be assigned for the remarkable fact, that legendary tales are so interwoven with the accounts of ancient nations, that mere fiction can hardly be distinguished from what is founded in truth; and, after the most indefatigable industry, many

individuals, finding that their efforts were ineffectual, have with reluctance relinquished the task. The principal difficulties to be encountered, are, the remoteness of the time when the first colonies were planted, or settlements made,—an admiration of fable, or of the marvellous, a sentiment which is so agreeable to the mind,—ignorance of letters,—the comparative transitory nature of every method hitherto invented by man of recording events,—some or all of which are not unfrequently combined with the contemptible passions of interest, and vanity in propagating falsehood. The propriety of these observations cannot fail to have occurred to every one tolerably acquainted with the history of Scotland; and they naturally suggest the absolute necessity of proceeding with caution in attempting to give a brief narration of the early transactions of that kingdom.

The most early authentic information we possess respecting Britain, is derived from Roman authors. The grand object of that enterprising people was universal empire. Julius Cæsar, therefore, after having conquered Gaul, invaded this island. It was in his days called *Britain*, which is indeed the name generally employed by foreign writers to denote the whole country. The etymology of this word is quite unknown; and the fanciful, but frivolous speculations of illiterate monks, upon this subject, are altogether unworthy of notice. *Albion* seems to have been the most ancient appellation: and it is deserving of remark that, to this day, the Caledonians call the country which they inhabit, *Albin*. Some are of opinion, that it owes its origin to the whiteness of the mountains covered with snow, while others refer it to their height. Though the latter be the more probable conjecture, it is not unlikely that it originated from part of both.

If it be impossible to fix the derivation of the name of the island, it may be supposed, that to attempt to ascertain who were its first inhabitants would be equally fruitless. Many systems have been devised, but they are the mere invention of their authors, and rest upon no

solid foundation. For ages, the cultivation of letters was unknown in the country; and when a taste for knowledge began to be cherished by a few, the records which they had compiled were either lost or destroyed. The notion entertained by the most reputable historians is, that the first inhabitants of the British isles emigrated either from Gaul, Spain, or Germany, or rather from these three countries, at different times, and at distant intervals. According to Cæsar, the Gauls had no written laws, nor had they committed to writing the manner in which their sacred rites ought to be observed. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that they had any records relating to the history of their nation. There is no writer of the ancient history of Spain; and Germany was, if possible, in a more barbarous state. It is not to be wondered at then, if, when Cæsar visited the Britons, they had no documents respecting their ancient history. He describes the inhabitants of the coast as a very uncivilized race, and those in the interior are represented as still more savage.

Three nations possessed the whole island in ancient times, the Britons, the Scots, and the Picts. Cæsar, as has been mentioned already, is the first who takes notice of the Britons, and he considers the inhabitants of the interior parts of the country as the natives or Aborigines by whom it was first peopled; from which it is probable, that he had not been able to obtain any certain information respecting their first arrival in Britain. A colony from Spain seems to have taken first possession of Ireland, and, from what cause it is now impossible to say, were universally called Scots. These probably effected a landing in Albion, and carried their name along with them. The Picts derived their name from painting their bodies, or marking them with scars, in order to render their appearance more formidable in battle; it was not assumed by themselves, but given to them by the Romans.

From this very brief sketch, it will appear how little dependence can be placed upon those authors who have

composed the ancient history of Scotland. It is therefore necessary to caution the reader not to imagine that there is any evidence for the very existence of many of the Scotish kings who are mentioned in the following catalogue. In compliance, however, with the common practice of almost all the writers of the Annals of Scotland, the names of those monarchs (whether fictitious or not) are here inserted; and after being thus warned, it is not likely that they can have a tendency to mislead any one.

1. FERGUS began his reign three hundred and thirty years before the Christian æra.
2. Feritharis.
3. Mainus.
4. Dornadilla.
5. Nothatus.
6. Rutherus.
7. Reutha.
8. Thereus.
9. Josina.
10. Finnanus.
11. Durstus.
12. Evenus I.
13. Gillus, A Bastard.
14. Evenus II.
15. Elderus.
16. Evenus III.
17. Metellanus.
18. Caractacus.
19. Corbredus I.
20. Dardanus.
21. Corbredus II. surnamed Galdus.
22. Luctacus.
23. Mogaldus.
24. Conarus.
25. Ethodius I.
26. Satrael.
27. Donald I.
28. Ethodius II.
29. Athirco.
30. Nathalocus.
31. Findochus.
32. Donald II.
33. Donald III.
34. Crathlinthus.
35. Fincomarchus.
36. Romachus.
37. Angusianus.
38. Fethelmachus.
39. Eugene I.
40. Fergus II.
41. Eugene II.
42. Dongardus.
43. Constantine I.
44. Congallus.
45. Goranus.
46. Eugene III.
47. Congallus II.
48. Kinnatellus.
49. Aidanus.
50. Kenneth I.
51. Eugene IV.
52. Ferchard I.
53. Donald IV.
54. Ferchard II.

55. Malduin.
56. Eugene V.
57. Eugene VI.
58. Amberkelèthus.
59. Eugene VII.
60. Mordachus.
61. Etsinus.
62. Eugene VIII.
63. Fergus III.
64. Salvathius.
65. Achaius.
66. Congallus III.
67. Dongallus.
68. Alpinus.
69. Kenneth II.
70. Donald V.
71. Constantine II.
72. Ethus.
73. Gregory.
74. Donald VI.
75. Constantine III.
76. Malcolm I.
77. Indulfus.
78. Duffus.
79. Culenus.
80. Kenneth III.
81. Constantine IV. surnamed the Bald.
82. Grimus.

83. MALCOLM II. ascended the throne A. D. 1005, was assassinated at the age of eighty years, after having reigned thirty.

84. DUNCAN I. began to reign A. D. 1033, and was murdered by Macbeth in 1039.

85. MACBETH usurped the throne, and having reigned seventeen years was slain at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, on the 5th December 1056.

86. MALCOLM III. was proclaimed King, and crowned at Scone. He was killed at the siege of Alnwick, on 19th November 1093.

87. DONALD VII. commonly called Donald Bane, the brother of Malcolm, seized the throne, but was expelled in 1094, by

88. DUNCAN II. a natural son of Malcolm, who was crowned at Scone; but his reign was of very short duration, for he was assassinated by Donald Bane, who in his turn was dethroned by Edgar, and, having ordered his eyes to be put out, he condemned him to perpetual imprisonment.

89. EDGAR, son of Malcolm III. reigned nine years, and died on the 8th of January 1106.

90. ALEXANDER I. surnamed *the fierce*, from the impetuosity of his temper, succeeded his brother Edgar, and, after a reign of seventeen years, died in 1124.

91. DAVID I. sixth son of Malcolm III. and brother to Alexander, was crowned at Scone. He married Mathilda daughter of the Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, by whom he had a son, Henry, who died at Kelso in 1152. David built the abbeys of Holyrood-house, Kelso, Jedburgh, Melrose, Newbottle, Dundrum, Cambuskenneth, Kinloss, and Dunfermline in Scotland; also Holme in Cumberland, and two religious houses upon Tyne. He erected the bishopricks of Ross, Brechin, Dunblane, and Dunkeld. He was buried at Dunfermline, having reigned twenty-nine years.

92. MALCOLM IV. surnamed *the Maiden*, was David's grandson, and crowned at Scone in the fourteenth year of his age. He died in 1165.

93. WILLIAM, Malcolm's brother, succeeded to the throne. At the siege of Alnwick he was taken prisoner. He effected his liberation by paying homage to Henry II. King of England, acknowledging that he held the kingdom of Scotland as a fief of the English crown. He died in the year 1214, and the forty-ninth of his reign. The *lion rampant* first appears on his seal. It is probable that, from this circumstance, he received the appellation of *the lion*.

94. ALEXANDER II. the son of William, at his accession was only sixteen years old. He was crowned at Scone, and having reigned thirty-five years, died in 1249, leaving as his successor his son,

95. ALEXANDER III. who was crowned at Scone in the ninth year of his age. He married Margaret, eldest daughter to Henry III. King of England. His death was occasioned by his horse rushing down the black rock near to Kinghorn. This happened in the year 1285, having reigned thirty-seven years. His daughter Margaret had married Eric King of Norway, and their daughter Margaret was recognized as heiress to the kingdom of Scotland. But by reason of her minority, and residing abroad, six regents were appointed. The young queen died, and, leaving no heir to the throne, various competitors appeared, the chief of whom were John

Baliol and Robert Bruce. Both Baliol and Bruce founded their title to the crown upon being descendants of David Earl of Huntingdon, younger brother to William King of Scots, (vid. 95.) Margaret, the *eldest* daughter of Earl David, was married to Alan Earl of Galloway, whose eldest daughter Dornagilla married Sir John Baliol grandfather to Baliol. He claimed, therefore, in right of his mother, to be the nearest heir of line to the crown. On the other hand, Isabella, the *second* daughter of Earl David was married to Thomas Earl of Carrick, whose only daughter Martha married Robert Bruce, and by him had a son, the competitor for the crown. It does not admit of a doubt that, according to the rules of descent now established, Baliol had the preferable title; but the question at issue was, in those days, considered as intricate; and besides, from the decision of the point being referred to Edward I. King of England, it became involved in difficulties which did not proceed from the original complicated nature of the cause. It very soon appeared, that the person chosen to be arbitrator had no intention of adjudging the crown to any one who would not acknowledge his superiority, or that he held it as a fief of the king of England. The power and influence of both competitors were also very great, and the Scotish nation was much divided. Bruce was by far the more popular candidate; but when Edward found that Baliol was more compliant, and more likely to agree to the degrading terms upon which he was determined to confer the crown, he preferred Baliol. He was accordingly declared King of Scots, exactly six years and nine months from the death of Alexander.

96. JOHN BALIOL was crowned at Scone in 1292, and at first discovered the greatest inclination to submit to the humiliating conditions upon which he had received his preferment from Edward. But the homage he was compelled to pay being very unpopular in Scotland, because it amounted to a renunciation of the independence of the monarchy, he resolved to free himself from

the state of vassalage in which he was placed. Upon the commencement of a war between England and France, the Scots entered into an alliance with the French, and invaded Cumberland. Edward in his turn carried the war into Scotland, and obliged Baliol to surrender his crown. This he did at Montrose in 1296, being the fourth year of his reign. Edward carried him to London, and put him in prison; but at the intercession of the Pope, who promised that he would create no disturbance in Scotland, he was sent to France, and his son retained as a hostage. Edward sent the chair, on which the Scottish Kings were wont to be crowned, to Westminster, where it still remains.

97. ROBERT I.—Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, renouncing his allegiance to Edward, was crowned at Scone in 1306; but the Earl of Pembroke being sent against him, he was defeated in several battles, and fled to the Western Isles. Two of his brothers, Alexander and Thomas, were beheaded, the Earl of Athol was hanged, the Countess of Buchan put in a cage, and many others were imprisoned. Edward Bruce, another brother of Robert, being sent into Ireland, to conquer that country from King Edward II. made such progress as to be crowned; but after having been in Ireland about three years, he was killed in battle at Dundalk by the English, who routed his army, and repossessed all the strong towns in that kingdom. This happened after Robert had got quiet possession of the crown of Scotland.

Robert, returning from the Isles, defeated the English in various engagements, (Edward I. being still alive,) and finally vanquished Edward II. (in the celebrated field of Bannockburn,) at the head of an army consisting, agreeably to some historians, of above 200,000 men, commanded by the first generals of the age. Nearly 100,000 men are said to have fallen in this battle; while the Scotish army did not much exceed 30,000, of whom not above 4000 were slain. Robert, after this, reigned in peace for twenty-four years, dreaded by his

enemies, and esteemed the most renowned prince in Europe. Dying on the ninth of July 1329, his body was buried in Dunfermline; but his heart, according to his desire, was carried to Jerusalem, and buried near the Holy Sepulchre.

He married Isabella, daughter to Donald Earl of Mar, and by her had a daughter named Margery, who married Walter Stewart, Lord High-steward of Scotland, father of King Robert II., and after the death of Queen Isabella, Robert I. married Elizabeth daughter to Richard de Burgo, or Bourk, Earl of Ulster in Ireland, the mother of David II. and two daughters. Maud died young, but Margaret the eldest was married to the Earl of Sutherland, and by him had a son.

98. DAVID II. the son of Robert I. by Elizabeth his second wife, being but eight years of age at his father's death, Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, was appointed regent of Scotland by King Robert's will. Edward Baliol, the son of John, assisted by Edward III. of England, laid claim to the kingdom of Scotland, having stipulated, as his father had done, to acknowledge the King of England his superior, and, after gaining the battle of Duplin, was crowned at Scone in 1332.

Upon this, David retired into France, leaving Robert Stewart to be regent, but Edward advancing to Berwick with an army, the regent met him at Halidon, and was defeated in a bloody battle in 1333.

99. EDWARD BALIOL having obtained the crown, as before observed, the friends of David sent William Earl of Douglas, ambassador to France, to David, who was there protected by Philip king of that realm, to bring him over to take possession of his kingdom; and he and his queen arriving in Scotland, Baliol retired into England, being deserted by the Scots.

While Edward III. was in France, David entered England, where he was unfortunately defeated and taken prisoner in the battle of Nevil's Cross, near Durham, and remained in captivity till 1357, when having agreed

to pay 100,000 merks Sterling for his ransom, he left twenty hostages for the payment thereof in nine years, and returned to Scotland, where, after reigning 39 years, he died in 1570, without issue, and was buried in Holyrood Abbey.

100. ROBERT II.—To King David II. succeeded Robert II. his nephew, the son of his sister Margery by Walter the High-steward of Scotland, as before mentioned, which Robert was proclaimed in 1370, on the death of his uncle, his uncle being then 57 years of age, and was descended from Duffus King of Scotland, taking the surname of Stewart, upon the following occasion.

Duffus, the 78th king of Scotland, being murdered, left a son named Grimus, who was the 82d king of Scotland, and a daughter, who was married to the Thane of Lochaber. Grimus having reigned nine years, and dying without issue, the crown came to Malcolm II. by the laws made in the reign of Kenneth III; and the sister of Grimus being married to the Thane of Lochaber, by him had a son named Banquo, who was general of the army, and general-receiver of the king's revenue of the whole realm in the reign of Duncan I. Duncan being a mild prince, was obliged to make his kinsman, Macbeth, his viceroy. Macbeth having murdered Duncan and Banquo, because the latter pretended to understand by sorceries that his issue should enjoy the crown of Scotland, Fleance, the son of Banquo, (to avoid the like fate, which threatened all his race,) fled into North Wales, where he married a Daughter of Griffith ap Lewellin, the prince of that country, and by her had a son, named Walter, who returned to Scotland after the death of the tyrant Macbeth and the restoration of King Malcolm III. Malcolm, for his valour and good conduct against the rebels in Galloway, (besides his being the nearest branch of the royal family,) created him Seneschal, or Lord High-steward of Scotland; so that from the name of his high office is derived the royal surname of STEWART.

This Walter had a son named Alan, who succeeded

him, and was father of another Walter, who had two sons, Alexander, and Robert, the founder of the family of Lennox.

Alexander, who succeeded his father in the office of High-steward, had a son named John, who was father of Walter, which Walter Stewart marrying Margery, daughter to King Robert Bruce, that king, after the death of his son King David, (he failing issue,) settled the crown on their issue; so that ROBERT, the son of Walter Stewart and Margery Bruce succeeded, and was crowned at Scone the 25th of March 1370, and was the hundredth King of Scotland, and the first of the name of Stewart.

This King Robert II. married, first, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Adam Mure of Abercorn, and by her had three sons and three daughters; and after the death of Elizabeth Mure, or More, he marrying Euphame, the daughter of Hugh Earl of Ross, by her had two sons, all which were born before he came to the crown.

Of the daughters by Elizabeth Mure, the eldest was married to William Earl of Douglas; the second to John Dunbar Earl of Murray; and the third to John Lord Glamis; and of the sons, John the eldest, after his father's coronation, was created Earl of Carrick and Prince of Scotland; Robert, the second, was Earl of Monteith and Fife; and Alexander was Earl of Buchan and Lord of Badenoch: and of the sons by the second marriage, Walter, the eldest, was created Earl of Atholl and Lord of Brechin, and David was Earl of Strathern.

John Earl of Carrick married Annabella, daughter to Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, and by her, in 1376, had a son named David, and afterwards two more, which were John and James; and on the 19th of April 1390, King Robert dying at his castle of Dundonald, in the 75th year of his age, and in the 19th of his reign, was buried in the abbey of Scone, and John Earl of Carrick, his eldest son, succeeded him; but in consideration that the kings of France and England of that name had been unfortunate, the nobility convened at Perth, and

changed the Earl's name from John, and proclaimed him by the name of Robert III.

101. ROBERT III. was crowned at Scone on the 15th of August 1390, and in the 7th year of his reign he called a parliament at Perth, where he created David his eldest son Duke of Rothsay, (he being the first that was created in Scotland,) and his brother Robert, Earl of Fife and Monteith, he created Duke of Albany; ordaining, at the same time, that these titles should always be given to the King's eldest son and his second brother.

Robert, being a prince of a mild and timid disposition, left the government to the care of his brother the Duke of Albany, who, ambitious of placing his own family on the Scotish throne, determined to sacrifice his brother's sons David and James. The former (who had married Marjory, daughter to Archibald Earl of Douglas) was starved at Falkland in the year 1402, and died without issue. Though King Robert suspected who was the author of this foul murder, he had not the courage, or rather the power, to punish him, but took care to secure Prince James, and for that end resolved to send him to France.

The young Prince, sailing along the English coast, was so sea sick that he resolved to land, but had no sooner set foot on shore than he was arrested, and carried to King Henry IV. who committed him to the tower.

Upon this Robert died of grief, in 1406, in the 58th year of his age, and the 16th of his reign, and was buried at Paisley, and the Duke of Albany continued regent till the 20th of March 1423-4, when King James I. arrived at Edinburgh from his confinement in England, which was 18 years, and for his maintenance during that time paid 40,000 merks Sterling.

102. JAMES I. the only surviving son of Robert III. having, while he was prisoner in England, married Joan, eldest daughter of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt, son to King Edward III. she accom-

panied him to Scotland, where, on the 22d of May 1424, they were both crowned at Scone.

On the 16th of October 1430, the queen was delivered at Stirling of two sons at one birth, who were baptized by the names of Alexander and James; and afterwards she bore a daughter, named Margaret, on the 10th of June 1455, who was married to Lewis the dauphin of France, son to King Charles VII.

King James I. in the 13th year of his reign, and 44th of his age; being cruelly murdered in his bedchamber on the 20th of February 1457-8, (by the faction of Walter Stewart Earl of Atholl, his uncle, in hopes thereby to obtain the crown,) was buried in the house at Perth which he built for the Carthusians. James was a most accomplished prince, a poet, and legislator. He reformed numerous abuses, made many useful laws and regulations, and introduced order into every department of government.

103. James II. the only son of James I. (Alexander his brother dying young,) was but seven years of age when his father was murdered, was proclaimed king of Scotland the next day, and on the 25th of March 1458 was crowned in the palace of Holyroodhouse.

In 1449, he married Mary, daughter to Arnold Duke of Guelders, by whom he had issue James his successor, Alexander Duke of Albany, John Earl of Mar, and two daughters; and having reigned 23 years, was killed on the third of August 1460, in the 29th year of his age, by the bursting of a gun at the siege of Roxburgh. He was a prince of great courage and accomplishments.

104. James III. was, immediately after his father's death, proclaimed king at Kelso, and on the 11th of August 1460 was crowned, being about seven years of age.

On the 10th of July 1470, he was married to Margaret, daughter to Christian I. King of Denmark; and on the 11th June 1488, being slain at the battle of Bannockburn by his nobles who took up arms against him, (on pretence of his incapacity for government,—his op-

pression of the nobles, and his attachment to families of mean birth,) in the 55th year of his age and 29th of his reign, was buried at Cambuskenneth.

105. JAMES IV. his son, was crowned at Edinburgh on the 23d of June 1489, in the 16th year of his age; and on the 25th of January 1501-2, he married Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII. by Elizabeth, his queen, who was daughter to Edward IV. and on that match the union of the two kingdoms was founded.

On the 21st of January 1507, his queen had a son named James, who died soon after; and the year following she had another son named Arthur, who died also; but in the month of April 1512, she was delivered of her third son, James. The heroic and accomplished James IV. being slain in the celebrated battle of Flodden Field, on the 9th of September 1513, in the 25th year of his reign, and 50th of his age, was succeeded by his son James, who was then an infant.

Queen Margaret was afterwards married, (in 1514,) to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, by whom, in the year 1516, she had a daughter of her own name, who afterwards became the wife of Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, father of Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley; who marrying Mary Queen of Scots, by her had James VI. the first monarch of Great Britain.

It is also proper to observe, that the said Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, (and regent of Scotland,) was descended from Robert Stewart, sole brother to Alexander Stewart, great-grandfather of Robert II. King of Scots, and by the said Margaret Douglas his wife, (besides the said Henry Lord Darnley) had three other sons and four daughters.

106. JAMES V. the son of James IV. was crowned at Stirling the 24th of February 1513-14, being then but one year five months and ten days old; so that John Duke of Albany, son to Alexander, the brother of King James III. was elected governor of the realm until the king became of age.

On the first of January 1537, James V. was married to the Lady Magdalen, eldest daughter to Francis I. King of France; but she dying on the 7th of July following, the king on the 12th of June 1538, was married to the Lady Mary of Lorrain, daughter to Claude Duke of Guise, by whom he had two sons, James and Arthur, who died in their infancy; but on the 8th of December 1542, she was delivered of a daughter named Mary.

King James V. after the shameful defeat of his army at Solway Moss, dying of a broken heart, in his castle of Falkland, on the 15th of December 1542, in the 53d year of his age, and 32d of his reign, was buried in the abbey of Holyroodhouse.

107. QUEEN MARY, the only daughter of King James V. succeeded her father, December 15, 1542, being but seven days old at her father's death, and was first married to Francis II. then dauphin, afterwards King of France, by whom she had no issue; but on the 29th of July 1565, she being married to Henry Stewart Lord Darnley, son of Matthew Earl of Lennox, they were the next day proclaimed by the titles of Henry and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland; and on the 19th of June 1566, their Majesties had a son born, who was afterwards King James VI.

On the 9th of February 1567, King Henry being murdered, Queen Mary, by the advice of her nobles, was married on the 15th of May following to the Earl of Bothwell, who was thereupon created Duke of Orkney and Shetland. Immediately on this event, the same nobles who had advised the marriage rebelled against the queen, drove Bothwell out of the kingdom, took Mary prisoner, treated her with much indignity, and confined her eleven months in Lochleven castle, when she was compelled to resign her crown to her son, then 13 months old. Escaping from prison, she was defeated by her ungrateful brother the Earl of Murray (natural son to James V.) in the battle of Langside, on which she fled into England, claiming the protection of Elizabeth; but

that unfeeling princess confined her in different prisons for the space of 18 years, and then, on 6th February 1586-7, ordered the head of the lovely and unfortunate Mary to be struck off, at Fotheringay Castle, on the false pretence of conspiracy against her life.

108. JAMES VI. the son of Henry and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland, was born in the Castle of Edinburgh June 19, 1566, and was crowned at Stirling on the 29th of July 1567, by Adam bishop of Orkney, assisted by the Earl of Atholl, in the royal chapel: the Earl of Atholl carried the crown; the Earl of Glencairn the sword of honour; and the young king was carried by the Earl of Mar.

After the king was crowned, James Earl of Murray was appointed regent during the king's minority; but on the 23d of January 1570, the Earl being shot at Linlithgow by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, Matthew Stewart Earl of Lennox, grandfather to the young king, was elected regent; and he being also slain on the 4th of September 1571, by Captain Calder, the Earl of Mar was elected in his stead; who dying at Stirling on the 28th of October 1572, James Douglas, Earl of Morton, became regent, and so continued till the year 1579, when the king, though but 13 years of age, took upon himself the administration of affairs; and in October 1589 was married to Anne, daughter to Christian II. King of Denmark and Norway, his Majesty crossing the seas to espouse her.

Queen Elizabeth having a little before her death (which happened on the 24th of March 1603, in the 70th year of her age, and 45th of her reign) declared James VI. King of Scotland her successor, he was, the same day that she died, proclaimed at Whitehall, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, &c.

James VI. the first monarch of Great Britain, having settled his affairs in Scotland, set forward for England on the 5th of April 1603, and arrived in London on the 7th of May; after which he sent several lords and ladies into Scotland to conduct his queen and children

to England; who on returning the 27th of June, brought with them Prince Henry, (then nine years of age,) and the Lady Elizabeth; leaving Charles Duke of Albany (about three-years old) behind them, being then sick of a fever; but he was brought to Windsor in October following.

King James having created various new lords, he and his queen, on the 25th of July 1605, were crowned in Westminster abbey, by Dr John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1609, James, taking into consideration the proper means for promoting the peace of Ireland, granted to the city of London the possession and plantation of the province of Ulster, and sent thither about 300 handycrafts-men, chiefly to inhabit Londonderry and Colerain, and appointed Alderman Cockain the first governor.

It was to advance this and the like colonies in that kingdom, King James, about this time, created a new order of knighthood, called BARONETS, and appointed certain rules to make them capable of being admitted, viz. that they should maintain 30 foot soldiers in Ireland, for three years, at the rate of eight-pence per day, and pay down the wages for one whole year at the passing of their patent; that they should be gentlemen of blood of three descents; and, lastly, have lands of inheritance, in possession or immediate reversion, to the value of 1000 pounds per ann. at least. A like order was instituted afterwards in his ancient hereditary kingdom, under the title of Knights of Nova Scotia.

James, after twenty-two years peaceable reign in England, departed this life on the 27th of March 1625, at his house at Theobalds in the county of Hertford, from whence his body being conveyed to Westminster, was interred in the Chapel of Henry VII. where a monument was erected to his memory. His issue by Anne, his queen, were as follow:

Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, and Earl of Chester and Flint, born in Scotland February 19, 1593-4, and died November 6,

1612, of a fever at St James's, at the age of 18 years eight months and seven days, and was buried at Westminster.

Robert, the second son, was born in Scotland, and died there very young.

Charles, Duke of York and Albany, third son, was born at Dunfermline in Scotland on the 29th of November 1600, and after the death of his elder brother Prince Henry was created Prince of Wales, and succeeded his father in the monarchy of Great Britain, by the title of King Charles I.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was born in Scotland on the 19th of August 1596, and, on the 14th of February 1612-13, was married at Whitehall to Frederick V. Count Palatine of the Rhine; who, in 1620, was elected King of Bohemia, and by him she had eight sons and five daughters; of whom Sophia the youngest was declared successor to the crown of Great Britain, by act of Parliament, and was mother of King George I.

Margaret, second daughter of James VI. was born in Scotland December 24. 1598, and died there young.

Mary, third daughter, was born at Greenwich in 1605, and died at two years old; and

Sophia, the fourth and youngest daughter, was born at the palace of Greenwich 1606, and died two days old.

109. CHARLES I. the third and only surviving son of King James VI. succeeded his father at 25 years of age; and in 1625, on the first of May, being married to the Princess Henrietta-Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. of France, and sister to Lewis XIII. they, on the 2d of February 1625, were crowned at Westminster. On the 18th of June 1633, his Majesty was crowned at Edinburgh.—After a civil war of years, this unfortunate prince was beheaded by his own subjects on the 30th January 1648, before his palace at Whitehall, and his body was buried in St George's Chapel at Windsor. Charles I. was an accomplished prince and an excellent private character. Had he lived when the rights of sovereign and subject were more correctly defined, he would have been one of the best princes that ever filled the British throne.

By his queen, who died in France 1669, he had the following sons and daughters, viz.

Charles, who was born, baptized, and deceased the 18th of March 1628.

Charles, second son, born the 29th of May 1630.

James, Duke of York and Albany, afterwards King James VII. was born on the 14th of October 1633.

Henry, fourth son of King Charles I. was born at Oatlands in Surry, on the 8th of July 1640, but died at Whitehall, September 13, 1660, unmarried, and was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel.

Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. was born at St. James's, on the 24th of November 1631; and on the 2d of May 1641, was espoused at Whitehall to William of Nassau, the only son of Henry Frederick Prince of Orange; which prince dying on the 6th of November 1650, left the princess with child; who, on the 14th of the said month, was delivered of a posthumous son, baptized William Henry Prince of Orange, and afterwards King of Great Britain.

Elizabeth was born at St. James's on the 28th of December 1635, and died on the 8th of September 1650, in Carisbrook Castle in the isle of Wight, where she was imprisoned.

Anne was born on the 17th of March 1636, and died at Richmond on the 8th of December 1640.

Henrietta-Maria was born at Bedford-house in the city of Exeter, June 16, 1644, and on the 31st of March 1661 was married to Philip, Duke of Anjou, afterwards Duke of Orleans, only brother to the French king.

110. CHARLES II. was born at the palace of St. James', May 29, 1630, and at eight years of age was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and soon after, by order (not creation,) called Prince of Wales.

At twelve years of age, he was with the king his father at the battle of Edgehill; and, about 17, we find him at the head of an army in the west, whence, from Cornwall, he was transported to the isle of Scilly, thence to Jersey, and afterwards joined the queen his mother

in France; and, from that time till 1660, lived in that kingdom, in Holland, and in the Low Countries, an exile, though from his father's death begins his reign. He was saluted king in Holland, and proclaimed in Scotland, where he landed 1650, having narrowly escaped the Parliament's fleet that lay in wait for him, and on the first of January 1650 was crowned at Scone; but having been defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar, he fled into England, closely pursued by Cromwell to Worcester, where, on the 3d of September 1651, he was again defeated; so that after wandering about the kingdom seven or eight weeks in disguise, he then made his escape into France, where, and in Germany, Spain, and Flanders, he passed a melancholy time, in soliciting the aid of Christian princes for his restoration; which was all ineffectual, till, by the hand of Providence, through the management and conduct of General George Monk, he was restored to his kingdoms. Landing at Dover on the 25th of May 1660, he on the 29th of the same month, (being his birth day,) made his triumphant entry into London, and on the 23d of April 1661 was crowned at Westminster.

In 1662, a match being concluded between his Majesty and Katharine infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. king of that country, she was met at the isle of Wight by his Royal Highness James Duke of York, and at Portsmouth received by the king, where they were married on the 21st of May, and from thence proceeded to London.

Her Majesty's portion was two millions of crusadoes, amounting to 250,000 pound sterling; together with the port and city of Tangier on the coast of Africa, the isle of Bombay in India, and the privilege that the English might freely trade in the East and West India plantations belonging to the Portuguese. By this princess his Majesty had no issue; but his illegitimate children were as follow:

The Natural Issue of King Charles II.

James Duke of Monmouth, eldest son of King Charles II. by Mrs Lucy Walters, otherwise Barlow, daughter of Richard Walters of Haverford in the county of Pembroke, Esq. was born at Rottesdam in Holland, on the 9th of April 1649, and bore the surname of Crofts, until his marriage with Lady Anne Scot; which surname his father gave him. See *Duke of Buccleuch.*

Mary, his sister, was first married to William Sarsfield, of Lucan in Ireland, (elder brother to Patrick Sarsfield, called Earl of Lucan) by whom she had a daughter Charlotte, who was married to Mr Vesey of that kingdom.

Another daughter by Elizabeth Viscountess Shannon, daughter of Sir William Killigrew, Kt. and wife of Francis Boyle, Viscount Shannon in Ireland, was,

Charlotte Jemima Henrietta Maria Boyle, otherwise Fitzroy, who was first married to James Howard, Esq. only son of Thomas Howard, second son of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk; and 2dly, to William Paston, Earl of Yarmouth.

Charles, surnamed *Fitz-Charles*, by Mrs Katharine Peg, daughter of Thomas Peg, of Yeldersly in the county of Derby, Esq. was born about the year 1658; and on the 29th of July 1675, the 27th of his father's reign, was created Baron Dartmore, Viscount Totness, and Earl of Plymouth, all in the county of Devon, and died at the siege of Tangier in the kingdom of Fez in Africa, October 27, 1680, (after he had married the Lady Bridget Osborne, second daughter to Thomas Duke of Leeds) and left no issue.

Katharine, a daughter by the said Mrs Peg, died an infant.

Issue by Barbara Villiers, daughter of William Villiers, Viscount Grandison in Ireland, and wife of Roger Palmer, afterwards created Earl of Castlemain in that kingdom. She was, in 1670, created Duchess of Cleveland in England, during her natural life, with remainder to *Charles*

Palmer, her son by King Charles. He was born in June 1662, and in 1675 was created Duke of Southampton, and on his mother's death succeeded as Duke of Cleveland.

Henry Fitzroy, was born September 20, 1663, and in 1675 created Duke of Grafton.

George Fitzroy was born in Merton college, Oxford, on the 28th of December 1665, and on the 6th of April 1682, was created Duke of Northumberland. In 1685, he married Katharine, daughter of Robert Wheatley of Brecknol in the county of Berks, Esq; but died in 1716, without issue.

Anne, was born February 29, 1661, and in August 1674 was married to Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacre of Hurstmonceaux, who, on the 5th of October 1674, was created Earl of Sussex, and left two daughters, of whom Anne, the youngest, succeeded him in the barony of Dacre in England, and died in June 1755.

Charlotte, was born Sept. 5, 1664; and on the 20th of February 1676, was married to Sir Edward Lee, of Ditchley in the county of Oxford, Bart. who on 5th of June 1674 was created Earl of Litchfield.

Issue by Mrs Elean. Gwin were,

Charles, surnamed *Beauclerk*, eldest son, born on the 8th of May 1670, and on the 10th of January 1683 was created Duke of St Albans.

James Beauclerk, was born on the 25th of December 1671, and died in 1780.

Issue by Louisa de Queroualle, a French lady, whom he created Duchess of Portsmouth for life, and by the French king Louis XIV. was created Duchess of Aubigny in France, in tail mail;

Charles, surnamed *Lennox*, was born in 1672, and in 1675 created Duke of Richmond, as by other letters patent passed in Scotland he was created Duke of Lennox in Dumbartonshire.

A daughter of King Charles II. by Mrs Mary Davis, was *Mary*, surnamed *Tudor*, born in 1673, and in 1687 was married to Francis Lord Radcliff, afterwards Earl of

Derwentwater, by whom she was mother of Earl James, who in the reign of George I. was beheaded for high treason, and of Charles Radcliff, Esq. who suffered the same fate in the next reign.

King Charles II. dying at his palace of Whitehall, on the 6th of February 1684, in the 55th year of his age, and 37th of his reign, was buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

III. JAMES, third son of King Charles I. and only surviving brother of Charles II. was born in the palace of St James's on the 14th of October 1633, and thenceforth stiled Duke of York, though not created till January 1643.

On the death of Charles II. he was immediately proclaimed by the name of James II. and on the 23d of April 1685 he and his queen were crowned in Westminster abbey.

This prince, while Duke of York, married, first, Lady Anne Hyde, eldest daughter to Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High-Chancellor of England, by whom he had the following issue:

Charles, Duke of Cambridge, born at Worcester-house in the Strand, October 2, 1660, but died at Whitehall on the 5th of May 1661.

James, Duke of Cambridge, second son, born at St. James's on the 12th of July 1663, but died at Richmond on the 20th of June 1667.

Charles, Duke of Kendal, third son, born at St James's July 4, 1666, and died there on the 22d of May 1667.

Edgar, Duke of Cambridge, fourth son, was born at St James's, September 14, 1667, and died at Richmond on the 8th of June 1671.

Mary, eldest daughter, was born at St. James's April 30, 1662, and on the 4th of November 1677 was married by Dr Henry Compton, bishop of London, to William-Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange, which said prince and princess became King and Queen of Great Britain.

Anne, second daughter, was born at St. James's, February 6, 1664, of whom we shall speak hereafter.

Henrietta, third daughter, was born at Whitehall, January 13. 1668, but died at St. James's on the 15th of November 1669.

Katharine, fourth daughter, was born at Whitehall, February 9. 1670; but died at St. James's on the 5th of December 1671, and was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster abbey, as were all her brothers and sisters.

The second wife of King James II. was Lady Mary d'Este, daughter of Alphonso d'Este, the third of that name, Duke of Modena.

She was born on the 25th of September 1658, and at fifteen years of age was married, at Modena, to his Royal Highness, by his proxy, Henry Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough, who, with a noble retinue, attended her and the duchess-dowager, her mother, into France. After having resided some time at Paris, they came to Calais, and set sail for England, and on the 21st of November 1673 were received by the Duke at Dover, where they were personally married by Dr Crew, bishop of Durham: and their children were as follow:

First, *Charles*, Duke of Cambridge, born at St James's November 7, 1677, but died on the 12th of December following.

Katharine Laura, the eldest daughter, was born on the 10th of January 1674, at St. James's, and there died on the 5d of October 1675.

Isabella, second daughter, born at St. James's, August 22, 1676, and died there the 2d of March 1680.

Charlotte Maria, third daughter, was born at St. James's, August 15, 1682, and, on the 6th of October following, was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster abbey, as were her brothers and sisters.

James Francis Edward, born at St. James's on the 10th of June 1688. He married Clementine Sobiesky, daughter to Prince James, and grand-daughter to the Great John Sobiesky, King of Poland, by whom he had

two sons, Charles Edward, born the 20th of December, 1720, and Henry, born the 25d of February 1724.

Louisa Maria, a daughter, born at St. Germains in France, the 18th of June 1692, after her father's abdication, and there died on the 28th of March 1712.

Natural issue of King James II. by Mrs Arabella Churchill, sister to John Duke of Marlborough.

First, *James Fitz-James*, who having signalized himself in the Emperor's army against the Turks, where he gave proofs of his early courage and valour, particularly at the siege of Buda, anno 1687, and being a person of great hopes, the king, his father, on the 19th of March 1687, created him a duke, earl, and baron of England, by the titles of Duke of Berwick, Earl of Tinmouth, and Baron of Bosworth, entailing the same on the heirs male of his body for ever; and on the 28th of September 1688 he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter; but, retiring with his father into France the same year, he never was installed, and the election was declared void.

He then betaking himself to the service of the French king, against the crown of England, was, in the year 1695, outlawed for high treason. He was made a Marshal of France, and governor of some considerable provinces, duke and peer of France, and knight of the King's Orders, and in Spain of the Golden Fleece, to whom Philip V. owed, in a great measure, his establishment on that throne. At the breaking out of the war between the empire and France, he had the command of the French army on the Rhine, where he was killed by a bullet when he was viewing the fortifications of Philipsburg in 1754.

This Marshal Duke of Berwick, married, first, Lady Honora Bourk, third and youngest daughter of William, Earl of Clanrickard in Ireland, widow of Colonel Patrick Sarsfield, called Earl of Lucan, and by her had a son named James Fitz-James, who became Duke of Lerida in Spain, by marrying the heiress of that family, and was honoured with several employments by that king, and

died his ambassador at the Court of Naples 1737, leaving a son and heir.

By his second wife, Anne, second daughter to Henry Bulkeley, Esq. sometime master of the household to King Charles I. and King James II. he had several children: The second son of this marriage was duke and peer of France, by the stile of Duke de Fitz-James, and the eldest son Bishop of Soissons, the peerage being so settled.

Henry Fitz-James was brought up to the sea, and was captain of a man of war in his father's reign; but the Revolution happening, he went to France, where he died, having been outlawed in 1695. He was general of the Galleys, and bore the title of Grand Prior; and left issue by Mademoiselle Lussan his wife, one daughter,

Henrietta, married to Sir Henry Waldegrave, of Chewton in the county of Somerset, knight and baronet, who was created Lord Waldegrave in 1685.

Another daughter became a nun.

James II. having a daughter by Mrs Catharine Sidley only child of Sir Charles Sidley of Alesford in the county of Kent, Bart. he created the said Catharine Sidley Baroness of Darlington, and Countess of Dorchester, for life; after which she became the wife of David Collier, Earl of Portmore; and her daughter named Katharine, who was born in 1681, and by his Majesty surnamed Darnley, was first married to James Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, and, secondly, to John Sheffield Duke of Buckingham.

James having left his kingdoms, on the 23d of December 1688, retired to France, and was kindly received by Lewis XIV. who appointed him a royal subsistence, suitable to his dignity; where, after above twelve years exile, he died on the 5th of September 1701, old stile, in the 68th year of his age.

In 1688, the nobility, city of London, and other commoners in England, invited his Highness the Prince of Orange to take on himself the whole regal administra-

tion, until a convention of Lords and Commons should meet by his order to resettle the government.

Likewise William Douglas, then Duke of Hamilton, being in London, went at the head of many Scots nobility and gentry, and being chosen their president, addressed the Prince of Orange to take on himself the whole government, civil and military, till the states of Scotland should meet, which they desired his Highness to summon for the 14th of March 1689, at Edinburgh.

This convention meeting at the day appointed, came, on the 11th of April, to the following resolution: "That King James the Seventh, being a professed Papist, did assume the regal power and acted as king without ever taking the oath required by law; and hath, by the advice of evil and wicked councillors, invaded the fundamental constitution of the kingdom, and altered it from a legal limited monarchy to an arbitrary despotic power, and hath exercised the same to the subversion of the Protestant religion and the violation of the laws and liberties of the nation, perverting all the ends of government, whereby he hath forfaulted (forfeited) the crown, and the throne is become vacant." In consequence of which they settled the crown on the aforesaid Prince of Orange, by the name of,

112. WILLIAM III. who was born on the 4th of November 1650, son of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, by Mary his wife, eldest daughter of King Charles I; and on the 4th of November 1677 he was married at St. James's, by Dr Henry Compton, bishop of London, to his first cousin, Mary, eldest daughter of King James II. as before observed; but she dying of the small-pox in December 1694, his Majesty outlived her somewhat above seven years, and died at his palace at Kensington on the 8th of March 1701, in the 52d year of his age, and was buried in Westminster abbey; but leaving no issue, the Princess Anne of Denmark succeeded, pursuant to the settlement made by Parliament.

113. ANNE, the second daughter of King James II. was born on the 6th of February 1664, and on the 8th

of March 1701 proclaimed in London Queen of Great Britain, &c. as on the 12th she was at Edinburgh, and on the 23d of April was crowned in Westminster-abbey by Dr Tennison, archbishop of Canterbury.

In July 1683, she was married, at St James's, to his Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, second son to Frederick III. and younger brother to Christian V. king of that country, with whom she lived happily until the 28th of October 1708, on which day he died at Kensington, having had issue by the said queen,

First, a daughter on the 12th of May 1684, and being dead, was privately interred.

Mary, second daughter, born at Whitehall, the 2d of June 1685, but died in February following.

Anne-Sophia, third daughter, born at Windsor, May 12. 1685, but died in February 1686.

William, Duke of Gloucester, born at Hampton-Court 24th July 1689; but died of a fever in the castle of Windsor 30th July 1700.

Mary, another daughter, was born at St James's in October 1690, but died soon after she was baptized.

George, born at Sion-House near Brentford in Middlesex, 17th April 1692, but died within an hour after he was baptized.

Thus all the issue of her Majesty, while princess, died in their minority, from whom the kingdom had conceived great hopes, especially in the person of the Duke of Gloucester, whose early death was by all people much lamented.

In October 1702, the first of Queen Anne, commissioners were appointed to treat of an Union between England and Scotland, which was concluded at Edinburgh on the 16th of January 1706, and there ratified with a touch of the royal sceptre, by James Douglas Duke of Queensberry, her Majesty's high commissioner for Scotland; and according to the first article, it was agreed, That the two kingdoms of England and Scotland shall, upon the first day of May 1707, and for ever after, be united in one kingdom, by the name of Great Britain; and that the ensigns armorial of the said united king-

dom be such as her Majesty shall appoint, and the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew be conjoined in such manner as her Majesty shall think fit, and used in all standards, banners, flags, and ensigns, both at land and sea.

And by the 22d article, That sixteen shall be the number of peers to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and forty-five representatives of Scotland in the House of Commons, in the Parliament of Great Britain.

Queen Anne dying on Sunday the first of August 1714 at Kensington, the Privy Council immediately met, and gave orders to proclaim George Duke of Brunswick, and Elector of Hanover, King of Great Britain, &c. (as, on the 5th, he was in Edinburgh, and the 6th in Dublin,) pursuant to an act of the British Parliament, ratifying and confirming the treaty of Union between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, wherein it is concluded, That the succession to the monarchy of Great Britain, after her sacred Majesty Queen Anne, and, in default of issue of her Majesty, shall remain and continue to the most excellent Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body, being Protestants; so that the said Princess Sophia dying at Herenhausen, 8th June 1714, a few weeks before Queen Anne, aged near 84 years, his electoral Highness George before-mentioned, her eldest son, became King of Great Britain.

114. GEORGE I. was born the 28th of May 1660, and was crowned in Westminster-abbey 20th October 1714. According to the German authors, he is derived from Azo the first, Count of Este and Marquis of Tuscany, who was the Emperor's vicar in Italy, and died in 970.

To Azo succeeded Thibaut his son, who by the Emperor Otho was created Marquis of Este, being also Lord of Lucca, Cremona, Mantua, Ferrara, &c. and he dying in 976, was succeeded by his brother Albert Azo; which Albert dying in 995, was succeeded by his son Hugo, whose wife was Mary, daughter to Theodorus Marquis of Parma, and by her he had Azo his son and heir.

Azo the second, who was founder of the Brunswick race, married Cunegunda sister to Guelph the third, Earl of Altorf, of the family of the ancient Guelphs, and by her he had Guelph the first, of Este, surnamed the Strong; which Guelph, about the year 1070, was by the Emperor Henry IV made Duke of Bavaria; and he marrying Judith, daughter to Baldwin the fifth, Earl of Flanders, and widow of Tosto Earl of Kent, brother to Harold King of England, by her left two sons, Guelph and Henry.

Guelph the second succeeded his father in 1101, and dying without issue, his brother Henry, called the Black, became heir; and he dying in 1125, left issue by Wilsenden his wife, daughter to Magnus Billing Duke of East Saxony, Guelph who settled in Italy, and Henry the second, surnamed the Haughty.

This Henry married Gertrude, daughter to the Emperor Lothair II. of whom he had the investiture of Bavaria and afterwards the dukedom of Saxony; and dying about the year 1179, was succeeded by his son Henry the third, called the Lion, who was one of the most powerful princes in Germany.

He married Maud, daughter of Henry II. King of England, and dying in 1195 left three sons, whereof Otho was the fourth emperor of that name, and whom his uncle King Richard I. made Earl of York. Henry was Count Palatine of the Rhine, and William was Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg; for it was then that his brother Otho erected those lands into a dukedom.

This William the first, surnamed Longsword, succeeding his said brother Otho, married Helena, daughter to Woldemar, King of Denmark, and by her was father of Otho the Young, who was Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg; and he dying in 1252, left issue by Maud his wife, daughter to Albert Marquis of Brandenburg, two sons and four daughters.

Of the sons, Albert the eldest, called the Great, succeeded him; and John, who was Duke of Lunenburg,

dying in 1350, left Otho, who died without issue, and William, which latter also dying childless in 1365, gave his estate to his kinsman Magnus Torquatus.

Albert the Great, who succeeded his father, as above-mentioned, married Elizabeth daughter of Henry the Magnanimous, Duke of Brabant, by whom he had three sons, William who died without issue, Albert the Fat, his successor, and Henry the Admirable; which last had two sons, Henry the Young, father of Otho, who was the fourth husband of Joan Queen of Jerusalem, Naples, and Sicily; and Ernest, whose posterity ended in the fifth generation.

From Albert the second, called the Fat, who died in 1319, are descended all the princes of the house of Brunswick now in being; for he marrying Ricca, daughter to the Duke of the Herules and Vandals, by her had Magnus the Meek, his successor, whose wife was Sophia, daughter to Henry Marquis of Brandenburg, and by her had Magnus Torquatus, or Chain-bearer, so named from a silver chain he wore about his neck.

This Magnus the second, who in 1362 succeeded his father, married Katharine, daughter to Woldemar, elector of Brandenburg; and he dying in 1373, by her left three sons, whereof Frederick was Duke of Brunswick, and elected Emperor, but, in the year 1400, was slain at Frislar by Count Waldeck; Bernard was progenitor of the Dukes of Lunenburg, and Henry was Prince of Calemberg and Wolfenbuttel.

About the year 1428, Bernard had the dukedom of Lunenburg, and his father's right over the city of Brunswick, by partition made with his nephews; and dying at Zell in 1454, left issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of Wenceslaus, elector of Saxony, Otho called the Lame, who had no issue, and Frederick the Just; which Frederick, in 1478, died in a monastery at Zell, leaving by Magdalen his wife, daughter to Frederick, elector of Brandenburg, two sons.

Of the sons, who were Bernard and Otho, the eldest dying in 1464 without issue, Otho his brother became

heir; and he dying in 1471, left issue, by his wife Ann of Nassau, a son named Henry, called the Young, whose wife was Margaret, daughter to Ernestus Duke of Saxony; and dying at Paris in 1532, by her left three sons, Otho, Francis, and Ernestus, who all subscribed the Augsburg confession; and Ernest, who died in 1546, was the first Protestant prince of this family.

He married Sophia, daughter to Henry Duke of Mecklenburg, by whom he had Francis and Frederick, who both died without issue; Henry Earl of Danneburg, who was ancestor of the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and died in 1598; and William Duke of Lunenburg-Zell, born in 1535, from whom descended the house of Hanover-Zell.

He married Dorothy, daughter to Christian III. King of Denmark, and dying in 1592, by her left seven sons and seven daughters; of which, George, who was born in 1582, succeeded him; and he dying in 1641, left issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, four sons, and a daughter named Sophia, who was married to Frederick III. King of Denmark.

Of the sons, who were Christian, George, John, and Ernest, the last, who was born in 1629, was first administrator of the bishopriek of Osnaburg for the Augsburg confession; and in 1662, pursuant to the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, succeeded Count Francis of Wirtemberg, in the said bishoprick.

He also, in 1680, became Duke of Hanover, as heir to his brother John, who died without male issue; and in 1692, the Emperor Leopold, in consideration of the assistance afforded him by the said Duke Ernest for carrying on the war against France, made him the ninth elector of the empire, namely, Elector of Brunswick, Lunenburg, or Hanover; and the Emperor Joseph, son of Leopold, when he put the elector of Bavaria under the imperial ban, gave Duke Ernest the post of arch-treasurer of the empire, which had belonged to the Elector-palatine.

In the year 1658, the said Elector Ernest marrying

the Princess Sophia, fifth and youngest daughter of Frederick V. Elector-palatine of the Rhine, elected King of Bohemia 1619, and died in 1632, by Elizabeth of Great Britain, eldest daughter to King James I. by her had the following issue:

1. George-Lewis, electoral Prince of Hanover, born 28th May 1660; and on January 18, 1698, succeeded his father in all his titles and dominions, except that of the bishoprick of Osnaburg, which fell to his brother Duke Ernest, by virtue of the treaty of Westphalia before-mentioned; wherein it is stipulated, that the see of Osnaburg shall be alternately possessed by a Romish and a Protestant prince, the inhabitants professing both religions; and that when it comes to the turn of a Protestant to fill the chair, it shall be given to a younger son of the house of Hanover; so that the former bishop being a Roman, it fell in course to Duke Ernest, brother to the said George, late King of Great Britain.

2. Frederick, slain at Transilvania, 1690, fighting against the Turks.

3. Maximilian, a general in the imperial service, died unmarried 1726.

4. Sophia-Charlotte, only daughter of the Elector Ernest and the Princess Sophia, became the second wife of Frederick III. Marquis of Brandenburg, who in the year 1700 was crowned King of Prussia.

5. Charles, slain in the battle of Cassaneck, fighting against the Turks in Albania, 1690.

6. Christian, drowned in the Danube near Ulm, after the battle of Munderkingen 1703.

The said George, Elector of Hanover, was, on 15th March 1702, installed a knight of the Garter at Windsor, by his proxy Charles Lord Mohun. On the first of August 1714, he acceded to the crown of Great Britain, and died on the 11th of June 1727, after he had reigned 12 years 10 months and 11 days.

On the 21st of November 1682, he was married to Sophia, his first cousin, only daughter and heir to his

father's brother, George-William Duke of Zell, and by her, who died in 1726, he had an only son named George-Augustus, born 30th October 1683, who succeeded him; and a daughter, Sophia, born 16th March 1686, and in November 1706 was married to Frederick the second King of Prussia of that name, and died in 1757.

115. GEORGE II. the son of George I. was, in a chapter held at Kensington, 4th April 1706, elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, as on the 9th of November following he was created Baron of Tewksbury in the county of Gloucester, Viscount Northallerton in the county of York, Earl of Milford in the county of Pembroke, and Marquis and Duke of Cambridge; and 25th September 1714, the first of his father's reign, was created Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester and Flint.

On the 11th of June 1727, he succeeded his father; was on the 15th of the same month proclaimed in London King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, as on the 19th he was at Edinburgh and Dublin, and on the 11th of October, with his queen, was crowned at Westminster.

On the second of September 1705, his Majesty was married to Wilhelmina Caroline, daughter to John Marquis of Anspach, who left him the following issue:

Frederick-Louis, Prince of Wales, born 20th January 1706.

Anne, born 22d October 1709, who, on the 14th of March 1733, married to William Prince of Orange, Stateholder of the United Provinces, and died the 12th of January 1759.

Amelia, born 30th May 1711.

Caroline, born 30th May 1713, and died the 28th of December 1757.

A Prince, born 8th November 1716, and died soon after.

George, born 2d November 1717, died in February following.

William, Duke of Cumberland, born 15th April 1721.
Mary, born 22d February 1723, married in 1740 to Frederick Landgrave of Hesse.
Louisa, born 7th December 1724, and in 1743 married to Frederick V. King of Denmark, and died December 8, 1751.

His Royal Highness FREDERICK Prince of Wales was married on 27th April 1736 to Augusta, only surviving daughter to Frederick II. Duke of Sax-Gotha, and died the 20th of March 1750-1, leaving the following royal progeny:

Augusta, born 31st July 1737. O. S.
George-William-Frederick, born the 24th of May 1738, elected a knight of the Garter June the 22d, 1749, and created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester the 20th of April 1752.
Edward-Augustus, Duke of York, 14th March 1738-9.
Elizabeth-Caroline, born the 30th of December 1740, died September the 4th 1759.
William-Henry,, 14th November 1745.
Henry-Frederick, 27th October 1745.
Louisa-Anne, 8th March 1748-9.
Frederick-William, 13th May 1750.
Caroline-Matilda, 11th July 1751.

George the Second dying at Kensington the 25th of October 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign, was succeeded by his grandson.

116. GEORGE III. was the next day proclaimed in London King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, as he was in a few days afterwards at Edinburgh and Dublin. On the 8th of September 1761, his Majesty was married to her Serene Highness the Princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born the 16th of May 1744, and on the 22d of September 1761 his Majesty and his royal consort were crowned at Westminster.

Queen Charlotte (who died 17th November 1818,) had the following issue :

1. *George Augustus Frederick*, Prince of Wales, born 12th August 1762.

2. *Frederick*, born 16th August 1763; Duke of York, &c. 27th November 1784; titular Bishop of Osnaburg; Commander in chief; Field-marshal, &c. Married 29th September 1791, Frederica, Princess-royal of Prussia, born 7th May 1767, sister to the King of Prussia. She died 6th August 1820. No issue.

3. *William Henry*, born 21st August 1765; Duke of Clarence, &c. 16th May 1789; K. G.; Admiral of the Fleet, &c. Married 11th July 1818, Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen.

4. *Charlotte Augusta Matilda*, born 29th September 1766, (Lady of the Russian order of St Catherine.) Married, 19th May 1797, Charles William king of Wirtemberg, who died 1816.

5. *Edward*, born second November 1767; Duke of Kent, &c. 23d April 1799; K. G.; Field-marshal. Married, 29th May 1818, and remarried in England 11th July, Princess Maria Louisa Victoria, Dowager of Leinengen, sister to Prince Leopold. Died 23d January 1820. *Issue*, Princess Alexandrina Victoria, born 24th May 1819.

6. *Sophia Augusta*, Princess, born 8th November 1768.

7. *Elizabeth*, Princess, born 22d May 1770; married 7th April 1818, Philip Augustus Frederick Prince of Hesse-Homberg.

8. *Ernest Augustus*, born 5th June 1771; Duke of Cumberland, &c. 23d April 1799; K. G.; Field-marshal. Married, 28th August 1814, remarried in England 29th August 1815, the Dowager Princess of Salms, daughter of Charles, late Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, his cousin. *Issue*, George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, born 27th May 1819.

9. *Augustus Frederick*, born 27th January 1773; Duke of Sussex, &c. 7th November 1801.

10. *Adolphus Frederick*, born 24th February 1774; Duke of Cambridge, 27th November 1801; K. G. and Field Marshal, &c. Married 7th May, and remarried in England 1st June 1818, Princess Augusta, daughter of Prince Frederick of Hesse, born 26th July 1796.

Issue, Prince George William Frederick Charles, born 26th March 1819; and Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, born 19th July 1822.

11. *Mary*, Duchess of Gloucester, born 25th April 1776.

12. *Sophia*, Princess, born 3d November 1777.

13. *Octavius*, Prince, born 23d February 1779; died 3d May 1782.

14. *Alfred*, Prince, born 25d September 1780; died 26th August 1782.

15. *Amelia*, Princess, born 7th August 1783; died 2d November 1810.

Issue of the late Duke of Gloucester brother to George III.

1. *Sophia Matilda*, born 29th May 1773.

2. *William Frederick*, Duke of Gloucester, born 15th January 1776; succeeded his father, William Henry 25th August 1805; married 22d July 1816, his cousin, Princess Mary.

George IV. (King of Hanover, &c. born 12th, and created Prince of Wales 17th August 1762; and appointed Prince Regent February 1811, on account of his Majesty's illness; succeeded his father George III. 29th January 1820. Married 8th April 1795, his cousin, Princess Caroline Amelia, sister of the late Duke of Brunswick, born 17th May 1768, by whom he had issue, Princess Charlotte Augusta, born 7th January 1796; married May 2, 1816, his Royal Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfield; born 1790, and died 6th November 1817.

IMPERIAL ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Quarterly four grand quarters; 1st, Mars, three lions passant gardant in pale, Sol, the imperial ensigns of England, impaled with the royal arms of Scotland since the Union, which are, Sol, a lion rampant within a double tressure, flory counterflory, Mars. The second quarter is the royal arms of France, viz. Jupiter, three fleurs de lis, Sol. The third, the ensign of Ireland, which is Jupiter, an harp Sol, stringed Luna. On the fourth grand quarter is his Majesty's own coat, viz. Mars, two lions passant gardant in pale, Sol, for Brunswick, impaled with Lunenburg, which is, Sol, semee of hearts, proper, a lion rampant, Jupiter: Having Saxony entre en pointe, viz. Mars, a horse current, Luna; and in a shield surtout, Mars, the diadem or crown of Charlemagne; the whole within a garter, as sovereign of that most noble order of knighthood.

Crest.—An helmet of gold, affrontee, suitable to his Majesty's royal jurisdiction, upon which is an imperial crown, surmounted by a lion of England, also imperially crowned, proper, the whole mantled with cloth of gold double ermine.

Supporters.—On the dexter side, a lion gardant, Sol, crowned as the crest; on the sinister, an unicorn, Luna, armed, crined, and unguled, Sol, gorged with a collar of crosses pattee and fleurs de lis, a chain thereto affixed, all gold, both standing on a compartment, from whence issue the two royal badges of his Majesty's chief dominions, a red rose for England, and a thistle proper for Scotland.

Note,—The unicorn was the supporter of Scotland, taken to express the joining of the two nations under King James I. who also being King of Ireland caused the harp to be marshalled with the arms of Great Britain in 1624; since that time it hath been set on the British coin.

MOTTO.—*Dieu et mon Droit.*—The saying of King Richard I. after he had gained a complete victory over the French at Gysors in 1193. *Dieu et mon Droit*, that is, *God and my right* have obtained it; since which the Kings of England have used it as their motto.

The motto on the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense, Shame be to him that evil thinks*, was given by King Edward III. founder of that most noble order, when he first asserted his title to the crown of France in his mother's right, who was Isabel daughter to Philip the Fair, and sister to Charles IV. who died without issue. He then caused the arms of France to be quartered with the lions of England, but placed the fleurs de lis first, to induce the French more easily to own the English title; but since the union with Scotland they are placed in the second quarter. And by an article of the said union it was concluded, that the cross of St. George, which is, gules, the field argent, and the cross of St. Andrew, which is argent, the field azure, be conjoined, when used in standards or flags at land and sea.

A Description of CHARLEMAGNE'S CROWN, *which his Majesty bears in his arms, as Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.*

This Crown, which consisteth of eight parts, is made of pure gold, weighing fourteen pounds, and is still preserved at Nuremburg.

The anterior part is adorned with twelve jewels unpolished, and is bigger than the two sides, but that behind is equal.

On the second part, on the right hand, is Christ sitting between two cherubs, each with four wings, whereof two are upward and two are downward, and under, this motto, *Per me reges regnant.*

The third part, on the same side, has only gems or diamonds and pearls.

On the fourth part sits King Hezekiah, leaning his head on his right hand, as if he were sick; and by his side Isaiah the prophet with a scroll, whereon is this motto, *Ecce adjiciam super dies tuos* 15 *annos.* As also over the heads of the figures, *Isaias Propheta, Ezechias Rex.*

The fifth part, which is behind, and equal to that before, contains jewels semée.

The sixth part has the effigies of a king crowned, and a scroll in his hands with these words, *Honor Regis judicium diligit*, and over his head, *Rex David.*

The seventh part is only of gems; but the eight and last has a king sitting with the crown upon his head; and on a scroll, which he holds in both hands, is this motto, *Time Dominum, et Regem amato*; as likewise over his head, *Rex Solomon.*

On the arch of this crown is a cross, whose front contains seventeen jewels; and on the top of the cross are these words, *IHS Nazarenus Rex Judeorum*; as also, in the arch or semicircle, CHONRADUS, *Dei Gratia* ROMANORUM IMPERATOR AUG.—which supposes the semicircle to be added after Charlemagne's time, by the Emperor Conrad the First, in the year 912.

OF THE

PRINCE OF WALES,

WHO IS FIRST IN THE PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

There is at present (1824) no Prince of Wales; but the titles of his Majesty George IV. when Prince of Wales, were,)

The most illustrious Prince, his Royal Highness, GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, and electoral Prince of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquis of the Isle of Ely, Earl of Chester and Eltham, Viscount Launceston, and Baron of Snowdon.

All potentates confer upon their immediate successor high and eminent titles of honour. The heir of the Romans was called *Cæsar*, and *Princeps Juventutis*. The heir of Great Britain has the title of Prince of Wales. Next to the King he is chief in the realm, and sits at his right hand in all solemn assemblies of State; and, although a subject, his person is by law so sacred, that it is treason to imagine his death, or violate his wife.

In the year 1282, Lewellin ap Griffith, the last Welsh prince of the British race, being instigated by his brother David against King Edward I. the king gave him battle and slew him, and ordered his head to be crowned with paper, and set upon the tower of London; and

his brother David being also taken, his head was set up with it.

King Edward having reduced Wales, united it to the crown of England; but perceiving that the Welsh had no affection to be ruled by him, he sent for the Queen to come to him at Carnarvon Castle, where she was delivered of a son. Then the king called all the barons of Wales, offered them a prince of their own nation, and who spoke no English, neither could any man blame his life or conversation. To this they having agreed, and sworn to yield obedience, he named his new born son, then called Edward of Carnarvon, because born there, and the king his father bestowed on him all the lands, honours, and revenues belonging to the said principality. Since that time the heir apparent to the king of England has been stiled Prince of Wales; but he is born duke of Cornwall, or so soon as his father is king of England.

The county of Cornwall being an appenage to the crown, King Edward III. in the year 1537, made it a dukedom, and gave it to his eldest son Edward, surnameed the Black Prince; from which time the eldest born son is Duke of Cornwall without any creation; but, in case of his death, his next brother is not so, unless so created, as was King Henry VIII. after the death of his brother Prince Arthur.

Since the union with Scotland, the Prince of Wales is by birth Duke of Rothsay, and Steward of Scotland, a title given in 1396 to David Stewart, son to King Robert III. This was a very important office, having the management of the crown revenue; and so long as Normandy remained in the hands of the English, the eldest son of the king was also stiled Duke of Normandy.

The earldom of Chester was given by William the Conqueror to his nephew Hugh Lupus, son to his sister; and from him the said title and privileges thereto belonging descended unto John, surnamed Le Scot, who was the 8th Earl. His mother was Maud, eldest sister

and coheir to Ranulf, surnamed Blundeville, who in 1232 was Earl of Chester, and died without issue. His father was David Earl of Galloway in Scotland and Huntingdon in England, brother to William the Lion King of Scotland; and the said John Le Scot marrying Helen, daughter to Lewellin Prince of Wales, and dying in 1244 without issue, King Henry III. the same year (giving the aunts and next coheirs of the said John Le Scot other lands in lieu thereof) seized the same and annexed it to the crown, and afterwards stiled his son Prince Edward Earl of Chester; who was king of England by the name of Edward I. and joined the county of Flint to that of Chester, since which time they have been united to the principality of Wales.

But these princes were not created by patent till the 19th of Edward III. when that king, by letters patent, dated at Pontefract the 18th of March 1344, created his eldest son Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquitain, and Earl of Chester and Flint, and invested him in the said principality with these ensigns of honour, namely, a chaplet of gold, a gold ring, and a verge or sceptre of silver.

The younger sons of England are not born dukes or earls, but are created as the king pleases. All the king's children have the stile of Royal Highness. All other subjects ought to be uncovered in their presence, to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their hand; and at table, out of the king's presence, they are served on the knee.

ARMS.

Anciently the arms of the Princes of Wales were, quarterly, gules and or, four lions passant gardant counterchanged; but of late the arms of that prince differ from those of the king, only by the addition of a label of three points, Luna, and omitting the diadem borne in surtout the last quarter, the said escutcheon surtout being carried uncharged, to express his being heir apparent to the office of Arch-treasurer of the Roman empire.

CREST.—Above a helmet, on a prince's crown, suiting his princely state, a lion of England alike crowned, proper, and gorged with a label of three points, as in the arms.

SUPPORTERS.—The same as those of the king, except that the dexter supporter is crowned with a prince's coronet, and both are gorged as the crest.

The proper and peculiar device of the Prince of Wales, falsely called the Prince's Arms, is a coronet of fleurs de lis, and crosses patee, Sol, beautified with three ostrich feathers, Luna, inscribed with *Ich Dien*, which in the German or old Saxon Language signifies *I serve*.

This device was borne at the battle of Cressy, anno 1346, by John king of Bohemia, serving in the French army, who was there slain by Edward the Black Prince, and who took the crown from his head, since worn by the Prince of Wales, vulgarly called the Prince's Arms.

On the restoration of King Charles II. in 1660, it was ordered in council, that the son and heir-apparent to the crown of England should bear his coronet of crosses patee and fleurs de lis as aforesaid, with the addition of one arch, and in the midst a ball and cross, like the royal diadem.

At the same time it was also ordered, that all the immediate sons and brothers of the kings of England should use and bear their coronets composed of crosses patee and fleurs de lis only; but that all their sons respectively, having the title of dukes, should bear and use their coronets composed of crosses patee and leaves, such as are used in the composure of the coronets of dukes who are not of the royal family.

A General Scheme of PRECEDENCE, *by Act of Parliament, and several Rules of the Earl Marshal's Court of Honour.*

The King and all Princes of the Blood.

These six precede all Dukes by an Act of Henry VIII. 1559.

Archbishop of Canterbury,	Lord Treasurer,
Lord Chancellor, or Keeper,	Lord President,
Archbishop of York,	Lord Privy Seal.

These by the same act, precede all of their own degree.

Lord Great Chamberlain of England,	Lord Steward of the Household,
Lord Marshal of England.	Lord Chamberlain of the Household,
Lord High Admiral,	Secretaries of State.

Then,

Dukes, according to their Creation	Chief Justice of the King's Bench,
Marquisses, ditto,	Master of the Rolls,
Dukes eldest sons,	Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,
Earls,	Chief Baron of the Exchequer,
Marquisses' eldest sons,	Justices and Barons in the Courts of Law,
Dukes' younger sons,	Viscounts' younger sons,
Viscounts,	Barons' younger sons,
Earls' eldest sons,	Baronets,
Marquisses' younger sons,	Knights of the Bath,
Bishops,	Field and Flag Officers,
Barons,	Knights Bachelors,
Speaker of the House of Commons,	Masters in Chancery,
Viscounts' eldest sons,	Doctors Graduate,
Earls' younger sons,	Serjeants at Law,
Barons' eldest sons,	Esquires,
Knights of the Garter, (Commoners,)	Gentlemen,
Privy Councillors, (Commoners,)	Yeomen,
Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Citizens,
	Burgesses.

DUKES.

HAMILTON, DUKE OF HAMILTON.

THE illustrious House of HAMILTON is the first upon the roll in the Scotish Peerage.

The enterprising genius, and the extensive possessions of that noble family, have given them this precedence.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault; Marquis of Hamilton, Douglas, and Clydesdale; Earl of Angus, Arran, Lanark, and Cambridge; Lord Hamilton, Aven, Polmont, Machanshire, Innerdale, Abernethy, Jedburgh Forest, and Dutton; Premier Marquis of Scotland, and heritable keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

CREATIONS.—Earl of Angus by King Robert I. about 1327; Lord Hamilton by act of Parliament 1445; Earl of Arran, 10th August 1503; Marquis of Hamilton, 19th April 1599; Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest, 14th June 1633; Earl of Lanark, Lord Machanshire and Polmont, 31st March 1639; Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran and Cambridge, Lord Aven and Innerdale, 12th April 1624, Scottish honours.—Duke of Brandon in Suffolk, and Baron of Dutton in Cheshire, 11th September 1711, British titles.—Duke of Chatelherault in Poitou, 8th February 1647, French title.—Heritable keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, 10th August 1646. On the decease of the last Duke of Douglas, in 1761, the Hamilton family succeeded to part of the titles, and the male representation of the antient and potent Douglasses. His Grace is now male representative and chief of that noble house.

The English titles of Earl of Cambridge, and Baron Innerdale in Cumberland, were given, in 1619, to James, the second Marquis of Hamilton, and his heirs male, but expired with his second son, William Duke of Hamilton, slain at Worcester battle, 1651, being the last Duke of the Hamilton family. But the Scottish honours of Earl of Cambridge and Lord Innerdale, included in the patent of the dukedom 1643, descended to his niece, along with the other titles.

This great and noble family is paternally descended from the house of Douglas, one of which obtained the title of Duke of Hamilton by marriage with the sole heiress of the Hamilton family in 1661.

The first of this name on record is Sir William de Hambleden or Hambleton, in the county of Bucks in England, where he was born, and of which manor he was possessed. He was third son of Robert Earl of Leicester, descended from the Earl of Mellent in Normandy; for Robert Blanchmain, otherwise called Bellamain, or Bellomont, after the death of his uncle, Hugh Earl of Mellent, was by King Henry I. of England, created Earl of Leicester 1103, and was the first Earl of that place after the conquest. He married Elizabeth Isabella, daughter of Hugh the Great, Earl of Vermondois, son of King Henry I. of France, and by her had

Robert, surnamed Bossu, who, in the year 1118, succeeded him, and was also Chief Justiciary of England. He married Amicia, daughter to Ralph de Gauder, Earl of Norfolk, and by her had

Robert Blanchmaine, who, in the year 1167, became the third Earl of Leicester; and he marrying Pernell, or Petronilla, daughter and sole heiress to Hugh de Grantsmill, with her he had the honour of Hinckly in the county of Leicester, and was steward of England; and by her had Robert, the fourth Earl of Leicester, and

Sir William de Hambleden above mentioned, and Roger, archbishop of St Andrews, Chancellor of Scotland. Sir William having, about the year 1215, come into Scotland, to visit his sister the Countess of Winchester, there married Mary, heiress of Gilbert, Earl of

Strathern, and had a son by her named Gilbert, who was the first of the family that settled in Scotland, in the reign of Alexander II.—although this, like many other points in the genealogy of ancient families, is a subject of controversy.

About the year 1323, the said Sir Gilbert being in some office in King Edward the Second's house at London, and speaking much in the praise of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, commending his great valour and virtue, one John de Spenser, another officer in company, gave him a blow, with many reproachful words, which was such an affront, that Sir William challenged the said Spencer, and for refusing to fight him he killed him the next day.

The friends of Sir Gilbert, knowing Spencer's great interest in the court of King Edward, advised him to abscond; and accordingly he fled into Scotland, where he was kindly received by King Robert, who made him amends for what he had forfeited at home on his account, and rewarded him with the lands of Cadyow and others in the county of Lanark, which lands were afterwards called Hamilton.

It is said, that when this Sir Gilbert fled from England, he was close pursued into a wood, where he and his servants changed coats with two woodcutters, and took a frame-saw, with which they were cutting through an oak tree when the pursuers passed by, and that seeing his servant take notice of them, he spoke hastily to him, THROUGH; which word became the motto of the family, and the saw cutting through the oak is the crest. He married Isabella Randolph, sister to Thomas Earl of Murray, Governor of Scotland, and by her had three sons, Walter his heir, Sir John Fitzgilbert de Hamilton of Ross Aven, the ancestor of the family of Preston and Fingalton, and its cadet the family of Airdrie, and Hugo.

WALTER, who succeeded, was a man of great fame and character; and in the ninth of Robert I. for his merit and service had a grant of the barony of Machanshire, and was knighted. In 1323, the said King Robert bestowed on him the lands of Kinneil, Larbert, Brimage,

and Old Cathy in Linlithgowshire; as also the lands of Kirkinden and Kirkcowan, in the county of Wigton. He married Mary, daughter to Sir Adam Gordon, and by her had two sons, who were both knights, of whom the youngest was named John, and from him is descended the family of Innerwick, of which the Earl of Haddington is a cadet, and

Sir David, who succeeded his father, and served King David II. in his wars against the English; was summoned to Parliament by Robert II. He married Margaret, daughter to Walter Leslie Lord Ross, by Eupheme his wife, daughter and heir to William Earl of Ross, and by her had

David, his successor, who was knighted, and the 7th of Robert II. had a grant of the lands of Bothwellmuir. He married Johanetta, daughter to Sir Edward Keith, Marischal of Scotland, and by her had five sons, whereof Sir John, the eldest, continued the line; and from Robert the third son sprung the family of Bruntwood, from which branched the Lord Belhaven.

Sir John, who succeeded 1392, and was Lord of Cadyow, married Janet, daughter to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, ancestor to the Earl of Morton, by whom he had Sir James Hamilton, who succeeded him; a second son named David; and Thomas the third son, from whom is descended the Earl of Clanbrazil, and the Lord Limerick of Ireland.

[2d Lord Cadyow.] Sir James, who was heir to his father, was sent into England 1424 as an hostage for the payment of L.40,000 Sterling for the ransom of King James I., and was afterwards knighted by the said king, and made one of his Privy-council. Upon the rebellion of the Earl of Douglas, he was sent, with the Earl of Angus, to command against the rebels, and entirely routed them; for which, with other signal services, he was rewarded with the lands of Drumshargard and Carmonock, and made heritable Sheriff of Clydesdale.

He married Janet, daughter to Sir Alexander Livingston of Calendar, by whom he had James the second

Lord Hamilton, and three more sons. He had one daughter Mary, married to William Earl Marischal.

[5d Lord Cadyow.] JAMES, the first Lord Hamilton, was one of the Privy-council to King James III., was created a Lord of Parliament 28th June 1445, and his estates erected into the Lordship of Hamilton.

He married first Euphemia, daughter of Patrick Earl of Strathern, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, married to David, fourth Earl of Crawford, created Duke of Montrose in 1488; and in 1474, marrying, 2dly, the Princess Mary, eldest sister to the king, and widow of Thomas Boyd Earl of Arran, by her had James his successor, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who being married to Matthew Stewart Earl of Lennox, by him was grandmother of Henry Lord Darnley, father of King James VI. the first monarch of Great Britain.

[2d Lord H., 1st Earl of Arran.] JAMES, the second Lord Hamilton, who succeeded his father on the 6th of November 1479, being one of the Privy-council to King James IV. was by him sent into England to negociate the marriage between that king and the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII.; and having concluded the match, it was solemnized in the most pompous manner; for which the king, 1505, gave him the island of Arran, and created him Earl thereof. The preamble of his patent is as follows:—

'KNOW ye, that We, on account of the nearness of 'blood between Us and Our beloved kinsman James 'Lord Hamilton, and for the service he hath already 'performed, and is further to perform for Us; also for 'the great pains he hath been at, and expences he hath 'borne for Us and the kingdom's honour, at the time of 'Our marriage contract, solemnized before the face of 'the church of Our monastery of the Holy Cross, near 'Edinburgh,—with the advice of Our Council, and 'the Three Estates of Our realm, being then maturely 'consulted, have, from Our express knowledge and proper 'motion, given and granted, and by this Our present in-'strument confirm, to the said James Lord Hamilton, the 'whole island of Arran, lying in the county of Bute,' &c.

In 1512, he was sent with a considerable force to the assistance of France, where he was made knight of the Cockle, and had a pension for life. In 1520 he was appointed warden of the south marches, and was Regent of Scotland in the minority of James V.

He married to his first wife Beatrix, daughter to John Lord Drummond, by whom he had a daughter. His second wife was Janet, daughter of Lord Home, who also died without issue. His third wife was Janet Beaton, daughter of Sir David Beaton, comptroller of Scotland, by whom he had a son named James who succeeded him, Sir John Hamilton of Clydesdale, whose daughter Margaret married David Earl of Douglas, and one daughter Helen, the wife of Archibald the fourth Earl of Argyll. This first Earl of Arran died in 1550, and was succeeded by James his son.

[2d Earl, and 1st Duke of Ch.] JAMES, the third Lord Hamilton, and second Earl of Arran, was in 1543 declared, by the Three Estates of the realm, tutor to the young Queen Mary, and Regent to the kingdom during her minority, as also declared next immediate heir to the crown failing the queen and her lawful issue; and that all the subjects of Scotland should acknowledge and obey the said Earl as sole Regent or Governor of the realm, in all things belonging to his office, according to the tenor of the act then past, to which all the noblemen, prelates, and members of Parliament put their seals at Edinburgh; which original act is now in the custody of this family.

On the 10th of September 1547, he commanded the Scots army at Pinkie, near Musselburgh; but was defeated by the Duke of Somerset, regent of England, the Scots losing 14,000 slain, and 1500 taken prisoners.

He was afterwards one of the knights of St Michael, and by Henry II. of France created Duke of Chatelherault in Poitou, to him and his heirs, in the year 1552; but neither he nor his descendants ever enjoyed the duchy, a French family having been in possession of it ever since.

This Earl, in that great and difficult office of Regent,

gained the esteem of all the Scots nation; for though he had been declared next heir to the crown if the queen died without issue, and protector during her minority, yet he resigned the regency to the queen's mother at the desire of the young Queen and Parliament; so that it appeared he was not ambitious of power, except when his services might contribute to the prosperity of the kingdom, which he generously preferred to his own private interest: But in 1571, for his great adherence to Queen Mary, and zeal for her cause, he suffered both imprisonment and forfeiture.

He married the Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of James the third Earl of Morton; and dying on the 22d of January 1574-5, by her left four sons and four daughters, whereof Barbara was married to James Lord Fleming, Margaret to Alexander Lord Gordon, eldest son of George, fourth Earl of Huntly; Ann, the third, was married to George the fifth Earl of Huntly; and Jane, to Hugh Earl of Eglinton.

Of the sons, 1. James succeeded, but died without issue; 2. John succeeded him; 3. Claud, Lord Paisley, was ancestor to the Earl of ABERCORN, Viscount STRABANE in Ireland; 4. David died young.

[3d Earl of Arran.] JAMES, the third Earl, succeeded his father in the title of Arran in 1575, the dukedom of Chatelherault having been resumed by the crown of France.* Having aspired to the hand of Queen Mary, yet opposing himself to any toleration of her religion, he lost favour at Court, indulged himself in several extravagances of conduct, and was legally declared to be insane. The title and estates were usurped by Captain James Stewart during his period of favouritism; but, on his disgrace in 1585, the title of Arran and their estates were restored to the Hamilton family. James Earl of Arran had a charter in 1589, and died without issue in March 1609, being succeeded, as Earl of Arran, by his nephew James, who was second Marquis of Hamilton.

[1st Marquis.] JOHN, the first Marquis of Hamilton, whose estates and titles were forfeited with his father as aforesaid, to avoid the storm that threatened him, fled

on foot in a seaman's habit into England, from whence he escaped into France; and, notwithstanding the troubles he met with, he ever continued faithful to the queen and her cause; of which her Majesty was so sensible, that when sentence of death was passed upon her in England, she took a ring off her finger, and giving it to one of her servants, ordered him to carry it to her cousin John Lord Hamilton, and tell him, that was all she had to witness her great sense of his family's constant fidelity and their sufferings for her interest, and desired it might be kept in the family as a lasting evidence of her kindness; and the same is preserved to this day with a suitable regard.

In the reign of James VI. he was restored to all the titles and estates lost either by the attainder of himself or of James Earl of Arran his father; and was also made one of his Majesty's privy council, governor of Dunbarton Castle, and in 1599 created Marquis of Hamilton, being the first in Scotland who bore that title. The king made him frequent visits at Hamilton house, and treated him with the same respect that the queen his mother had done the Duke of Chatelherault, frequently calling him father.

This noble person dying in the year 1604, when he was in the highest favour with prince and people, left issue by Margaret his wife, widow of Gilbert the fourth Earl of Cassillis, and daughter to John the ninth Lord Glammis, ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore,

[2d Marquis.] James his successor, and a daughter, Margaret, who was married to John Lord Maxwell, elder brother to Robert the first Earl of Nithsdale. In June 1606, in a Parliament held at Edinburgh, Aberbrothick on the coast of Forfarshire was erected into a lordship, with the dignity of a lord of Parliament, to be held of his Majesty in free barony, by James the second Marquis of Hamilton; and on the 16th of June 1619, the 17th of James I. he was created Baron of Eaversdale in Cumberland, and Earl of Cambridge in England, and was also Lord Steward of his Majesty's house-

hold, High Commissioner to the Parliament in Scotland, and in 1623 knight of the Garter. He married the Lady Anu Coningham, daughter of James Earl of Glencairn; and dying in England on the third of March 1624, aged 56, left two sons, both Dukes of Hamilton, and three daughters; whereof the Lady Ann was married to Hugh Earl of Eglinton; Lady Margaret to John Earl of Crauford; and Lady Mary to James the 2d Earl of Queensberry; and of the sons James and William, the eldest succeeded his father.

[1st Duke.] JAMES, who was third Marquis of Hamilton, assisted at the coronation of King Charles I. where he carried the sword of state, and by that king was created Duke of Hamilton; also appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church, Master of the Horse to the said king, Gentleman of his Bed-chamber, Privy-councillor in both kingdoms, and knight of the Garter; and at the baptism of King Charles II. represented Frederick King of Bohemia, as one of the godfathers; but in 1643, he and his brother William, who was then Earl of Lanark, waiting upon the king at Oxford, the Marquis of Montrose, and others, made complaint to his Majesty against them, blaming their conduct in the king's cause in Scotland; and though the informations were groundless, yet the king was so far influenced by their enemies, that the earl was obliged to make his escape to Edinburgh; but the duke was sent prisoner to Bristol, then to Exeter, and after to Pendennis Castle, where he remained till April 1646, after which he was released, and very well received by the king, who excused his imprisonment, caused by the advice and persuasion of those who were about his court.

In January 1647, the Scots commissioners at London sent notice to the Parliament, that they had agreed with the Parliament of England to withdraw their army, and to leave the king in that nation, upon paying what remained of the L.500,000, concerning which agreement they required an immediate answer from the Parliament of Scotland; whereupon the matter was debated; and

this duke finding that the house was inclined to deliver the king to the English Parliament, he declared his opinion in these words:

'WILL Scotland now quit her possession and interest 'in her Sovereign, and do it to those whose enmity 'against him and us doth visibly appear? Is this the 'consequence of all your protestations of duty and affec- 'tion to his Majesty? Is this the keeping of your co- 'venant, wherein you have sworn to defend the King's 'Majesty, person, and authority? Is this the suitable re- 'turn for the king's goodness, both in consenting to all 'your desires in 1641, and in his late trusting his person 'with you? What censures will the world pass upon 'this action? What a stain will it be to the whole re- 'formed religion? And what danger may we not appre- 'hend, both to the king's person and to Scotland, from 'the party that now prevails in England?'

Notwithstanding these and other arguments of the king's friends to dissuade the covenanters from giving up the king, they at last resolved to agree with the propositions of the English Parliament.

On the 29th of May 1648, the duke came to Edinburgh, accompanied with about 500 horse; and on the first of June, being attended by several noblemen and gentlemen, went to the Parliament-house, where several ministers and gentlemen from Fife and the western shires presented a supplication against raising the army, but it was rejected.

The Duke of Hamilton having sent the Earl of Callender to raise forces in the west, and having appointed a rendezvous at Paisley in Renfrewshire, he had notice that a great number were in arms against him at Mauchline in Ayrshire; whereupon he sent General Middleton with six troops of horse, to require them to dismiss and pay obedience to the King and Parliament, which they denied; but at length they were put to flight by General Middleton and the Earl of Callender.

About this time intelligence came to the duke, that Lambert, an English general under Fairfax and Cromwell, had advanced as far as Carlisle, with a body of

2000 horse; and also hearing that the town of Berwick had surrendered to Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and that Sir Philip Musgrave had surprised Carlisle, his Grace sent notice to Major General Monro, to bring up the forces he had raised in the north, with those he had brought from Ireland, and march towards England; and, at the same time, the duke with his army began their march the 8th of July 1648, and at Carlisle was joined by Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Sir Philip Musgrave, and having placed a garrison there, they marched on towards Lancashire, leaving orders for General Monro to bring up a train of artillery.

The main body being come to Preston, they had notice of the approach of Oliver Cromwell, who upon the 17th of August fell in upon this part of the army, wherewith Sir Marmaduke Langdale had advanced to Wigan; and though he made a brave resistance, yet was soon routed: and the next day Cromwell and Lambert came to Preston, where they attacked the main body of the army commanded by the duke, who, although above double the number, were entirely broke and put to flight. Some few days after, his Grace, with Sir Marmaduke Langdale and others, having fled into Staffordshire, were taken at Uttoxeter, and carried prisoners to London; and on the 9th of March 1648, the duke was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, in the 43d year of his age.

He married the Lady Mary Fielding, daughter to William Earl of Denbigh, by Susannah his wife, sister to George Villiers the great Duke of Buckingham; and by her had three sons and three daughters. The sons, Lord Charles, James, and William, died young, as did the eldest daughter, Lady Mary; Lady Ann lived to be Duchess of Hamilton, and Lady Susannah married John the 7th Earl of Cassillis. He was succeeded by his brother,

[2d Duke.] WILLIAM Earl of Lanark, who was born at Hamilton in December 1616; which William had been created Earl of Lanark, Lord Machanshire and Polmont, and was likewise Secretary for Scotland. He

married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir to James Maxwell Earl of Dirleton, and had four daughters; Lady Ann, married to Robert Earl of Southesk; Elizabeth to James Lord Kilmaurs, son to the Earl of Glencairn; Lady Mary married the Laird of Blair, and Lady Margaret died single. His Grace having raised a troop of horse at his own charge, for the service of Charles the II. in order to his restoration, and marching to the fatal battle of Worcester on the 3d of September 1651, he received a shot in his leg, of which he died, and was buried in the cathedral of Worcester.

His character is thus set forth by the Earl of Clarendon: 'He was a man not inferior in parts or understanding to the wisest men in the nation; of great honour, courage, and sincerity in his nature, and (which was a rare virtue in the men of that time) was still the same man he pretended to be; and in truth was in all respects a very accomplished person, of an excellent judgment, and ready expression; and though he had been driven into several unwarrantable actions, he made it evident he had not been led by any inclination of his own, and heartily embraced all opportunities of redeeming it; and, in the very article of his death, he expressed a great cheerfulness, that he had the honour to lose his life in the king's service, and thereby to wipe out the memory of his former transgressions.'

Upon the decease of this duke without surviving male issue, the estates and titles descending by the several patents to the heirs-general, he was succeeded by his niece, the

Lady ANN, Duchess of Hamilton, eldest surviving daughter of his brother, Duke James. She married

[5d Duke.] WILLIAM Douglas Earl of Selkirk, eldest son of William the first Marquis of Douglas by his second wife Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George the first Marquis of Huntly; which William, according to the Scotch fashion, took the name of Hamilton, and, at the request of his wife the duchess, was created Duke

of Hamilton in 1661, and soon after made knight of the Garter.

In the reign of King James VII. (the Second of England,) he was made one of the Privy-council, Lord of the Treasury, an extraordinary Lord of Session, and also a privy-councillor in England; in which offices he continued till 1688, when King James abdicated the throne and government; and upon the Prince of Orange coming over to England, he was chosen by divers Scots nobility and gentry in London to be their president, when they addressed that prince to take upon him the administration of all affairs civil and military, and was chosen president of the Convention of Estates, which settled the crown on that prince, who being crowned king, the duke was continued president, and made extraordinary Lord of Session, and High-Admiral of Scotland.

This duke dying in 1694, left issue by the said Ann Duchess of Hamilton, seven sons and three daughters; James Earl of Arran, who succeeded him; Lord William who died in France; Charles Earl of SELKIRK; John Earl of RUGLEN; George Earl of ORKNEY; the Lord Basil, who was drowned in the Ford of Minnock, by trying to save his servant; and the Lord Archibald, who was governor of Jamaica from June 1710 to October 1715; he was chosen to Parliament for the shire of Lanark in 1718, and the two succeeding Parliaments. In May 1729, he was made a Lord of the Admiralty. In 1735, he was elected for Queenborough in Kent. He was afterwards Cofferer to the Prince of Wales; and Surveyor-general of the duchy of Cornwall. In 1742, he was elected to Parliament for Dartmouth in Devonshire; was a flag officer, and the oldest officer in the navy, and at last governor of Greenwich hospital. He married the Lady Jane Hamilton, youngest daughter of James Earl of Abercorn; and dying April 6. 1754, by her, who died in 1752, had issue two sons, of whom Frederick, the second, was vicar of Wellingborough in the county of Northampton; also two daughters, Elizabeth

married to Francis Earl Brooke, and the youngest to the Lord Cathcart. Of the duke's three daughters, the Lady Katharine was married to John Duke of Atholl; Lady Susannah, first to John Earl of Dundonald, and after to Charles Marquis of Tweeddale; and Lady Margaret to James Maule Earl of Panmure. Katharine, daughter of Lord Basil, married Thomas Earl of Dundonald.

[4th Duke.] JAMES Earl of Arran succeeded his father; in the reign of Charles II. was envoy extraordinary to the court of France, and Gentleman of his Majesty's Bedchamber; and when King James VII. came to the crown he was made Master of the Wardrobe, knight of the Thistle, and colonel of the royal regiment of horse. After the revolution he was twice sent to the Tower, on suspicion of corresponding with the abdicated King James, but he was never prosecuted. In the year 1698, he being then Earl of Arran only, his mother the duchess made a surrender of her titles, and a patent was passed creating him Duke of Hamilton, with the same precedence as if he had succeeded thereto by his mother's death. In 1708, he was elected one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, made Lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county palatine of Lancaster, ranger of the forests therein, and one of her Majesty's Privy-council.

On the 10th September 1711, he was created Baron of Dutton and Duke of Brandon in England; with this preamble:

'WHEREAS the ancestors of Our very faithful and entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, James Duke of Hamilton, &c. have very much recommended themselves to Our royal predecessors of most glorious memory, by their nobleness of birth, their eminent services, and unspotted loyalty even unto death, and also their proximity in blood: We taking notice, that the said James Duke of Hamilton, treading the steps of his most noble family, and by his virtue, unshaken constancy and fidelity, hath continued to illustrate that

'affinity by which he is related to our Royal Lineage:
'That both himself may have some monument of singu-
'lar benevolence, and that his posterity may be excited,
'by his grandeur and dignity, to perform things worthy
'of so great a name, have decreed to adorn and ad-
'vance with new titles the ancient honour descended to
'him from his noble ancestors. Know ye therefore,' &c.

But these English titles were useless, and of no effect, as before observed in the beginning of this pedigree.

In 1712, he was appointed Master general of the Ordnance, and soon after made knight of the Garter, but was never installed; for, during the treaty of peace in 1712, he was nominated ambassador to the French court; but Charles Lord Mohun and he fighting a duel, they were both killed, on Sunday morning, the 15th of November that year. His Grace's mother, Anne, the duchess-dowager, died at her seat in Lanarkshire, 17th October 1716, aged 80.

On the 15th June 1716, Lieutenant-General Maccartney, second to the Lord Mohun, took his trial on account of this duel, before Lord Chief-Justice Parker. Colonel John Hamilton, second to the duke, who deposed before the privy-council, in the queen's time, that he saw Maccartney give the duke his mortal wound, now retracted, and only said he saw his sword over the duke's shoulder. The falsehood even of this appeared by the evidence of the two park-keepers, who stood firm to their former depositions,—That they had taken away the swords of the two seconds when they came up to relieve the two lords. And one of them deposed, that he had been offered by the Lord Bolingbroke two handfuls of gold, and a place of one hundred pounds a-year, if he would swear Maccartney killed the duke.

The falsity of the colonel's horrid accusation appeared also from the coroner's inquest, and the unanimous deposition of several noted surgeons, that though the duke had many wounds, that through his right arm was itself a mortal one, and by all agreed to come from Lord

Mohun. The silence also of the colonel at the place of action, and where they both remained some time to help their principals, was an unanswerable objection to his own evidence, and fixed upon him an infamous character, either for charging an innocent man with murder, or suffering him to escape when it was in his power to secure him. Under this just imputation Colonel Hamilton lived obscurely the rest of his days, becoming so odious to all men of honour that he was obliged to sell his company in the Guards, and died 17th October 1716, with a sudden vomiting of blood that could not be stopped.

The cause of this event was an affront given by the duke, in reflecting on the veracity of Lord Whitworth's father, who was examined as a witness for Lord Mohun, in a law-suit before a Master in Chancery, where both these lords attended; the duke saying, That witness had no truth or justice; Lord Mohun replied, He had as much as his Grace; and the next day General Maccartney carried Lord Mohun's challenge to the duke.

The jury acquitted Mr Maccartney of the murder; and he was discharged of the manslaughter by the ceremony of burning with a cold iron, to prevent an appeal.

This James Duke of Hamilton married to his first wife the Lady Ann Spencer, daughter of Robert Earl of Sunderland, by whom he had two daughters, Ladies Ann and Mary, who both died young. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Digby Lord Gerard of Bromley, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Charles Gerard the first Earl of Macclesfield, by whom he had the following children: Lady Elizabeth, who died young; Lady Katharine died in a week after her father; James Marquis of Clydesdale, who succeeded as Duke of Hamilton: Lady Charlotte married Charles Edwin, Esq. who was several times a member of the House of Commons: Lord William, who in 1754, was chosen representative for the shire of Lanark, and died the same year, married Ann, daughter and heir to Francis Hawes, Receiver-general of the Customs, and

a South-sea Director 1720, after whose death, without issue, she married William Viscount Vane of Ireland: Lady Susan married Anthony Tracy Keck of Great Tew in Oxfordshire, Esq. and died June 3, 1755. Lord Anne, so named, Queen Anne being his godmother, married Mrs Powel, an heiress, and dying on Christmas day 1748, by her left issue,

[5th Duke.] JAMES, who succeeded as Duke of Hamilton; was, in September 1726, elected a knight of the ancient order of the Thistle, and installed at Holyroodhouse the following October: In May 1727, he was appointed a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King George I. and so continued by King George II. He married first Lady Anne daughter of John Cochran Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had an only son James, Marquis of Clydesdale. His second wife was Elizabeth Strangeways, of Dorsetshire, a great fortune, by whom he had no issue; by his third, who was Mrs Spenser of Rendlesham in Suffolk, he had a daughter, Anne, born in 1738, and two sons, one born 27th July 1740, and another in June 1742. His Grace dying at Bath in March 1742, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[6th Duke.] JAMES, who married, February 14, 1752, Elizabeth, second daughter of John Gunning, Esq. by Biddy, daughter to John Viscount Mayo in Ireland, by whom he had a daughter born January 25, 1753, a son James born February 18, 1755, another son Douglas born July 28, 1756, and a daughter born ———; and his Grace dying the 16th of January 1758, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[7th Duke.] JAMES GEORGE, seventh Duke of Hamilton and fourth Duke of Brandon, born at the abbey of Holyroodhouse, 18th February 1755, succeeded his father 1758; and, on the death of Archibald Duke of Douglas in 1761, became the male representative, and chief of the illustrious house of Douglas, succeeding to the titles of Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest. His Grace's guardians laid claim to the Douglas estates, affirming that Mr Douglas, son and heir of Lady Jane Stewart, sister of

the Duke of Douglas, was not her child. The Court of Session sustained this claim; but the House of Lords decided in favour of Mr Douglas, who has since been raised to the British peerage by the title of Lord Douglas of Douglas. The Duke of Hamilton died at the palace of Hamilton on the 7th of July 1769, in the fifteenth year of his age.

[8th Duke.] DOUGLAS, eighth Duke of Hamilton, and fifth Duke of Brandon, born 24th July 1756, succeeded his brother in 1769. His Grace, in 1777, was the chief means of raising the 82d regiment of foot. He accepted a captain's commission in it, but resigned it in 1779. He was made keeper of his Majesty's palace of Linlithgow and castle of Blackness, 25th November 1777; and on the 10th of January 1778 the grant was renewed, with power to appoint deputies. Having presented a petition for a summons to Parliament as Duke of Brandon, the House of Lords having heard counsel, required the opinion of the twelve Judges. Upon the 6th June 1782 they were unanimous that his Grace was entitled to such summons, and gave it as their judgment, that the 23d article of Union did not prevent his Majesty from creating Scotish peers of Great Britain. A summons was accordingly issued, and his Grace took his seat as Duke of Brandon. In January 1785, his Grace moved the address, which was carried unanimously. In 1786 he was invested with the order of the Thistle, appointed colonel of militia, and Lord-lieutenant of the county of Lanark in 1798. He married, 5th April 1778, Elisabeth Anne, fourth daughter of Peter Burrel of Beckenham in Kent, sister of Peter Lord Gwyder, Deputy Lord Great-Chamberlain of England, of the Duchess of Northumberland, and of the Countess of Beverley. Her Grace had no issue. She married, on 19th August 1800, Henry Marquis of Exeter. His Grace died at Hamilton on the second of August 1799 in the 44th year of his age. His uncle Lord Archibald succeeded him in all his titles excepting the barony of Hamilton, of Hameldon in Leicestershire. On his mother's death in 1790

he inherited this title, but it went to his uterine brother the Marquis of Lorn, afterwards Duke of Argyll.

[9th Duke.] ARCHIBALD, ninth Duke of Hamilton and sixth Duke of Brandon, born 15th July 1740, inherited his mother's large fortune in the county of Suffolk. In 1768 he represented in Parliament the county palatine of Lancaster, but vacated his seat in 1772. He succeeded, in 1799, to the Hamilton and Douglas titles, and the estates of the Hamilton family. On the 25th May 1765, he married Lady Harriot Stewart, fifth daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Galloway, by his second wife, Lady Catherine Cochrane, third daughter of John fourth Earl of Dundonald. She died in November 1788, and was buried in St Mary's Church, Lancaster. She had five children: Lady Anne, born 16th March 1766; Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton and seventh Duke of Brandon; Lord Archibald Hamilton, born 16th March 1769,—elected member of Parliament for the county of Lanark in 1802, rechosen in 1806 and 1807.

Lady Charlotte born 6th April 1772, married 24th June 1800, to Edward Adolphus Duke of Somerset, and has issue; Lady Susan born July 1774, married, 4th August 1803, to her cousin-german, George sixth Earl of Dunmore, and has issue.

[10th Duke] ALEXANDER, tenth Duke, born 3d October 1767,—member of Parliament for the town of Lancaster at the election in 1802,—a privy councillor in 1806, and 4th November 1806 summoned to the House of Lords by his father's title of Baron Dutton in Cheshire. He was sent as ambassador to the Court of Petersburg, but recalled in 1807. He married, 26th April 1810, Miss Susan Euphemia Beckford his cousin, second daughter of William Beckford of Fonthill Gifford, Wiltshire, by Lady Margaret only daughter of the fourth Earl of Aboyne. Issue, William Alexander Antony Archibald, born 15th February 1811, and Lady Susan.

Lady Susan was born 9th June 1814.

His Grace, the present Duke, bore a conspicuous part in the solemnities attendant on the visit of his Majesty King George IV. to Scotland in 1822. He carried the crown in the royal procession from Holyroodhouse to the Castle of Edinburgh, on the 22d day of August; and on the 27th, as Most Worshipful Grand-Master Mason of Scotland, he presided and laid the foundation-stone of the National Monument, upon the Calton-Hill, to commemorate the great victories atchieved by our countrymen at Waterloo, under the Duke of Wellington, in 1815;—a task eminently befitting the premier peer of Scotland, who is the chief descendant of so many illustrious patriots and warriors.

ARMS.

(*See Engraving, No.* 1.)

Four grand quarters.—I. and IV. quarterly; 1st and 4th, Hamilton, gules, three cinquefoils, pierced, ermine. 2d and 3d, Arran, argent, a ship with the sails furled, sable.—II. and III. quarterly; 1. Galloway, azure, a lion rampant, argent, crowned, or; 2. Abernethy, or, a lion rampant, gules, debruised by a bendlet, sable; 3. Wishart of Brechin, argent, three piles, gules; 4. Stewart of Bonhill, or, a fess cheque, azure and argent, surmounted with a bend, gules, charged with three buckles of the first. Over these feudal quarterings of Douglas, as chiefs of that house, an escutcheon, charged with the arms of Douglas, viz. argent, a heart, gules, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper, on a chief azure, three mullets, argent.

CREST.—Hamilton: in a ducal coronet, or, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw proper, the frame or, Douglas: on a chapeau d'etat, a salamander in flames, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Hamilton: two antelopes, argent, armed, ducally gorged, chained and hoofed, or.—Douglas: dexter, a savage proper, holding a baton erected, and wreathed about the middle with laurel, vert; sinister, a stag proper, armed and unguled, or, both standing within a pale wood, wreathed for a compartment.

MOTTO.—Hamilton; *Through.*—Douglas; *Jamais arriere*, Never behind.

CHIEF SEATS.—Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, Kinneil House, Linlithgowshire; Brodick Castle, Buteshire; and Ashton Hall, Lancashire.

SCOTT, DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

Walter Francis Montagu Scott Douglas, Duke, Earl, and Baron of Buccleuch, Earl of Dalkeith, Baron Scott of Winchester and Eskdale; (Earl of Doncaster and Baron Tynedale, 1662;) and as heir of line and entail to the Queensberry estate, Duke of Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfries-shire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar. On 16th March 1606, Sir Walter Scott, Knt. was created Lord Scott of Buccleuch; on 16th March 1619, Walter his son was created Earl of Buccleuch; and 20th April 1663, Lady Anne Scott was created Baroness of Eskdale in Roxburghshire, and Countess of Dalkeith and Duchess of Buccleuch in the county of Edinburgh, to her and her male issue by James Duke of Monmouth.

In the reigns of Alexander III. under Robert I. we find this family of Scott very powerful on the borders towards England, of which they were often wardens; and in 1296, Richard le Scott, who then swore allegiance to King Edward I. of England, as Baron of Lanarkshire,) marrying the heiress of Murdiston in Clydesdale, by her obtained that barony; and thereupon laid aside his paternal arms, which were, argent, three lions' heads erased, gules, and took the arms of Murdiston, as borne by the present Duke. Michael succeeded, who distinguished himself at Halidon hill in 1333. His son Robert was of Murdiston and Rankelburn, in the reign of Robert II.; whose son,

Walter, performed many actions of honour and courage in the service of the crown, and was nobly rewarded by the said king, who gave him the baronies of Eckford and Kirkurd. He was killed at Hamildon 1402.

His son Robert Scott, in 1415, gave to the monks of Melrose the lands of Kinkerry, for Ballenden, which the clan afterwards adopted for their gathering word. He died in 1425, and was father of Sir Walter Scott, who in 1426 obtained from the Earl of Douglas a charter of the lands of Lempetlaw, for his service done to

that Earl: and afterwards, in 1446, exchanged his lands of Murdiston, with Thomas Inglis of Manor, for the lands of Branxholm.

In the reign of James II. he was frequently employed in negotiations of peace between the two nations; and also exerted his valour to an eminent degree in suppressing the rebellion of the Earls of Douglas, Murray, and Ormond; for which he had a grant from the crown of the lands of Abington, Fairholm, and Glendonary; and left two sons, David, his heir, and Alexander; which Alexander, in 1488, was director of the Chancery, and was slain with King James III. In this reign, and that of James IV. the said

DAVID made a great figure in the public transactions, and was often a commissioner to manage the several treaties between the two nations; he had a daughter Janet, married to James Lord Drumlanrig, and one son who died before him; and dying in 1491 was succeeded by

SIR WALTER, his grandson, who was famous for his many accomplishments under King James V. whose great favourite he was; and, in 1525, raising a party against the Earl of Angus, that earl sent an herald to understand how, in such an hostile manner, he dare come so near the king's person, withal charging him to retire under pain of high treason; to which the said Sir Walter (who was Laird of Buccleuch) answered, he came to do the king's service, invite him to his house, and shew him what forces he could raise when necessity should require his assistance.

In 1554, the 3d of Queen Mary, he greatly signalized himself against the forces of King Henry VIII. as likewise at the battle of Pinkey in 1547; and was made warden of the west marches.

He married to his first wife a daughter of the family of Carmichael, and by her had Sir William Scott; and by Janet his second wife, daughter to John Bethune of Crich, he had a daughter Jane, who was married to Sir John Cranston of that Ilk.

Sir WILLIAM married Grisel, daughter to the said John Bethune; and dying before his father, by her left Sir Walter, successor to his grandfather, and three daughters; whereof Jane was married to Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniherst, Margaret to Sir John Johnston of that Ilk, and Elizabeth to John Carmichael of Meadowflat, captain of Crawfurd.

Sir WALTER, who succeeded, was a man of excellent parts and reputation; he married Margaret, daughter to David Earl of Douglas and Angus, by whom he had Walter his heir, and a daughter of her name, who was married to Robert Scott of Thirleston.

[1st Lord.] Sir WALTER, who was heir to his father, being in great favour with King James VI. by him was knighted, and made warden of the marches toward England; and being also a person of a warlike genius, carried over a regiment to the Netherlands, where he served under the famous general, Maurice Prince of Orange, and there gained such honour that the aforesaid king, to countenance his merit, advanced him to the dignity of Lord Scott of Buccleuch.

He married Mary, daughter to William Ker of Cesford; and dying in 1611, by her left Walter his sucessor, and two daughters; of whom Margaret was married to James Lord Ross, and Elizabeth to John, son of William Lord Cranston.

[1st Earl] WALTER, who succeeded, and was the second Lord Scott, was created Earl of Buccleuch in 1619; and he being likewise a nobleman of a warlike temper, had the command of a regiment under the States of Holland against the Spaniards, where he served with singular honour and reputation, and died in 1633.

He married the Lady Mary, daughter to Francis Earl of Errol; and by her had Francis the second Earl of Buccleuch, and two daughters; Lady Mary married to John Earl of Mar, and Lady Jane to John Marquis of Tweeddale.

[2d Earl.] FRANCIS, the second earl, was a nobleman of great character and merit; and for his loyalty to

King Charles II. Cromwell imposed a large fine on his heir. He married the Lady Margaret Lesley, daughter to John Earl of Rothes, and widow of the Lord Balgony, and by her had two daughters; whereof

Lady MARY, the eldest, was Countess of Buccleuch; and she marrying Walter Scott of Haychester, he was thereupon created Earl of Terras for life; but she dying in 1662 without issue, her estate and honour came to her sister, the

Lady ANNE SCOTT, who in 1665 was married to

[1st Duke of Buccleuch.] JAMES Fitzroy Duke of Monmouth, eldest natural son of King Charles II. by Lucy daughter of Richard Walters of Haverford-west, in the county of Pembroke, Esq.

This duke was born at Rotterdam in Holland the 9th of April 1649, and bore the surname of Crofts till his marriage with the said Lady Anne Scott, who was esteemed a most accomplished person and a very great fortune; and hence it came to pass, that he had also the titles Duke of Buccleuch, &c. and took the surname of Scott, according to the usage of Scotland in marrying the heiress of an ancient family.

He was bred up chiefly at Paris, under the eye of the queen-mother and the government of Thomas Ross, Esq. and was so beautiful a youth, and had so graceful a behaviour, that he delighted all those that saw him.

In July 1662 he was brought into England, his mother being then dead, and was received by the king at Hampton-Court with great demonstrations of joy and affection.

On the 14th of February following he was created Baron of Tyndale in the county of Northumberland, Earl of Doncaster in the county of York, and Duke of the county of Monmouth, to him and his heirs male, and took his seat in the House of Peers the next session of Parliament.

On the 28th of March 1663 he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and was installed at Windsor on St. George's day.

In 1665 he was entered a member of Christchurch in

Oxford, having been before incorporated a master of arts in both universities; and the same year was made Master of the Horse to the king; being likewise constituted Great Chamberlain and Vice-Admiral of Scotland; and marrying the Lady Anne Scott, as before mentioned, they were jointly created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.

On the 16th of September 1668 he was made captain of the king's life-guard of horse, and soon after constituted Captain-general of the king's forces, Lord-lieutenant of the East-riding in Yorkshire, governor of Kingston upon Hull, Chief-justice in Eyre of all the king's forests and parks south of Trent, and also one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council.

In the year 1673 he served as a volunteer in the French army at the siege of Maestricht, in the quality of a Lieutenant-general, against the Dutch, and behaved himself with such courage and conduct, that he gained the reputation of a very good general; and the taking of that town was chiefly owing to his valour, as acknowledged by the French king. On his return to England, he was received by the king and court with extraordinary respect; and in July 1674 he was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

In 1679 he was sent with a sufficient force to suppress an insurrection of the Presbyterians in Scotland, who, after the murder of Dr James Sharp archbishop of St Andrews, on the 2d of May, who had betrayed them, thought it a favourable opportunity to expel Episcopacy, which to them was unsupportable: But his Grace arriving there on the 18th of July, marched with the king's forces against the rebels, who were encamped near Hamilton, to the number of 4000 or 5000; he gave them battle at Bothwell-bridge on the 22d, and by killing many, and taking about 1100 prisoners, suppressed that rebellion.

After his return to England, he having shewn himself very zealous in prosecuting a full discovery of the Popish plot, and joined with those who dreaded Popery and a

Popish successor, he by these means had so much gained the affections of the people, that some leading men inspired him with notions of his right to the crown; and the more to flatter his hopes therewith, a report was spread through the kingdom, that King Charles had been lawfully married to Mrs Walters, the duke's mother, which so affected the King, that his Majesty thought himself obliged, in conscience and honour, to declare the contrary to his privy-council, and thereupon caused the following declaration to be entered in the council-book:

Whitehall, 3d March, 1678.

'THAT to avoid any dispute which may happen in time 'to come, concerning the succession to the crown, he de-'clares, in the presence of Almighty God, that he never 'made any contract of marriage, or ever was married with 'Mrs Lucy Walters, alias Barlow, or ever was married 'to any woman whatever but to his present wife Queen 'Katharine now living.' CHARLES R.

Notwithstanding which the Duke of York, then at Brussels, grew so jealous of his new competitor, that in the beginning of September 1679, he prevailed with the king not only to divest the Duke of Monmouth of his commission as Captain-general, and of all his other great places, but that he should likewise depart the kingdom. Whereupon he retired to Utrecht, and there continued, till hearing of the Duke of York's sudden return to England, on occasion of the king's illness, he followed him thither; and arriving in London on November following, the people shewed their joy in a very extraordinary manner.

But the popular rejoicings of the citizens for his return served only to inflame the Duke of York's jealousy, and increase his enmity the more; so that by his Royal Highness's over-prevailing interest with the king, Monmouth still remained in public disgrace with his Majesty, though it was presumed the king had privately the same natural tenderness for him as ever; but in 1682, having again fallen under the king's displeasure, he was

removed from being chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

After which, on the 28th of June 1683, a proclamation was published for apprehending him, as also Ford Lord Grey, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and Robert Ferguson, as being concerned in the Rychouse plot; and he being taken at Stafford, returning from the summer's diversion, was brought before Secretary Jenkins, who admitted him to bail; but the duke, after his appearance at the King's Bench bar in discharge of his bail, absconded from his house, and did not surrender till after two letters he sent to the king, wherein he acknowledged his folly; and promising all due obedience for the future, the king did at length grant him a private interview, in company with the Duke of York, where he made such declarations and promises that his Majesty was pleased to pardon him,

But the Duke of York suspecting there was some double dealing in the Duke of Monmouth's confession and submission, could not be satisfied unless Monmouth would publish his two letters, one of which was written before his surrender, and the other after, which he by no means consenting to do, he thereupon so far seemingly offended the king, that he was banished the court. He retired to Holland, and resided at the Hague, till the king's death, which happened on the 6th of February 1684.

Before James II. was settled on the throne, this unhappy duke being persuaded to attempt the crown, sailed from the Texel in Holland on the 24th of May 1685, with one man-of-war and two tenders, accompanied by Ford Lord Gray, afterwards Earl of Tankerville, a German Count, and about 6 or 700 men and officers, who had fled to Holland for refuge in the late reign; and, after having been 19 days at sea, they landed near Lyme in Dorsetshire on the 11th of June.

The duke immediately led them by a back way into the town, and set up his standard in the market-place without opposition; then he mustered his small force, who were well armed and clothed; and being asked whom

they were for, they declared for the Protestant religion, the laws, rights, and privileges of England, inviting all people to come and join with them; after which the duke's declaration against King James was read in form.

On Saturday the 13th of June, the king receiving this news by express from the mayor of Lyme, he immediately sent it to the Parliament; whereupon both houses voted an address of thanks to his Majesty; and the Commons ordered in a bill to attaint the duke of high treason, which on the 16th passed the royal assent; and though the Parliament had promised to assist the king against the duke and all his adherents, yet the country people flocked to him in great numbers, so that he soon had an army of five thousand horse and foot, with which he marched from Lyme to Taunton, where he was received with unusual demonstrations of joy; from thence he marched to Bridgewater, where he was proclaimed king; from thence to Bath, where, being denied entrance, he proceeded to Philips-Norton, and by surprise defeated a troop of the king's horse, the Duke of Grafton narrowly escaping with his life.

After this success he marched within two miles of Bristol, where a council of war being held, it was resolved not to enter the city, but to retire to Bridgewater; for the Earl of Feversham being encamped with the king's army at Sedgemore near that town, the duke resolved to make one desperate push for all, and on Monday the 6th of July, about four in the morning attacked the king's troops, when he was entirely routed, 300 of his men being killed in the fight, 1000 in the pursuit, and as many taken prisoners, half of whom were executed.

The Earl of Feversham having sent out several parties in pursuit of the duke and his adherents, Lord Grey was apprehended the next morning by Lord Lumley's men; and the day after the duke himself was likewise taken, and being brought to Lord Lumley was conveyed under a guard to the Tower of London. On the 15th he was admitted to the royal presence, where in the most pen-

itent humble manner he begged his life; but the king answered, he was sorry for his misfortune; but his crime was so great, that it could not be pardoned, and therefore he must suffer. Upon which the duke rising up was conveyed back to the Tower, and on 15th July 1685, about eleven in the forenoon, was beheaded on Tower-hill.

He declared to Dr Tennison and Dr Hooper who attended him, that his father, the late king, told him he never was married to his mother. He confessed his own hostile invasion to be a crime, but would not own it a rebellion. As to his taking Mrs Wentworth to wife though his own duchess was living, the said two divines strove in vain to convince him of the sinfulness thereof; for he was firmly persuaded her marriage with him was just in the sight of God, because his other being performed when he was but sixteen years old, was therefore void, as he was too young to give a legal and free consent.

His body was put into a coffin covered with black velvet; and the head being sewed to the body, he was privately buried in St. Peter's Chapel in the Tower. Thus he who was the delight of his father, and the people's idol, was unfortunately cut off in the 37th year of his age, leaving four sons and two daughters:

Charles Earl of Doncaster, born in August 1672, and died in February 1673.

James Earl of Doncaster, born in May 1674, was after his father's attainder in England called the Earl of Dalkeith; by which title, on the 7th of February 1703, he was elected a knight of the ancient order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle.

Henry, third son, was born in the year 1676, and was created Earl of DELORAIN.

Francis, fourth son, was born in 1678, and died the next year.

Lady Charlotte died young in 1683.

Lady Ann was born in 1675, but died within the Tower of London the next month after her father.

Ann, the Duchess-Dowager of Monmouth and Buc-

cleuch, was in May 1688 married to Charles Lord Cornwallis, and by him had a son named George, and two daughters, Ann and Isabel; the latter died in 1748, the two first died young. Their mother the duchess died in 1732, aged 90; and in the same year died Major-general Croft, the duke's natural son.

James Earl of Dalkeith, before-mentioned, who was the second son of James Duke of Monmouth, married the Lady Henrietta, second daughter of Laurence Hyde Earl of Rochester, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; and dying in March 1704, was buried at Westminster.

(2d Duke.) FRANCIS Earl of Dalkeith, only surviving son of the said Earl James, was made a knight of the Thistle in 1725; succeeded his grandmother as Duke of Buccleuch in 1732; and in the next Parliament was one of the sixteen Peers. In 1745 he was restored as Earl of Doncaster and Baron Scott of Tyndale, the attainder for those titles being reversed by act of Parliament, in consideration of his fidelity to the royal family, and zeal for the Protestant cause. In 1720 he married the Lady Jane Douglas, daughter of James Duke of Queensberry, who was High Commissioner at the Union. By her, who died 31st August 1729, his Grace had two sons and three daughters.

Francis Earl of Dalkeith, born in February 1720-21.

Lord Charles, who died a student at Oxford in 1747.

Lady Jane died in 1745; Lady Ann in 1737; Lady Mary in 1739.

Francis Earl of Dalkeith was chosen member of Parliament for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire in April 1746, and rechosen at the general election in 1747. He married, in 1742, Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John Duke of Argyll; by her, who married secondly, in September 1755, Charles Townshend, Esq. second son of the Lord Townshend, he had six children, Lady Caroline Scott, born in 1743; John Lord Eskdale in 1745, who died in 1748; Henry, born in 1746; Campbell Scott, born in 1747; James in 1748, who died in 1758; but

dying in April 1750, left his lady with child, which proving a daughter in July following was named Frances. And his Grace dying April 22, 1751, was succeeded in honour and estate by his grandson,

5d Duke of Buccleuch, and 5th Duke of Queensberry.] HENRY, third Duke of Buccleuch, &c. was born 15th September 1746, and succeeded his grandfather in 1751. In March 1764 he set out upon his travels, accompanied by the celebrated Dr Adam Smith. On the commencement of the French war in 1778, his Grace raised a regiment of fencibles for the defence of the country, and was seldom absent from head-quarters. In 1798 he was constituted Lord-lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh, and colonel of its militia, and in 1803 was Lord-lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh. He was invested with the order of the Thistle in 1767, but upon being nominated a knight of the Garter in 1794 he gave it up. His Grace was Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland; President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons; and a Trustee for the Improvement of the Fisheries and Manufactures. On 2d May 1767, he married Lady Elizabeth Montagu, born 9th June 1745, only daughter of George Duke of Montagu. The Duke was heir male of James Duke of Monmouth; heir of line of John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, Charles Duke of Queensberry and Dover, &c. They had issue, George Earl of Dalkeith, born 25th March 1768, died 29th May following; Lady Mary, born 21st May 1767, married 29th January 1791 to Viscount Stopford; Lady Elizabeth, born 10th October 1770, married 9th November 1798 to the Earl of Home; Charles William, Earl of Dalkeith; Lady Caroline, born 6th July 1774, married 13th August 1805 to Sir Charles Douglas Marquis of Queensberry; Lord Henry James, born 16th December 1776, who married, 22d November 1804, the Hon. Jane Margaret Douglas only daughter of Lord Douglas by his first wife; and Lady Harriet, born 1st December 1780, married, 1st December 1806, the sixth Marquis of Lothian.

On the death of the 4th Duke of Queensberry, HENRY the 5d Duke of Buccleuch succeeded as Duke of Queensberry, &c. and to the estates in Dumfries-shire, being the heir of line of the Queensberry family. The titles of Marquis and Earl of Queensberry, &c. devolved on Sir Charles Douglas of Kelhead. His Grace Henry died in 1812, and was succeeded by

[4th Duke of B. and 6th of Q.] CHARLES WILLIAM, his eldest surviving son,—born 24th May 1772. In 1795, 1796, 1805, and 1806, he was a member of Parliament. In 1798 Lord-lieutenant of the county of Dumfries, and Colonel of the Dumfries-shire militia. On the 11th of April 1807 he was summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Tynedale, 1662. He married 25d March 1795, Hon. Harriet Katherine Townshend. They had issue, Lady Anne Elizabeth, born 17th August 1796; George Henry Lord Scott, born 2d January 1798, died March 1808; Lady Charlotte, (Viscountess Stopford,) born 16th July 1799; Lady Isabella Mary, born 24th October 1800; Lady Catherine Frances, born 4th December 1805; Margaret and Harriet; Walter Francis, the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, &c.; and Lord John Douglas, born 15th July 1809.

[5th Duke of B. and 7th Duke of Q.] WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU SCOTT DOUGLAS, the present Duke, succeeded his father 20th June 1819. He was born 25th November 1806, and is still a minor and unmarried.

(ARMS—*See Engraving, No. 2.*)

Quarterly.—1. The arms of England, as borne by King Charles II. with a baton, sinister, argent; 2. Montagu, Argent, three fusils in fess, gules; 3. Monthermer, Or, an eagle displayed, vert, beaked and membered, gules; 4. Scott, Or, a bend, azure, charged with a star of six points, between two crescents of the field. Over all, on an escutcheon, the arms of Montagu, quartered with Monthermer; 1st and 4th, Montagu; 2d and 3d, Monthermer.

CREST.—Upon a chapeau, gules, turned up ermine, a dragon passant, or, chained and gorged with a crown of the same.

SUPPORTERS.—Dexter, an unicorn, argent, armed, maned, and unguled or, gorged with a crown, and chained, gules, for Scott. Sinister, a griffin, or, beaked and winged, sable, for Montagu.

MOTTO.—*Amo*, I love.

CHIEF SEATS.—Dalkeith-house, near Edinburgh; Langholm Lodge, and Drumlanrig Castle, county of Dumfries; Broughton House, Northampton; and Sudbrook-park, Surry.

LENNOX, DUKE OF LENNOX.

CHARLES LENNOX, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, Earl of March and Darnley, Baron of Setterington and Torboltown, revived 1675. *Vide Supplement.*

[1st Duke.] CHARLES, first Duke of Lennox, was son of King Charles II. by the Duchess of Portsmouth. He was born 29th May 1672, and upon the 9th September 1675 was created Duke of Lennox. He was elected a knight of the Garter 7th of April 1681, and was installed at Windsor upon the 20th of the same month. He was also appointed Master of the Horse; was aid-de-camp to King William, and a Lord of the Bed-chamber to George I. In 1702, the Duke sold the whole of the Lennox estates in Scotland, and they now belong to the Duke of Montrose. He married, 10th January 1695, Anne, third daughter of Lord Brudenel, and by her, who died 9th December 1722, had a son, Charles, second Duke of Lennox, and two daughters, Ladies Louisa and Anne.

[2d Duke.] CHARLES, second Duke of Lennox, was born at London in 1701; in 1722 was member of Parliament for Chichester, and succeeded his father in the subsequent year, and in 1734 his grandmother, as Duke of Aubigny. Honours were very rapidly conferred upon him. He had the order of the Bath in 1725, and of the Garter in 1726; a Lord of the Bed-chamber, and Aid-de-camp to the King. At the coronation of George II. he officiated as Lord High-Constable of England; Master of the Horse 1735, and upon the 6th January of the same year a Privy-councillor. In 1739, a Brigadier-general; was at the battle of Dettingen in 1743; and was a Lieutenant-general 6th June 1745, and in 1750 Colonel of the Horse-Guards. He died upon the 8th August during the course of the same year, and is buried in the cathedral of Chichester. In 1719 he married Lady Sarah Cadogan, by whom he had twelve children, of whom his eldest surviving son succeeded him.

[3d Duke.] CHARLES, third Duke of Lennox, was born 22d February 1735. In 1753 was captain of the 20th regiment, and in 1756 was lieutenant-colonel of the 33d; a member of Parliament during the course of the same year; in 1758 was promoted to the command of the 72d Regiment; was at the battle of Minden, and in 1761 a Major-general; Lord-lieutenant of the county of Sussex in 1765; ambassador to the court of France in 1765; a Secretary of State 25d May 1766; Master-general of the Ordnance, and invested with the order of the Garter, 19th April 1782; and a field-marshal in 1796. He died 29th December 1806. He married in 1757, Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Elgin, but had no issue.

[4th Duke.] CHARLES, fourth Duke of Lennox, succeeded his uncle in 1806. He was born in 1764. In 1789 was a captain of the Guards; in June 1789, Lieutenant-colonel of the 55th regiment, and served in the West Indies; Colonel, 28th January 1795; Major-general 1798; Colonel of the 55th, 1803, and Lieutenant-general 1805. He was from 1790 to 1806, chosen member of Parliament for the county of Sussex; and upon 1st April 1807, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. His Grace married, 9th September 1789, Lady Charlotte Gordon, daughter of the Duke of Gordon, by whom he had fourteen children. He died in 1819.

[5th Duke.] CHARLES, Duke of Lennox, succeeded his father in 1819. He is a Lieutenant-colonel in the army; High-steward of Chichester; was born on the 3d August 1791, and married, in 1817, Lady Caroline, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, by whom he has Charles Earl of March, born in 1818, and other two sons and a daughter.

ARMS.

Quarterly.—I. quarterly, 1st and 4th, France, azure, three fleurs de lis, or; 2d and 3d, England, gules, three lions passant, or. II. Scotland, or, a lion rampant, with-

in a double tressure, flowered and counter-floweral, gules. III. Ireland, azure, a harp, or, stringed argent. IV. as the first. Over all, in an escutcheon, Ambigny, gules, three oval buckles, or. The whole within a bordure compone, argent and gules, the first charged with verdoy of roses of the second, barbed and seeded, proper, for Lennox.

CREST.—On a cap of maintenance, a lion of England, crowned with a ducal coronet, ruby, and gorged with a collar gobone, as the border round the coat.

SUPPORTERS.—On the dexter side an unicorn, pearl, his horn, mane, tufts, and hoofs topaz; on the sinister an antelope, pearl, attired and unguled of the second; each gorged with a collar as the crest.

MOTTO.—*En la Rose je fleurie.*

CHIEF SEAT.—At Goodwood in the county of Sussex, three miles from Chichester, and fifty from London.

GORDON, DUKE OF GORDON.

THE Most Noble ALEXANDER GORDON, Duke of Gordon, Marquis and Earl of Huntly, Earl of Enzie, Baron Gordon of Strathbogy.

Created Lord Gordon of Strathbogy in the county of Aberdeen, 16th June 1376, Earl of Huntly in the county of Berwick in 1499, Marquis of the same place, 17th April 1599, by James VI.; and Duke of Gordon in the county of Banff, 1st November 1684, by Charles II.

Of this great family, which took their surname from the barony of Gordon in the county of Berwick, there have been, besides those in North Britain, several of great distinction in Moscovy; and in the time of King

Malcolm IV. about the year 1160, this family was very numerous, and flourished in the county aforesaid.

In the reign of Robert Bruce, ADAM Gordon got from that king the lordship of Strathbogy in Aberdeenshire, which was then in the crown by the forfeiture of David de Strathbogy; and some say he strengthened his title by marrying the daughter; but upon that occasion they removed thither from Berwickshire, where the family and their branches possessed many considerable baronies, among which is the lordship of Gordon; and at present they enjoy many in the north, there being of this family, besides his Grace of Gordon, the Earls of Aboyne and Aberdeen, now on the peerage.

This family had also many lands bestowed upon them for their fidelity to their princes; but suffered much by their adhering to Queen Mary, King Charles I. and King James VII.

To this Adam Gordon succeeded his son ALEXANDER, who lost his life at the battle of Durham in 1346, and was succeeded by Sir JOHN Gordon his son, who, in the 28th of David II. obtained a charter for uniting all his lands into the entire barony of Strathbogy. He was succeeded by his son Sir ADAM, who was the second baron; and he being slain in the year 1402, at the battle of Halidon-Hill in Northumberland, left issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the Lord Keith, an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was his heir; and she, in the year 1408, marrying ALEXANDER Seton, second son to Sir William Seton of that Ilk, (to whom Robert Duke of Albany, in the third year of his government, gave a charter and confirmation of the lands and baronies of Gordon, Huntly, Strathbogy, and several others,) by him had Alexander Seton, who succeeded, and William Seton of Meldrum.

[1st Earl.] ALEXANDER, who was heir to the baronies aforesaid, and the third baron thereof, was also one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I.; and in 1437 was joined in commission with John bishop of Glasgow, Sir Walter Ogilvie, and Sir John Forrester,

knights, to treat of a peace with England, which they happily concluded for nine years.

In the reign of James II. he by authority of Parliament took the surname of Gordon, to preserve the memory of the family, and placed the arms of that name in the first quarter; and, for his noble services performed to that king in his minority, was made Sheriff of Inverness, and created Earl of Huntly; and had also divers manors given him, particularly at Badenoch, which the family now enjoys.

This earl marrying to his first wife Jean, daughter and heiress to Robert Keith, grandson of Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland, by her had no issue; but by his second wife, who was Egidia, daughter and heiress to John Hay, Baron of Tullibody, he had Sir Alexander Seton, knight, who was the first of the family of Touch; and by his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, he had three sons; George, second Earl of Huntly; Sir Alexander Gordon of Midmar, ancestors of the Gordons of Abergeldie; and Adam, dean of Caithness. He had also three daughters; Jane, married to James Earl of Moray; Elizabeth, married first to Nicol second Earl of Errol, secondly, to John second Lord Kennedy; and Christian, married to William third Lord Forbes.

[2d Earl.] GEORGE, which George was one of the Privy-council to King James III. as he was to King James IV. by whom he was made Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and Lieutenant of the North, in which eminent station he continued till his death, being the space of eight years.

He married to his first wife the Lady Jane Stewart, daughter of King James I. and after her decease he married Agnes, daughter of William Hay Earl of Errol; and dying in the year 1507, by her left four sons and six daughters; of the sons, Alexander succeeded his father; Adam, the second, was the 13th Earl of Sutherland; William, killed at Flodden; and Sir James was Admiral of Scotland: And of the daughters, Catharine, the eldest,

in 1496 was married to Perkin Warbeck, who counterfeited the person of Richard Duke of York; Janet, to the Master of Crawford; Mary, to Sir William Sinclair of Westerhall; Sophia, to Sir Gilbert Hay; Elizabeth, to William Earl Marischal; and Isobel, to William Earl of Errol.

[3d Earl.] ALEXANDER, was one of the Privy-council to King James IV. which prince he accompanied to the battle of Flodden, and commanded the left wing of his army; and surviving that fatal day, was, in the minority of James V. made Lord-lieutenant of the North beyond the river Forth, and one of the king's governors. He married Jane, daughter to the Earl of Athol, and by her had a son,

JOHN, who died before him, leaving issue by the Lady Jane his wife, daughter of King James IV. by Margaret daughter of John Lord Drummond, three sons and two daughters; whereof George succeeded his grandfather, Alexander was bishop of Galloway, and William bishop of Aberdeen; and of the daughters, which were Janet and Isabel, the eldest was married to Colin Campbell third Earl of Argyll, and the youngest to the Lord of Innermeath.

[4th Earl.] GEORGE, who was heir to his grandfather, was a nobleman of great and eminent parts; and in 1556 became one of the Privy council, and Lord-lieutenant of Scotland, during King James V. his being in France to espouse the Princess Magdalen; and, upon the death of his master, was one of the peers who signed and sealed that association to oppose the intended match between Queen Mary and King Edward VI. of England.

In the fifth of Queen Mary, 1546, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Scotland; and afterwards, in consideration of his extraordinary service at the battle of Pinky against the English, and other services to the crown, he had a grant of the earldom of Murray, and the lordship of Abernetty, which he enjoyed for divers years, and died in 1562.

He married Elizabeth, daughter to Robert Keith, son

and heir to William Earl Mari[illegible], and by her had five sons and three daughters; of [illegible] sons, George was next heir; and of the daughters, who were Jane, Elizabeth, and Margaret, the eldest was first married to the Earl of Bothwell, and secondly to Alexander the [illegible] Earl of Sutherland; the second to John Stewart Earl of Atholl, and the youngest to Lord Forbes.

[5th Earl.] GEORGE, who succeeded, was one of the Privy-council to Queen Mary, Lord High-chancellor of Scotland, and Lieutenant-general of all her Majesty's forces in the North; and dying in the year 1576, left issue by Ann his wife, daughter to the regent James Hamilton the second Earl of Arran, George his only son, and a daughter, Jean, who was married to George Sinclair Earl of Caithness.

[1st Marquis.] GEORGE, the sixth Earl of Huntly, was a person of great accomplishments, and much in favour with King James the VI. by whom he was made Lord-lieutenant of the North, and created Marquis of Huntly, which title he lived to enjoy 55 years.

He married Henrietta, daughter to Esme Stewart Duke of Lennox, and by her had two sons and four daughters; Ann married to James Stewart Earl of Murray, Elizabeth to Alexander Livingston Earl of Lithgow, Mary to William Marquis of Douglas, and Jane to Claud Hamilton the second Lord Strabane of the kingdom of Ireland; and of the sons, which were George and John, the eldest succeeded his father.

[2d Marquis.] GEORGE, the second Marquis of Huntly, while he was Lord Gordon, was a captain in the Scots Guards of Lewis the XIII. of France; and upon breaking out of the troubles in the reign of King Charles the I. he being very firm to that prince's interest, had a commission to be Lieutenant of the North during the rage of the civil war; and at the end thereof, on the 22d of March 1649, was executed at Edinburgh for his loyalty.

He married Anne, daughter to Archibald the seventh Earl of Argyll, by whom he had five sons and five daugh-

ters: Of the sons, George, James, Lewis, Charles, and Henry, George the eldest was killed at the battle of Alford, in his father's lifetime, Lewis the third was Marquis of Huntly, and Charles the fourth was created Earl of ABOYNE: and of the daughters, Anne, Henrietta, Jane, Mary, and Catherine, the eldest was married to James the third Earl of Perth; the second, first to George Lord Seton, and secondly to John Stewart Earl of Traquair; the third to Thomas Hamilton Earl of Haddington; the fourth, Mary, to Alexander Irvine of Drum; and the fifth, Catherine, to Count of Morstain.

[3d Marquis.] LEWIS, the third Marquis of Huntly, married Isabel, daughter to Sir James Grant of that ilk, and by her had a son, George, and three daughters, of which Anne was married to the Count de Crolly; Mary first to Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, and secondly to James Drummond Earl of Perth, and Jane to James Seton Earl of Dunfermline; and

[1st Duke.] GEORGE, the fourth Marquis, succeeded his father, and was by King Charles the II. created Duke of Gordon; and by James the VII. made one of the Lords of the Treasury, one of the Privy-Council, governor of Edinburgh Castle, and knight of the Thistle; but at the revolution in 1688, holding out the said castle for his Majesty's interest, and seeing no hope of relief from his master, he surrendered it to the troops of King William, and lived retired at home till his death in 1716.

He married the Lady Elizabeth Howard, second daughter to Henry Duke of Norfolk by the Lady Anne Somerset his wife, eldest daughter to Edward Marquis of Worcester, and by her, who died in July 1732, left issue one son, and one daughter, Jane, married to James Drummond, Esq. son of James the fourth and last Earl of Perth.

[2d Duke.] ALEXANDER succeeded as Duke of Gordon; and in 1706 married Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, and by her had four sons, Cosmo-George Marquis of Huntly, Lord Lewis, Lord Adam, and Lord Charles, and seven

daughters, of which Lady Anne, the third, was the third wife of William Earl of Aberdeen.

Lady Elizabeth married a clergyman in the diocese of Durham.

And Lady Katharine, in September 1745, was married to Francis Charteris Wemyss of Wemyss, Esq.

Of the sons, Lord Charles the youngest had a commission in the King's service. Lord Adam was a captain-lieutenant in the third regiment of Foot Guards, and representative in Parliament for Aberdeenshire.

Lord Lewis took refuge in the French Court, being attainted for the part he bore in the rebellion 1745, and died July 15, 1754.

[5d Duke.] COSMO-GEORGE, the eldest, succeeded his father, who died in November 1728; he was then about nine years of age, being the first of the family who has been educated in the Protestant religion, under the inspection of the mother.

His Grace, in 1741, married the Lady Katharine Gordon, daughter of William Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had two sons, also a daughter, born 23d December 1750. In regard of his loyalty during the foresaid rebellion, the king was pleased to honour him with the green ribbon of the order of St. Andrew; soon after which he was elected one of the 16 peers for North Britain in the Parliament of 1747. His Grace died in France in August 1752. He had issue, Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon; Lord William Gordon, born at York 15th August 1744; Lord George, baptized 27th January 1752: Lady Susan, Lady Anne, Lady Catherine.

[4th Duke.] ALEXANDER, born 18th June 1743, (O. S.) He was invested with the order of the Thistle. In 1784 he was created a British peer, by the title of Earl of Norwich. On 11th July 1794, appointed keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, which he held till the change of ministry in 1806. He was again restored in 1807. He was also Lord-lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen, but this he resigned to the Marquis of Huntly in 1808.

His Grace married, first, on 25th October 1767, Jane,

second daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, in the county of Wigton, Bart. and by her had seven children: George Marquis of Huntly, born 1st February 1770; Lord Alexander, born 8th November 1785, who died 8th January 1808; Lady Charlotte, born 20th September 1768, married 9th September 1789, to Charles fourth Duke of Richmond and Lennox; Lady Madelina, married first Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart. and, secondly, on 25th November 1805, Charles Palmer, Esq. of Luckley-Park; Lady Susan, born 2d February 1774, married 7th October 1795, to William Duke of Manchester; Lady Louisa, born 12th September 1776, married 17th April 1797, to Charles second Marquis of Cornwallis; Lady Georgina, born 18th July 1781, married, 25d June 1805, to John Duke of Bedford. His Grace the Duke of Gordon married, secondly, Mrs Christie of Fochabers, in 1820.

ARMS.

Quarterly—1. Sapphire, three boars heads, erazed, topaz, for Gordon; 2d, Topaz, three lions heads, erazed, ruby, for Badenoch; 3d, Topaz, three crescents within a double tressure, ruby, for Seton; 4th, Sapphire, three cinquefoils, pearl, for Fraser.

Crest.—In a Marquis's coronet, topaz, a stag's head, gardant, proper.

Supporters.—On the dexter side a greyhound, pearl, gorged with a collar, ruby, and three buckles, topaz. On the sinister, a senator of the College of Justice, proper.

Motto.—*Bydand*; that is, abiding or lasting; and *animo non astutia*.

Chief Seats.—At Strathbogy, 26 miles north-west of Aberdeen; and at Gordon Castle, in Banffshire, one of the finest mansions in the north.

DOUGLAS, DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY.

The Most Noble Charles Douglas, Duke of Queensberry and Dover; Marquis of Queensberry, Dumfries, and Beverly; Earl of Queensberry, Drumlanrig, Sanquhar, and Solway; Viscount Drumlanrig, Nith, Torthorwald, Tibbers, and Ross; Baron Douglas of Hawick, Kilmount, Middleby, Tibbers, Dornock, and Rippon; one of his Majesty's Privy-Council.

Created Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers and Viscount Drumlanrig, 1st April 1628; Earl of Queensberry, 13th June 1633; Lord Douglas of Kilmount, Middleby, and Dornock, Viscount Nith, Drumlanrig, Torthorwald, and Ross, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and Marquis of Queensberry, 11th February 1682; Marquis of Dumfries and Duke of Queensberry, 3d February 1684; Viscount Tibbers and Earl of Solway in 1707, all Scotch honours: Baron of Rippon, and Marquis of Beverly in the county of York, and Duke of Dover in Kent, English honours, 26th May 1708: which English titles, Duke of Dover and the rest, were disallowed by the House of Lords in December 1711, and voted illegal. See Duke of Hamilton.

The barony of Drumlanrig, in the county of Dumfries, did anciently belong to the Earls of Mar. Thomas Earl of Mar gave these lands to William Lord Douglas, who had married his sister Lady Margaret, which King David the II. did by charter confirm to him, who was thereafter Earl of Douglas, and was succeeded by his son James Earl of Douglas and Mar, who gave the barony of Drumlanrig to his son,

[1st Lord.] Sir William, and the heirs of his body; and in case of failure, to Archibald, another son, and his lawful heirs.

Sir William, the first Lord Drumlanrig, signalized himself in the wars against the English: In the year 1411 he retook the town of Roxburgh, then in their possession.

In 1412, he was sent ambassador to England to solicit the release of King James the First, then prisoner in that realm, from whom he obtained a charter, all written with the king's own hand, on vellum, confirming to him and his heirs the several baronies of Drumlanrig, Hawick, in Tiviotdale, and Selkirk, 30th November 1412.

In all the public transactions during the king's absence, we find him a great sharer; and when the English carried over the said King James into France, to try if his presence would draw the Scots in the French service over to the English, he went there to wait on his master; and on the 25th of October 1415, lost his life at the famous battle of Agincourt.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Durisdeer, and by her had William his heir, who in 1427 was one of the hostages sent to England for the redemption of the foresaid king; and being, like his father, a military man signalized himself in most of the actions between the, Scotch and English, particularly at the battle of Sark near Solway, where the Scotch, according to their account, gained a great victory under his cousin Hugh Earl of Ormond, brother to the Earl of Douglas. The said

[2d Lord.] Sir WILLIAM, who was the second Baron of Drumlanrig, dying in 1458, left issue by Jane his wife, daughter to Sir Herbert Maxwell, Lord of Carlaverock, ancestor to the Earl of Nithsdale,

[3d Lord.] WILLIAM his heir, who gave many signal proofs of his valour in several actions, as at the siege of Roxburgh in 1460, where King James I. lost his life, and another at Alnwick, where in 1462 the French garrison was relieved by his cousin the Earl of Angus, in the sight of a numerous English army, double of that the earl had under his command.

He married Margaret, daughter to William Carlyle of Torthorwald; and dying in 1464, by her left

[4th Lord.] WILLIAM, the fourth Baron of Drumlanrig, who treading in the steps of his brave ancestors was slain in the service of his master King James III. at the

battle of Kirkconnel near Sanquhar, against Alexander Duke of Albany, the king's brother.

He married Elizabeth, daughter to Robert Crichton Lord Sanquhar, ancestor to the countess and heiress of Dumfries, and by her had three sons; James, his heir; Robert, of whom were descended the Douglasses of Mains-hogle and Dalony; and George, ancestor to the Douglasses of Pinerie; and having also two daughters, Janet was married to William Lord Somerville, and Margaret to Sir Robert Dalziel, ancestor to the Earl of Carnwarth.

[5th Lord.] JAMES, who succeeded in the year 1470, married Janet, daughter to David Scott of Buccleuch, ancestor to her Grace Anne Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch; and by her had a son,

[6th Lord.] WILLIAM, who was the sixth Baron of Drumlanrig; and three daughters, whereof Elizabeth was married to Sir John Campbell of Loudon, hereditary sheriff of Ayr, Margaret to John Cathcart, and Janet to Roger Grierson of Lag.

Sir James dying in 1492, his son William succeeded as before-mentioned; and he losing his life with King James IV. at the Battle of Flodden, 1513, left issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor to the Viscount Kenmure, James his successor, and John, from whom, by a natural son, is descended the family of Douglas of Arland, and a daughter, Jane, married to Robert the fourth Lord Maxwell.

[7th Lord.] Sir JAMES, the seventh Baron, was one of those loyal persons who, in the year 1526, attempted to deliver the young King James V. from the nobility, who kept him in the condition of a captive; for which, and his loyalty to Queen Mary, the Duke of Chatelherault, who was regent, made him a knight. In 1553, the queen made him warden of the east marches, which office he discharged with great conduct and reputation for many years, till in his old age he resigned it.

He married, first, Margery, daughter of George Douglas, son and heir to Archibald Earl of Angus, by whom

, Jane, married first to Sir William and then to Mr Charteris of Amis- the wife of John Jardine of Apple- Lord Drumlanrig, having divorced ndly, Christian Montgomery, daugh- eir to Hugh the first Earl of Eglin- d an only son, William, and four daughters.

1. Margaret, married first to Lord Sanquhar, then to William Stewart Earl of Monteith, and last to Mr Wauchope of Niddry.

2. Helen, married to Roger Grierson of Lag.

3. Jane, married to James Tweedie of Drumelzier, and after to Sir William Ker of Cessford, ancestor to the Duke of Roxburgh.

4. Christian, the wife of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garilis, ancestor to the Earl of Galloway.

WILLIAM, the only son of Sir James aforesaid, was seated at Hawick, and died before his father in 1572. He was one of the king's party in the minority of James VI. when Queen Mary's forces were defeated.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had Sir James, who succeeded, and three daughters; Jane, who married Sir James Murray of Cockpool; Margaret, married to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly; and Christian to Sir Robert Dalziel, ancestor to the Earl of Carnwath.

[8th Lord.] Sir JAMES, the eighth Baron, who succeeded his grandfather, was greatly instrumental in reconciling the parties at court, and other disorders in the nation, which disturbed the reign of King James the VI. before he came to the crown of England.

He married Mary, daughter of John Lord Fleming, and sister to John Earl of Wigton. His sons were, Sir William, who succeeded him, Sir James, David, and George. Of his daughters, Jane married William Livingston, from whom descended the Viscount Teviot; and Helen married John Menzies of Castlehill.

[1st Earl.] Sir WILLIAM Douglas succeeded his father in October 1615. He married Isabel, daughter of Mark Ker, Earl of Lothian, and by her had four sons; James Douglas, who succeeded; Sir William Douglas of Kelhead; Archibald Douglas of Dornock; and George, who died unmarried: also two daughters, Margaret, married to James Johnson Earl of Hartfield, grandfather to the first Marquis of Annandale; and Janet, who married Thomas Maclellan Lord Kirkcudbright. This lord was much in the favour of King James, whom he had the honour to entertain at his mansion of Drumlanrig in his Majesty's return to England 1617. On 1st April 1628, by a patent dated at Whitehall, he was created Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, and Viscount Drumlanrig, by King Charles I. who, while he was in Scotland, on 13th June 1633, created him also Earl of Queensberry, by a patent passed in that kingdom. He dying in 1640, was succeeded by his eldest son.

[2d Earl.] JAMES, the second Earl of Queensberry, was a great sufferer in the royal cause of Charles I.; and designing to join the Marquis of Montrose before the battle of Philiphaugh, 1645, he was intercepted and taken prisoner: whereupon he was fined of twelve thousand Scots merks, which he paid, and died at Drumlanrig in the 63d year of his age, 1671.

He married, first, the Lady Mary, youngest daughter of James Marquis of Hamilton and Earl of Cambridge, but by her had no issue. His second was the Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Traquair, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, and by her had nine children.

1. William, who succeeded him.
2. James, Lieutenant-general, died at Namur 1691.
3. John, killed at the siege of Treves 1673.
4. Robert, slain at the siege of Maestricht 1676.
5. Mary, married to Alexander Stewart the third Earl of Galloway.
6. Catharine, married to Sir James Douglas of Kelhead, Bart.

7. Henrietta, married to Sir John Grierson of Lag, Bart.

8. Margaret, wife to Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth, Bart. And,

9. Isabel, wife to Sir William Lockhart of Carstairs, Bart.

[1st Duke.] WILLIAM, the third Earl of Queensberry, succeeded his father in 1671; and having suffered much in his father's fortune during the civil wars, he was in 1667 sworn one of the Privy-council in Scotland to King Charles the II.; and by a commission under the Great Seal, dated at Windsor 1st June 1680, was made Justice-general of that kingdom.

By another patent, dated at Whitehall on 11th February 1681, he was created Lord Douglas of Kilmount, Middlebie, and Dornock, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald, and Ross, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and Marquis of Queensberry; and in April 1682, by the king's warrant to Sir Alexander Erskine, Lyon King at Arms, he had an addition to his coat armorial, for him and his heirs for ever, of the double tressure, as it is in the royal achievement.

On the 12th of May following he was constituted Lord High Treasurer of Scotland; and by other two commissions, dated 21st September 1682, he was made Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and one of the extraordinary Lords of Session. And that no honours might be wanting which his prince could bestow upon him, he was, by letters patent, dated at Whitehall 5d February 1683, created Marquis of Dumfries and Duke of Queensberry; and afterwards made Privy-councillor in both kingdoms.

As this nobleman had been in great favour in the reign of King Charles II. he was no less so in the beginning of King James VII. who not only continued him in his former posts, but in 1685 appointed him High Commissioner to represent his royal person in the kingdom of Scotland; and the same year, he and his son, James Earl of Drumlanrig, were constituted his Majesty's lieutenants in the counties of Dumfries, Wigton, and

Kirkcudbright; but the measures which were soon after taken at court not suiting with his principles, he was removed, and in 1686 made President of the Privy-Council in Scotland; but in six months after, not complying with the project of taking away the penal laws and test, he was entirely laid aside.

This Duke of Queensberry, among his other excellent qualities, was a great master of economy; for having come to a fortune much impaired through the iniquity of the times, he not only retrieved it, but acquired an ample estate in Tweeddale, which he gave his second son William.

He likewise, at a great expense, rebuilt the castle of Drumlanrig, the seat of his family; which with its gardens, improved and finished by his son, the next duke, yields to none in North Britain for magnificence. In a word, he was one of the greatest and worthiest men of that age; and dying in 1695, with a temper that became a great man and good Christian, aged 58, he was buried with much funeral solemnity at Durisdeer, where there is a stately monument to his memory.

In 1657 he married the Lady Isabel, daughter of William Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had first a son and then a daughter, who both died young; third, James his successor; fourth, William, created Earl of MARCH; fifth, Lord George, who died unmarried; and sixth, the Lady Ann, who, in 1697, was married to David Earl of Wemyss, and died in 1699.

[2d Duke.] JAMES, the second Duke of Queensberry, was born at the castle of Sanquhar on the 18th of December 1662; and after he had gone through the course of his studies at the university of Glasgow, he in 1680 went into foreign parts to accomplish himself by travel, and upon his return in 1684 was, by King Charles II. made one of the Privy-council in Scotland, and lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of horse commanded by John Graham, Viscount Dundee. He continued in these posts till the year 1688, about which time he quitted them on account of the arbitrary measures at court.

The Revolution then taking place, he appeared very early in it, and was by the Prince of Orange made colonel of the Scots Guard of Horse, which commission was renewed to him immediately after the prince was declared king of that realm; and at the same time he was made one of the Lords of the Privy-Council and Exchequer, and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

In 1690 King William sent him into Scotland, to command a separate body of troops under Lieutenant-general Mackay. Two years after he was made one of the Lords of the Treasury; and in 1693 he had a patent to sit and vote in the Parliament of Scotland, being Lord High Treasurer, though his father was alive, and himself no peer.

When his father died, he laid aside all thoughts of a military employment, quitted his commission, and was by the same king made Lord Privy-Seal in Scotland, and one of the extraordinary Lords of Session.

In the year 1700 the king was also pleased to appoint him Lord High Commissioner, to represent his royal person in two sessions of Parliament; and on the 14th of June 1701, in a chapter held at Kensington, was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and on the 10th of July following was installed at Windsor.

His Grace having served King William as long as he lived with honour and fidelity, her Majesty Queen Anne, on her accession to the throne, made him Secretary of State for Scotland; and entertaining the same just sentiments of his ability and good conduct, did also appoint him her High Commissioner in 1702, to represent her Majesty in the Scots Parliament.

After this his Grace set out for London, where being appointed first commissioner on the part of Scotland to treat of a union between both nations, they met at the Cockpit on the 22d of October; but things not being ripe for accomplishing the intended union, her Majesty again honoured the duke with the office of High Commissioner in 1703.

83263

On the 6th of September, having passed several useful bills, he put an end to the session; and in 1704, upon a change of some measures at court, he was removed from all his public employments; but on the 25d July 1705, he was again made Chief Commissioner of the Treasury, Lord Privy-Seal, and restored to his places in the Privy-Council and Exchequer. In November following, her Majesty was pleased to direct a commission to him to represent her person as sovereign of the ancient order of St Andrew, by virtue whereof he did, with the usual solemnity, invest William Ker Marquis of Lothian with the said order.

On the 3d of September 1706, the Scots Parliament being to meet, his Grace was again appointed her Majesty's High Commissioner, being judged the fittest person to bring about that important work of the union; which was completed, though with great difficulty, on the 10th January following; after which he was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to serve in the first Parliament of Great Britain.

At his arrival near London he was met several miles out of town by many noblemen and gentlemen in their coaches and on horseback: and the next morning, waiting on the queen at Kensington, he found that gracious reception which his service had merited; and as a compensation for his time and fortune, which he had expended in the public affairs, had an honourable pension of L.3000 out of the Post-office; and in 1708 was created Duke of Dover. He continued Secretary of State for North Britain till his death, which happened at London in July 1711, in the 49th year of his age.

In December 1685 he married Mary Boyle, fourth daughter of Charles Lord Clifford, eldest son to Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork, by the Lady Jane Seymour, daughter to William Duke of Somerset, and by her had four sons and three daughters.

Of the sons, 1. William, the eldest, was born at Edinburgh in May 1696, and died seven months after.

2. James was born in London in November 1697, and died before his father.

3. Charles was born at Edinburgh 24th November 1698, and in 1707, for the great services of his father and ancestors, was created Earl of Solway.

4. George was born at London in February 1700, and died at Paris in 1724.

Of the daughters, 1. Lady Isabel the eldest was born at London 1695, and died at Edinburgh.

2. Lady Jane was married to Francis Duke of Buccleuch, then Earl of Dalkeith, and died of the small-pox 1729.

3. Lady Ann married the Honourable William Finch, his Majesty's envoy at the Hague, and brother to the Earl of Winchelsea at Nottingham, but died 1741.

[3d Duke.] CHARLES, was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King George I. in 1720: so likewise to Frederick Prince of Wales in 1738.

His Grace, in 1720, married Lady Catharine Hyde, daughter to Henry Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, by whom he had a daughter, Catharine, who died young; and two sons, Henry Earl of Drumlanrig, born 30th October 1722, married July 10, 1754, to the Lady Elizabeth Hope, daughter to the Earl of Hopetoun, but was killed by the accidental going off of his own pistol on his journey from Scotland to London, October 20, following; and Lord Charles, who was born 17th July 1726, and represented the county of Dumfries in Parliament, but died in October 1756.

[4th Duke.] WILLIAM, Earl of March, succeeded his cousin in 1778, as fourth Duke of Queensberry. He had been a representative of the Scotish Peerage in five different Parliaments; but when he was created Lord Douglas of Ambresbury, in Wiltshire, in 1786, the House of Peers determined that he ceased to sit as a representative peer. His Grace was a Lord of the Bedchamber till 1789, when it was resolved to dismiss him in consequence of his opposition to administration. He had been

a peer for the long period of fourscore years, and died on the 25d December 1810, unmarried, in the 86th year of his age.

ARMS.

Quarterly—1st and 4th, Pearl, a heart, ruby, imperially crowned, proper, on a chief, sapphire, three mullets of the first, for Douglas; 2d and 3d, Sapphire, a bend between six cross croslets, fitchy, topaz, for the earldom of Mar; the whole within a border of the latter, charged with a double tressure of Scotland, being an augmentation, as is also the heart in the 1st and 4th quarters, being used in memory of the pilgrimage made by Sir James Douglas, ancestor of his Grace, to the Holy Land, with the heart of King Robert Bruce, which was there interred at the said king's request, in the year 1330; and the double tressure, ruby, was added by King Charles II. when he honoured the family with the marquisate of Queensberry, before which the border was only plain.

CREST.—On a wreath, a heart as in the coat, between two wings expanded, topaz.

SUPPORTERS.—Two pegasus', or flying horses, pearl, their manes, wings, tails, and hoofs topaz.

MOTTO.—*Forward.*

CHIEF SEATS.—At Drumlanrig in the county of Dumfries, a stately palace, with noble gardens, avenues, and terras walks, 18 miles from Dumfries, and 44 from Edinburgh. At Middleton Stoney in Oxfordshire; and at Amesbury in Wiltshire.

CAMPBELL, DUKE OF ARGYLL.

The Most Noble George William Campbell, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Argyll; Marquis of Kintyre and Lorn; Earl of Campbell and Cowal; Viscount Lochow and Glenisla; Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tyrie: Lord-lieutenant of Argyllshire, Admiral of the western Isles, Heritable Master of the King's Household, Heritable Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick.

Summoned to Parliament as Lord Campbell in 1445, the 8th of James II.; and by the same king, in 1457, created Earl of the county of Argyll; Marquis of the same 15th November 1641, the 17th of Charles I.; Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre and Lorn, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tyrie, 23d June 1701, the 13th of William III.; Baron of Ornsay, Dunoon, and Aros, and Viscount and Earl of Isla, 29th of October 1706, the 5th of Queen Anne.

Campbeltown, which gives name to the family, stands near the south end of Kintyre.

Kintyre is a peninsula of 36 miles long, being the south extremity of Argyllshire.

Lorn is the northern part of the same country.

Cowal is another part on the east side.

Loch Aw, or Lochow, is a lake 20 miles long, in the districts of Lorn and Glenisla.

Inverary, the duke's chief seat, is at the bottom of Loch Fyn.

Mull is one of the most considerable west islands.

Morvern is part of the county called Lochaber, on the channel of Mull.

Tyrie is a small island west of Mull.

This most ancient and noble family of Campbell is derived from a long train of great ancestors, much farther back than can be vouched by writings or records, and seems to be founded upon the traditional accounts of the

senachies and bards, whose office consisted chiefly in recording the actions and atchievements of their great and illustrious men.

Camden derives this pedigree from the ancient kings of Argyll, in the sixth century, above 500 years before Scotland was a monarchy.

The first appellation they used was O'Dwbin, which, according to an early custom, they assumed from Diarmed O'Dwbin, one of their ancestors, who was a brave and warlike man; and from him, in the Irish language, they are called to this time Scol Diarmed, that is, the posterity and offspring of Diarmed.

From the aforesaid Diarmed O'Dwbin, the bards have recorded a long series of the Barons of Lochow, whose actions they tell us were very renowned both for conduct and courage; and to him succeeded Paul O'Dwbin, who was Lord of Lochow, and was denominated Paul Spuran, from his being the king's treasurer; but he having no male issue, his estate went to his daughter Eva, who being married to Gilespick O'Dwbin, a relation of her own, they got the name changed to Campbell, thereby to perpetuate the memory of a noble and heroic piece of service performed by him for the crown of Erance, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

By Eva, the said Gilespick O'Dwbin, or Campbell, had a son named Duncan, who was father of Colin, and he of Archibald, the father of another Duncan, whose son Sir Gilespick Campbell, Knight, and Lord of Lochow, was father of Sir Colinmore Campbell, who was one of those great men summoned to Berwick in August 1291, on the part of Robert Bruce, when King Edward I. of England came there to decide the dispute between the said Robert and John Baliol, for the crown of Scotland.

He married a lady of the family of Sinclair, by whom he had two sons, Sir Donald Campbell of Redhouse, from whom is descended the Earl of Loudon, and Sir Neil his successor, who was honoured with knighthood

by Alexander III. and assisted at the coronation of the foresaid King Robert in 1306.

In 1308 he entered into an association with Sir Gilbert Hay and Sir Alexander Seton, whereby they bound themselves, till death, to defend the liberties of their country, and the right of Robert Bruce their king, against all enemies, French, English, and Scots, to which they all set their hands and seals the 9th of September, at Cambuskenneth.

In 1315 he was one of the barons in the Parliament held at Ayr, where they made an entail of the crown to King Robert and his heirs; and for that signal loyalty, and other good services, the king made him a grant of several lands then in the crown, and also gave him in marriage his own sister, the Lady Mary Bruce.

By the said lady he had two sons, Colin and John; John was dignified with the title of Earl of Athol, and died without issue; and Sir Colin, who succeeded his father in 1316, being in the expedition to Ireland in behalf of Edward Bruce, who was routed and slain in battle by the English, there behaving himself with great gallantry, was rewarded with a grant of divers lands in the county of Argyll.

In the minority of King David Bruce, he raised 400 men for his Majesty, and took the castle of Dunoon, then in possession of the English; upon which that king rewarded him with the heritable jurisdiction thereof, and gave him a yearly pension.

He married a daughter of the family of Lennox, and dying in 1340, by her left Archibald, who succeeded him, and Dougal, who lost his estate for joining with Baliol; which Archibald also constantly adhering to King David's interest during his captivity in England, his Majesty bestowed on him sundry lands, which are still in the family; and he marrying Mary, daughter of Sir John Lamont, by her had

COLIN, his heir, who was employed by King Robert II. in restraining the incursions of the Highlanders, who then infested the western parts of the realm; and reduc-

ing them to his Majesty's obedience, had thereupon a grant of divers lands and lordships.

He married Mary Campbell, a lady of his own family, and by her had Colin, ancestor to the Campbells of Ardkinlas, and

[1st Lord.] DUNCAN that succeeded, who, being a person of great parts, arrived to high advancements both in honour and estate; for in the reign of King James I. he was made his Majesty's Justice-general, one of his Privy-council, and lieutenant within the shire of Argyll; all which offices were confirmed to him by James II. whom he assisted to obtain the throne, and was thereupon made High Chancellor of Scotland, with the gift of several lands, and had summons to Parliament by the title of Lord Campbell. He married the Lady Marjory Stewart, daughter to Robert Duke of Albany, and by her had two sons, Archibald, from whom is derived the male line of this noble family, and Sir Colin Campbell, ancestor to the Earl of BREADALBANE.

ARCHIBALD, who was the elder brother, dying in his father's lifetime, left issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Somerville of Carnwath, ancestor to the Lord Somerville, a son,

[1st Earl.] COLIN, who succeeded his grandfather, and was created Earl of Argyll in 1457; who in the reign of James III. was employed in the highest offices of state, as Lord Privy-seal, Master of the Household, and Lord High Chancellor; all which he discharged with great ability, and remained Chancellor till he died, which was in the year 1492. He married Isabel, daughter and co-heir to John Stewart Lord Lorn, by whom he had two sons, Archibald his heir, and Thomas, ancestor to the Campbells of Lundy in the county of Forfar: Also five daughters, whereof Margaret was married to George Lord Seton, ancestor to the Earl of Winton; Isabel to William, son and heir of John Lord Drummond, ancestor to the Earls of Perth; Helen to Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton; Elizabeth to John Lord Oliphant; and Mary to Æneas Macdonald.

[2d Earl.] ARCHIBALD, the second Earl of Argyll, being a nobleman of great abilities, was by King James IV. promoted to be Chancellor and Chamberlain of Scotland, and Master of the King's Household; but on the 9th of September 1515, commanding the van of the army at the battle of Flodden, where he behaved with great valour, was killed with his royal master. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Stewart Earl of Lennox, and had four sons and four daughters; Margaret married to John Lord Erskine, afterwards Earl of Mar; Isabel to Gilbert Kennedy Earl of Cassillis; Mary to John Stewart Earl of Atholl; and Jane to Sir John Lamond. The sons were, 1st, Colin; 2d, Archibald, who left only one daughter; 3d, Sir John Campbell of Calder, whose daughter Jane married Alexander, the fourth Lord Lovat; 4th, Donald, Abbot of Coupar.

[3d Earl.] COLIN, the eldest son, succeeding his father, was the third Earl, and one of the council to King James V., as also in his reign made Lord-lieutenant of the Borders, Warden of the Marches, Heritable Sheriff of Argyllshire, Justice-general of Scotland, and Master of the King's Household; and marrying the Lady Janet Gordon, daughter to Alexander Earl of Huntly, by her had Archibald and John, and a daughter, Margaret, who was married to James Stewart Earl of Murray.

[4th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, fourth Earl of Argyll, was Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and one of those peers who, upon the death of King James V. strongly opposed the intended match between Queen Mary and King Edward VI. of England; upon which a war happening with that kingdom, he remarkably distinguished himself both at the unfortunate battle of Pinky and the siege of Haddington.

This noble lord was the first of his quality who embraced the Protestant religion; and dying in 1558, left issue by Helen his wife, daughter of James Hamilton the first Earl of Arran, Archibald his heir; and by a second wife, who was Mary daughter of William Graham Earl

of Menteith, he had Sir Colin Campbell of Buchan, and two daughters, Margaret and Janet.

[5th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, the fifth Earl, a person of singular accomplishments, entered into an association with the Earls of Glencairn, Morton, and others, faithfully to assist one another in advancing the cause of religion, which, in 1560, they happily established by act of Parliament. In 1571 he was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland, which office he held till 1575, the time of his death; and leaving no issue by his two wives, the Lady Jane Stewart, natural daughter of King James V. and Lady Jane Coningham, daughter of Alexander Earl of Glencairn, his estate and honours descended to his brother,

(6th Earl.) COLIN, the sixth Earl, who was also Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and one of the Privy-council of King James VI.; and dying in 1584 left issue by Agnes his wife, daughter of William Keith Earl Marischal, Archibald his heir, and Sir Colin Campbell of Lundie.

[7th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, the seventh Earl, was commander of the forces sent against the Earls of Huntly and Errol at the battle of Glenlivet, 1594. He reduced the Macgregors in 1603, and the Macdonalds in the West Islands 1614; for which great services he had a grant of all Kintyre, which was confirmed by Parliament in 1617. He married, first, the Lady Agnes Douglas, daughter of William Earl of Morton, by whom he had Archibald, who succeeded him; and four daughters, of which Ann was married to George Gordon, the second Marquis of Huntly; Annabel to Robert Ker, the second Earl of Lothian; Jane to Robert Gordon, the first Viscount Kenmure; and Mary to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmurly. By his second wife Ann, fourth and youngest daughter of Sir William Cornwallis of Brome in the county of Suffolk, ancestor of Marquis Cornwallis, by Lucy his wife, third daughter and co-heir of John Nevil Lord Latimer, he had a son, James, who, in 1622, was created Baron of Kintyre, and in 1642 Earl of Irwin, as also a daughter, Mary, married to Lord James Rollo.

[1st Marquis.] ARCHIBALD, eldest son by the first wife, and the eighth Earl, was of the Privy-council to King Charles I. into whose hands he resigned the Justiciary of all Scotland in 1628, which had been in his family for 200 years, reserving to himself and his heirs the jurisdiction of Argyle and the Western Isles, and wherever else he had lands in Scotland; all which in 1633 was ratified by act of Parliament; and in 1641 he was created Marquis of Argyll.

He was one of the ablest statesman of his time, and joined with the Parliament of Scotland in the Presbyterian government then established. He contributed much to the reception and coronation of King Charles II. and on 1st January 1650 put the crown on his head at Scone; but after the restoration, 1661, he was accused by the Earl of Middleton, then made High Commissioner, with a multitude of crimes, especially in complying with Oliver as to the death of the late king; for which he was condemned in Parliament, and on 27th May 1661, beheaded at the market-cross of Edinburgh, being more properly sacrificed for his zeal in promoting the Protestant interest and church government of Scotland.

He married Margaret, daughter of William Douglas Eal of Morton, and by her had two sons, Lord Archibald his heir, and Lord Neil; also two daughters, the ladies Jane married to Robert Ker Marquis of Lothian, and Mary first to George Sinclair Earl of Caithness, and afterwards to John Campbell Earl of Breadalbane. By his second wife Susanna, daughter of Sir Alexander Menzies of Weem, he had also two sons, Lord Neil and Lord Alexander.

[9th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, the ninth Earl, who succeeded his father, was, when Lord Lorn, commander of King Charles II.'s foot-guard, and signalized himself against Oliver, never capitulating till he was ordered by his Majesty so to do, yet was forfeited by his father's misfortune; but in 1663 was restored by the said king to the honours and estate of his ancestors, as Earl of Argyll only.

He was also by the said king appointed one of his Privy-

council, and one of the commissioners of the Treasury, which office for many years he discharged with great fidelity; but in 1681, opposing the Duke of York, who promoted Popery in Scotland, the duke was so enraged against him, that all methods imaginable were proposed to ruin him; which at last was effected on pretence of putting his own meaning upon the test when he took it, (though others had done it as well as he,) and because he declared he would take no oaths to bind himself up from making such amendments in church and state as were necessary for the public safety. His enemies therefore accused him of disloyalty; and incensing the king against him, he was confined prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh; after which, being tried before the Justice Court, he was found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to suffer death.

Some days after, his estate was disposed of to others; and he getting out of prison in the dress of a lady's page, went into Holland, and so escaped, though afterwards he fell a sacrifice; for in 1685, having got together some officers and soldiers in Holland, he put them on board three ships, and landed in Argyllshire. The duke who was then become King James VII. hearing thereof, and that there were two declarations published, one in the name of all those who took up arms, and the other in his own, the king said in general of both, that he was charged with usurpation and tyranny, but gave no particulars in the former, they contenting themselves to put it by piecemeal into the Gazette, with what remarks they pleased.—The first was in these words:

'The declaration of the Protestant people, that is to 'say, noblemen, barons, gentlemen, and commoners of all 'sorts, who have taken up arms in the kingdom of Scot-'land; with a concurrence of true and faithful pastors, 'and of several gentlemen of the English nation joined 'with them.'

In the other, signed with his own name, he declared, 'That he had taken arms for no private end or person-'al prejudice, nor expected any reward but the re-

'very of his estate, the pretended forfeiture of his family; 'and that as he had suffered patiently for four years in 'exile, which he was compelled to by an unjust sentence 'in the reign of the late king, to whom he had been al- 'ways loyal and obedient; but he being dead, and the 'Duke of York having invaded the religion and liberties 'of the kingdom, he thought it not only just, but his duty 'to God and his country, to oppose his tyrannical usur- 'pation; and at the same time he invited all true Protes- 'tants to concur with him in his undertaking.'

In June 1685, the earl being defeated, and taken by a countryman, was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and beheaded on the 30th at the market-cross on his former illegal sentence, for requiring that care should be taken of the Protestant religion, and explaining the test conformable thereto, for the legality of which he had several opinions of the most eminent lawyers.

This earl married the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter to James Earl of Murray, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; of which Lady Ann was first married to Richard Maitland Earl of Lauderdale, and after his decease to Charles Earl of Murray; and Lady Jane to William Ker Marquis of Lothian: And of the sons, which were Archibald, John, Charles, and James, the youngest, who was a captain in the army, forcibly married Miss Mary Wharton in November 1690, a young heiress of thirteen years; the marriage was dissolved by Parliament, and Sir John Johnston, who assisted in the rape, was hanged; but the said James married Margaret Lesly, daughter of David Lord Newark. John Campbell of Mammore, the second son, married a daughter of John Lord Elphingston.

[1st Duke.] ARCHIBALD, the eldest, was one of those few Scotch peers who came from Holland with the Prince of Orange, and 5th November 1688 landed with him at Torbay, and very much promoted the revolution in Scotland; he was owned as Earl of Argyll by the Parliament before they took off the attainder against his father, which, by the claim of right, was declared to be a scan-

dal on the justice of the nation. This earl was sent from the nobility to London, with Sir James Montgomery and Sir John Dalrymple from the barons and boroughs, to offer the crown of Scotland, in the name of the Convention of Estates, to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary; for whose service he afterwards sent over a regiment to Flanders, of which the officers were all of his own name and family.

On 11th April 1689, the day that their Majesties were crowned King and Queen of England, he, with the other commisssioners, presented the act of settlement to their Majesties, and taking their oath, they were the same day proclaimed King and Queen of Scotland; and on 11th of May following, the commissioners tendered them the coronation oath, which was distinctly pronounced by the earl, while their Majesties repeated the sentence after him, holding up their right hands all the while, according to the custom of Scotland. On this their advancement to the throne, he was appointed one of the Privy-Council, one of the Lords of the Treasury, Colonel of the Scots Guard of Horse, one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, and at length created Duke of Argyll in June 1701.

In 1702, the first of Queen Anne, he was appointed one of the commissioners for uniting the two nations; and his Grace marrying Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Lionel Talmash of Helmingham in Suffolk, Bart., and sister to Lionel Earl of Dysart by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to William Murray Earl of Dysart, and dying in 1703, by her left two sons, John Marquis of Lorn, and Archibald Earl of Isla; also a daughter, Lady Ann, married to James Stewart, second Earl of Bute.

[2d Duke.] JOHN, who succeeded his father as Duke of Argyll, was born in 1678; and in 1701 had the command of a regiment of foot, and soon after was made an extraordinary Lord of Session, and a knight of the Thistle.

He bravely distinguished himself through the whole course of the queen's war; at the battle of Ramillies

1706, where he was brigadier; and at the siege of Menin, of which he took possession; commanded at reducing the fort of Plassendale, and assisted at the siege of Ostend; was very serviceable at the battle of Oudenard 1708, where the Electoral Prince of Hanover, George II. also greatly distinguished himself. After which, in the same year, he took possession of Lisle, the siege of which he assisted in, as also at Ghent and Bruges; and, in 1709, particularly signalized himself at the siege of Tournay and the great battle of Blaregnies or Malplaquet.

In 1705 he was appointed by Queen Anne her Majesty's High-Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland, and was afterwards made General of her army in Spain, General and Commander-in-chief in North Britain, governor of Minorca, and one of the Privy-council in England.

He was also, in 1705, created Baron of Chatham and Earl of Greenwich; and in 1710 elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, on which he was obliged to resign the other order of St. Andrew.

On the death of the queen, 1st August 1714, he was one of the Lords-justices till the arrival of King George I. pursuant to his Majesty's former appointment; and on the 19th of the said month was appointed first Gentleman of the Bedchamber, or Groom of the Stole, to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales; as on the 27th he was appointed Commander in-chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, and soon after sworn of the Privy-council.

In 1715, a rebellion breaking out in Scotland, his Grace attacked and routed the enemy at Dunblane, on the 15th of November, with a force not half their number.

In February 1719 he was declared Lord-steward of the King's Household, and on the 30th of April created Duke of Greenwich. He was several times one of the regency during the king's absence; was appointed governor of Portsmouth by King George II., was colonel of the Queen's regiment of horse, and afterwards had the Royal Blue regiment of Horse-guards. At length he was Master-ge-

neral of the Ordnance, and Field-marshal of Great Britain.

He married to his first wife Mary, daughter of John Brown, Esq., and niece to Sir Charles Duncomb, Knt. Lord Mayor of London; but she dying in 1716 without issue, his Grace married to his second wife Jane Warburton, one of the maids of honour to her Majesty Queen Anne, as also to her Majesty Queen Caroline when Princess of Wales, and by her had five daughters, the Lady Caroline, married first to Francis Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of Francis Duke of Buccleugh, and, 2dly, to Charles Townshend, Esq., second son of the Lord Townshend.

Lady Ann married William Earl of Strafford.

Lady Jane died in her 12th year.

Lady Elizabeth married James Stewart Mackenzie, uncle to James Earl of Bute.

Lady Mary, the youngest, married Edward Viscount Coke, heir-apparent to Thomas Earl of Leicester, and to his mother Margaret Baroness Clifford, who left her a widow without issue.

His Grace dying in November 1743, the titles Duke and Earl of Greenwich, and Baron of Chatham, expired with him; but he was succeeded in his other titles by his brother.

[3d Duke.] ARCHIBALD, the third Duke of Argyll, was in 1705, at 23 years of age, constituted Lord-treasurer of Scotland, and the next year appointed one of the commissioners for the Union-treaty, during which he was created a peer of Scotland by the titles of Lord Oransay, Dunoon, and Arrase, also Viscount and Earl of Ilay, 19th October 1706. On the happy conclusion of the said treaty he was elected one of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland in the first British Parliament, as he was in every one except the fourth.

In October 1715, during the rebellion, he, by his great vigour and diligence, secured Inverary the capital town of Argyllshire, while General Gordon came with nearly 3000 men to force or surprise it. He was then in the

office of Lord Clerk-register in Scotland; and was appointed keeper of the Privy-seal, which office being renewed to him by King George II., he held it till 1735: Since when his Grace had been in the several high posts of Justice-general of Scotland, an extraordinary Lord of Session, keeper of the Great Seal, and Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen.

He married the daughter of Mr Whitfield, Pay-master of the Marines, but by her, who died in 1723, he had no issue; and his Grace dying the 15th of April 1761, was succeeded, in his titles and estate, by

[4th Duke.] JOHN CAMPBELL, (son of the Honourable John Campbell of Mamore, second son of Archibald Earl of Argyll, who was beheaded in 1685;) was born about 1693; created a Lieutenant-colonel 19th April 1712, took possession of Dunkirk 1713; during the rebellion of 1715 was aide-de-camp to John Duke of Argyll; received the command of the 21st regiment of foot 1st November 1738, and acted as a brigadier-general at the battle of Dettingen; a major-general in 1744. During the rebellion 1745, had the command of all the troops in the west of Scotland. A lieutenant-general, 27th April 1747, and got the command of the Scots Greys in 1752, and appointed governor of Limerick 1761: was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber both to George II. and George III. After being for many years a member of Parliament, upon the death of Archibald third Duke of Argyll, was chosen, in 1761, one of the sixteen representatives of the Scotish peerage. He was sworn a Privy-councillor, received the order of the Thistle 1765, and in the course of the same year advanced to the rank of General. He died at London 9th November 1770, in the 77th year of his age. He married in 1720 the Hon. Mary Bellenden, third daughter of Lord Bellenden, who died in 1736, leaving four sons and a daughter,—John, fifth Duke of Argyll: Henry, killed at the battle of Lauffelat or Val: Frederick, who sat 38 years in Parliament; a Privy-councillor, May 1765; for a few months keeper of the Privy seal of Scotland; in 1768, made

Lord Clerk-register of Scotland, which was confirmed for life 1771; Colonel of the Argyllshire fencible regiment 1778; one of the Vice-treasurers of Ireland, and a member of the Board of Controul for India Affairs in 1786, and Treasurer of the Society of the Middle temple 1805: William an officer in the Royal Navy, and Lady Caroline.

[5th Duke.] JOHN, fifth Duke of Argyll, born about 1723; Lieutenant-colonel of the 54th regiment, 25th April 1745; was at the battle of Falkirk 17th January 1746, having joined General Hawley with 1000 Argyllshire Highlanders. On 24th May 1749, he was appointed Lieutenant-colonel to the 42d regiment; in 1755, aide-de-camp to the king, and Colonel of the 56th regiment; in 1757, Colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons, and in 1759, Colonel of the Argyllshire fencibles; then a Major-general, and in 1761 a Lieutenant-general; Commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland in 1762; in 1765, Colonel of the 1st regiment of foot; in 1767, a second time Commander-in-chief in Scotland, an office which he retained for eleven years. Upon 9th May 1782, received the command of the 3d regiment of Foot-guards; and in 1796, created a Field-marshal; on 19th December 1766, was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Sundridge of Crombank in Kent. His Grace was elected the first President of the Highland Society of Scotland; and senior Field-officer, (next to the Duke of York,) at Inverary 24th May 1806. He married, 3d March 1759, Elizabeth second daughter of John Gunning of Castlecoote in the county of Roscommon, dowager of James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and created a peeress in 1776. She died 20th December 1795, having had issue by the Duke of Argyll, George John Earl of Campbell, born 17th February 1763, died 9th July 1764; George William, sixth Duke of Argyll; John Douglas Edward Henry; Lady Augusta, born 31st March 1760; Lady Charlotte Susan Maria, born 28th January 1775.

[6th Duke.] GEORGE WILLIAM, sixth Duke of Argyll, born 22d September 1768; member of Parliament for St.

Germains in Cornwall 1790; in 1799, on the death of Douglas Duke of Hamilton, succeeded as Baron Hamilton of Hameldon; Vice-admiral over the western coasts and islands of Scotland, excepting Bute, Orkney, and Shetland, 9th February 1807; Lord-lieutenant of Argyllshire; Heritable Master of the King's Household in Scotland; and keeper of the palaces of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick. Married Lady Caroline Elizabeth (late Lady Paget) in 1810, daughter of the late Earl of Jersey.

ARMS.

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Girony of eight pieces, topaz and diamond, for Campbell; 2d and 3d, Pearl, a lymphad, or old fashioned ship, with one mast, close sails, and oars in action, all diamond, with flag and pennants flying, ruby, for the lordship of Lorn.

CREST.—On a wreath, a boar's head, couped, proper, topaz.

SUPPORTERS.—Two lions gardant, ruby.

MOTTO.—*Ne obliviscaris.* The late Duke John's motto was, *Vix ea nostra voco.*

Note,—That behind the arms are two honourable badges, in saltire, which his Grace's ancestors have borne a long time as Great Masters of the King's Household and Justiciaries of Scotland. The first is a baton, topaz, semee of thistles, emerald, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper; and thereon the crest of Scotland, which is a lion sejant gardant, ruby, crowned with the like crown he sits on: having in his dexter paw a sword, proper, the pommel and hilt topaz; and in the sinister a sceptre of the last. The other badge is a sword, as that in the lion's paw.

CHIEF SEATS.—At Inverary, near the lake Fyn in Argyllshire, 70 miles from Edinburgh; at Campbelton in Kintyre, near the Isle of Arran; at Rosneath in the county of Dunbarton; and at Crombank near Sevenoaks in Kent.

DOUGLAS, DUKE OF DOUGLAS.

THE Most Noble ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Douglas; Marquis and Earl of Angus and Abernethy: Viscount Jedburgh; Lord Douglas of Bonkle, Preston, Roberton, Bothwell, and Glenbervie.

Created Earl of Douglas in Clydesdale near Lanark, by King David Bruce, 1357; Earl of Angus 9th April 1389, by Robert III.; Marquis of Douglas 17th June 1633, by Charles I.; and Duke of Douglas, Marquis of Angus, Earl of Abernethy in Strathern, Viscount Jedburgh in Tiviotdale, Lord Douglas of Bonkle, Preston, and Roberton, 18th April 1703, the 2d of Queen Anne.

This noble and great family may be reckoned one of the most renowned of any family in Europe, there being few kingdoms where their name is not known and some of their great actions recorded; and from these in Scotland were descended the family of Scoti in Plaisence in Italy, the Riari-Scoti in Bononia, the Mari-Scoti in Mantua, the Baroni Scoti in Florence, and the Paperoni Scoti in Rome; and in St Lawrence's church, in Plaisence, the family have twelve monuments.

In Muscovy and Sweden there have been several eminent men of this family; and the city of Dantzig in Poland being relieved by one Douglas a Scotsman, they erected a triumphal arch in commemoration of that great action, which to this day is called Douglas port or gate, and the suburb without it, Little Scotland; and they also enacted, that a man born in Scotland should for ever have the freedom of Dantzig as much as a native.

In France this family hath obtained great commands and titles; for one of the name, who was Earl of Wigton in Scotland, was by Charles VII. of France made Duke of Tureane in that country for his service in the wars against the English, and another was Count de Longueville.

About the year 1329, there were in Scotland, of this name, five earls at one time, namely, Douglas, Angus, Ormond, Murray, and Wigton: since which we are to add the Duke of Douglas, the Duke of Queensberry, and Duke Hamilton who is likewise a Douglas, the Earls of Morton and March, the Lord Mordington, and Earl of Dunbarton, which last is extinct.

For their service to their country, this family had three noble privileges allowed them by king and Parliament; that they should have the first vote in the Parliament; 2dly, should lead the van of the army; and, 3dly, should carry the crown, if present, at public solemnities.

Their beginning is traditionally derived from one Sholto, a swarthy man, which, as those words are said to signify both in British and Irish, was Dou Glas; and he, in the reign of Solvathius King of Scotland, and the year of Christ 770, being the principal man that routed Donald Bane, who had invaded his country, the king royally rewarded his services, and made him a grant of large possessions in the county of Lanark, which he or his successors called Douglas,—and from thence came the surname of the family.

To SHOLTO succeeded his son HUGH, father of another HUGH, and William, which WILLIAM was Lord of Douglas, and progenitor of the family of Scoti in Italy; and also father of JOHN Lord Douglas, whose son WILLIAM, the next lord of the family, had Archibald his heir, and Bricius bishop of Murray.

ARCHIBALD, who was the sixth Lord of Douglas, married one of the co-heirs of the name and barony of Crawford, and by her had a son named WILLIAM, father of HUGH Douglas, who lived in the time of Alexander the III. and signalized himself at the battle of Largo in Fifeshire, 1263, where the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the Norwegians.

He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander, and sister to Hugh Lord of Abernethy; but having no surviving male issue, WILLIAM his brother, called the Hardy, became heir; and in the year 1295 was made governor

of Berwick; but eight years after, falling into the enemy's hands, he there died a prisoner, leaving issue by his first wife, daughter of Keith of that Ilk, two sons, James and Hugh; and by his second wife, who was Margaret Ferrers, daughter to the Earl of Derby in England, he had Archibald Lord of Galloway, and John the progenitor of the Earls of MORTON.

JAMES, who succeeded his father, was commonly called the Good Sir James, and laid the foundation of the Douglas grandeur, he being universally famous for his valorous actions in the service of his country.

In the year 1313 he assaulted and took the castle of Roxburgh from the English for King Robert Bruce; and the next year commanded the left wing of the Scotch army at the battle of Bannockburn, where he behaved so well as to merit the honour of knighthood in the field, under the king's banner; which title, in former times, was esteemed more honourable than peerage.

He was likewise, by that king, made warden of the marches towards England, where, and in other places, for his good services, he had a grant of the castle, village, and forest of Jedburgh, then erected into a free forestry; as also a noble compartment of a wreath of stakes added to his arms, because he wreathed in the English in the said forest, that they could not escape, and there defeated them; and afterwards meeting King Edward the Second's army near Northallerton in Yorkshire, he there attacked them, and slew three of their best captains with his own hand.

King Robert Bruce dying on 9th July 1329, his body was buried at Dunfermline, but, according to his desire, his heart was carried to Jerusalem by the said Sir James Douglas, his great favourite, who served him to the day of his death with constant loyalty, in all chances of peace and war; and thereby achieved the ancient and paternal coat of arms of his family, being pearl, a man's heart, ruby, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper.

This Sir James, in his journey to Jerusalem, 1330, was

accompanied by Sir William Sinclair and Sir Robert Logan, two famous knights, whom he took for his companions; and, as they passed through Spain, he joined the King of Arragon against the Saracens, and obtained the victory in several battles: after which he travelled with his companions to the Holy Land, where he buried the king's heart with great solemnity and reverence at the holy grave, and there joined the Christians against the Turks and Saracens; but in his return to Spain, he again joining the King of Arragon against the infidels, was slain, with his brave companions, on 26th August 1331: And thus ended the noble and valiant Sir James Douglas, who may be numbered among the most famous warriors of that age; for he is said to have been in fifty battles and rencounters with the English, and thirteen several times victorious against the Turks and Saracens, and all in the space of twenty-four years.

This renowned person was succeeded by HUGH his brother; but he having no issue, in the year 1342, resigned the lordship of Douglas in favour of Sir William, his nephew, the son of Archibald Lord of Galloway, who in 1333 was slain at the battle of Halidonhill. In 1351 the said

[1st Earl.] Sir WILLIAM, Lord Douglas, was sent ambassador by the nobles of Scotland to King David II. who was then in France, to bring him over to take possession of his kingdom, which he did the year following; and in 1358 Sir William having the command of an army, he therewith took the city and castle of Edinburgh from Edward Baliol for the said King David, and recovered the lands in Tiviotdale, of which he was made lord.

In 1359 he fought a battle against Laurence Abernethy, the chief captain for Edward Baliol, by whom he was routed; but in a fourth battle after that, the Scotch obtained the victory, and the said Sir William took the said Abernethy prisoner, with all the men composing his army, and carried them to Dumbarton castle, to Robert Stewart, then regent, who ordered great solemnity and

rejoicing for the victory, to the honour of Sir William, who was much esteemed by all King David's party.

In 1346 he was warden of the west marches towards England; and on the 17th of October the same year, accompanying King David to the battle of Durham, was there taken prisoner with his sovereign, but soon after released; and in 1357, among other nobles, was bound to King Edward III. of England, for 100,000 merks Sterling, being the ransom of the said King David; and much about the same time he was dignified with the title of Earl of Douglas.

He married to his first wife Margaret, sister and sole heir to Thomas Earl of Mar, by whom he had James his successor, and a daughter Isabel, who after the death of her brother became Countess of Mar, and was married first to Malcolm Drummond, ancestor of the Earl of Perth, and, secondly, to Sir Alexander Stewart, knight.

To his second wife, the said William Earl of Douglas married Margaret, daughter to Patrick Earl of March, and by her had Archibald Lord of Galloway, afterwards Earl of Douglas; and by his third and last wife Margaret, daughter and heir to Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus, son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkle, son of Sir John Stewart, brother to James, High-steward of Scotland, father of Walter, High-steward, father of King Robert II. he had George Douglas the first Earl of Angus of that name, his mother resigning the earldom in his favour. To William Earl of Douglas succeeded his son

[2d Earl.] JAMES, by his first wife; who, on the 5th of August 1388, was killed valiantly fighting at the battle of Otterburn, otherwise called Cheviot Chace, which occasioned the old poem of that name: his standard and the mace of iron which he fought with, are now in the possession of the family of Douglas of Cavers. This Earl, in right of his mother, succeeded to the honours and estate of Mar, to which his sister Isabel of the whole blood succeeded, on his demise without issue; but

in the honours and estate of Douglas he was succeeded by his half brother,

[3d Earl.] ARCHIBALD, Lord of Galloway, who in 1581 was sent ambassador to France; and afterwards marrying Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to Thomas Murray Lord Bothwell, with her had that lordship; and thereupon an augmentation to his arms, namely, Sapphire, three stars within a double tressure, topaz; and dying in the year 1400, left issue, Archibald, his successor, and two daughters, Lady Margery who was married to King James I. and Lady Mary to Sir William Fraser, ancestor to the Lord Saltoun.

[4th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, who succeeded, was a person so esteemed for his bravery and conduct, that he was appointed commander in chief of 10,000 men, who in 1421 were transported into France, in behalf of the French against the English, and did such great service to that crown, that King Charles VII. of that realm invested him with the viscounty of Turenne, which remained in the family till after Louis XI. and also made him Marshal of France; but in August 1424, he having the chief command at the battle of Verneuil, against John Duke of Bedford, there lost his life, as did his son the Earl of Wigton, and his son-in-law the Earl of Buchan, who were all buried with great solemnity in St. Gracian's Church in Tournay. He married Margaret, daughter to King Robert III. and by her left Archibald Earl of Douglas, and James Lord Abercorn; which

[5th Earl.] ARCHIBALD was sent into England with William Hay, Constable of Scotland, and Henry Wardlaw, archbishop of St Andrews, in the second of Henry VI. to ransom James Prince of Scotland, and agreed with the nobles of England to pay 100,000 merks Sterling.

He married Euphemia, daughter of Patrick Graham Earl of Strathern, and dying in 1438, when he was Viscount Turenne, Earl of Douglas, Count de Longueville, and Lord of Galloway, by her left two sons, William and David, and a daughter, Margaret, who became Countess of Atholl. He was succeeded by

[6th Earl.] WILLIAM, his eldest son, a youth of a fine genius and great expectation, who in 1441, being invited, with his brother David, to the castle of Edinburgh, where they sat at the king's table, they were suddenly carried off and assassinated. To William last mentioned succeeded,

[7th Earl.] JAMES, Lord Abercorn, his uncle, who in the reign of James II. was warden of the marches towards England; and he marrying Beatrix Sinclair, daughter to the Earl of Orkney, by her had five sons and four daughters; whereof Margaret was married to James Earl of Morton, and Jane to Robert first Lord Fleming, ancestor to the Earl of Wigton: and of the sons, which were William, James, Hugh, John, and Henry, the eldest succeeded in the earldom of Douglas, James was Earl of Murray, Hugh was Earl of Ormond, and John was Lord Balveny.

[8th Earl.] WILLIAM, who succeeded, went to the jubilee at Rome in 1451, and took with him Henry his brother, appointed bishop of Dunkeld; but after his return, having committed many heinous crimes, King James II. stabbed him in the breast with a dagger, of which he died in the month of February 1452, and leaving no issue, his brother

[9th Earl.] JAMES, then Earl of Murray, became heir, and in 1455 went to the court of England, and by King Edward IV. was made knight of the Garter; but afterwards taking religious orders, and dying without issue also, the earldom of Douglas expired in the principal branch, and devolved on the line of Angus,—the first whereof was George Douglas, son of William the first Earl of Douglas, by Margaret his third wife, daughter and heir to Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus, as before was observed.

[1st Earl of Angus.] GEORGE, Earl of Angus, married the Lady Mary Stewart, eldest daughter to King Robert III. widow of James Dunure, and by her, who afterwards married Sir William Graham, ancestor of the Duke of Montrose, had William his successor, Sir George

Douglas, and a daughter Elizabeth, who was married to Sir William Hay of Lockhart, eldest brother to David Hay, ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale.

[2d Earl of Angus.] WILLIAM, who succeeded, and was the second Earl of Angus, was sent into England, in the year 1423, as one of the hostages for the ransom of his uncle King James I. at whose coronation he had been knighted; and in the 29th of that reign had a special grant of all the manors, castles, and lands descended to him from his ancestors, and was also warden of the marches towards England.

He married Margaret, daughter to Sir William Hay of Yester; and dying in 1437, by her left issue,

[3d Earl of Angus.] JAMES, his heir, who married the Lady Jane Stewart, daughter of King James I.; but dying without issue, the honour descended to his uncle,

[10th Earl of Douglas.] Sir GEORGE Douglas, the fourth Earl of Angus, who was a man greatly esteemed for his wisdom, loyalty, and other accomplishments. In the 20th of King James II. he had a confirmation of the lordship and earldom of Douglas, for his special services to the crown; after which he performed many signal acts in behalf of his country, in the wars against the English; and dying in 1462 left issue by Isabel his wife, daughter to Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgony, Archibald his heir, and three daughters, whereof Jane was married to William Lord Graham, ancestor to the Duke of Montrose, and Margaret to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy.

[11th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, Earl of Douglas and fifth Earl of Angus, who succeeded, lived in the reigns of James III. and IV. and made a considerable figure, as being warden of the marches, one of the Privy-council, and Lord High-chancellor of Scotland; and marrying to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lord Boyd, Chamberlain of the King's Household, by her had three sons, George who died in his father's lifetime, Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, and Gawin Bishop of Dunkeld; and the said Archibald marrying to his second

wife Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Stirling of Keir, by her had three daughters, Margery married to Cuthbert Coningham Earl of Glencairn, Elizabeth to Robert Lord Lyle, Justice-general of Scotland, and Jane to John Maxwell Lord Herris, brother to Robert Lord Maxwell, ancestor to the Earl of Nithsdale.

GEORGE, eldest son, was killed in his father's lifetime, at the battle of Flodden, in September 1513, with 200 gentlemen of his name and family: He married Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Drummond, and by her had three sons and six daughters; of which, Elizabeth was married to John Hay Lord Yester, ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Jane to John Lyon Lord Glammis, ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore: and of the sons, which were Archibald, George, and William, the eldest succeeded his grandfather, and the second was knighted; and he marrying Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to David Douglas of Pittendreich, by her had two sons, David the thirteenth Earl, James the fourth Earl of MORTON, and two daughters, Beatrix married to the fifth Lord Maxwell, ancestor to the Earl of Nithsdale, and Margaret to Sir John Carmichael, ancestor to the Earl of Hyndford.

[12th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, who succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Douglas and sixth of Angus, was a person of many noble accomplishments, for which he was, by Henry II. of France, made a knight of the order of St Michael; and was afterwards one of the councillors to King James V. of Scotland; and he marrying Margaret Tudor, that king's mother, who was eldest daughter of Henry VII. King of England, by her had a daughter of her name, who, in the year 1537, was married to Thomas Lord Howard, and after his decease being married to Matthew Stewart Earl of Lennox, by him had Henry Lord Darnley, father of James VI. the first king of Great Britain. In 1522 he was made Lord High-Chancellor of Scotland, which office he held for six years; but dying without male issue,

[13th Earl] DAVID Douglas of Pittendreich, his

nephew aforesaid, enjoyed the estates and titles. He married Margaret, daughter to Sir John Hamilton of Clydesdale, brother to the regent James Earl of Arran; and dying in 1558, by her left issue, Archibald his heir, afterwards Earl of Morton, and two daughters, Margaret married to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, ancestor to the Duchess of Buccleuch, and Elizabeth to John Lord Maxwell.

[14th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, who succeeded, and was Earl of Douglas, Angus, and Morton, was surnamed the Good Earl. He married Jane daughter of John the tenth Lord Glammis, widow of Robert Lord Douglas, eldest son of William the sixth Earl of Morton; but by her, who afterwards married Alexander Lindsay Lord Spinzy, left no surviving issue, and the title of Earl of Morton descended to William Douglas of Lochleven. We return to

Sir WILLIAM Douglas of Braidwood, before-mentioned, who married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to Sir James Auchinleck, Knt. with her had the barony of Glenbervy in the county of Kincardine, and by her had a son,

Sir ARCHIBALD, who succeeded him, and marrying Agnes, daughter of Robert eldest son of William Keith the second Earl Marshal, and sister of William the third Earl Marschal, by her had

[15th Earl.] Sir WILLIAM, the third Baron, on whom devolved the earldom of Douglas and Angus, being the next heir male. He married Giles, daughter to Sir Robert Graham of Morphie; and dying in 1591, left four sons and four daughters, whereof William the eldest succeeded in the honour, and Robert the second was created a Baronet.

[16th Earl.] WILLIAM, the next Earl of Douglas and Angus, marrying Elizabeth daughter of Laurence Lord Oliphant, by Margaret his wife, daughter to George Earl of Errol, by her had three sons and two daughters; Mary, married to Alexander Livingston, Earl of Linlithgow, and Margaret to Sir John Campbell of

Calder; and of the sons, Francis the youngest was knighted, and James the second was created Lord Mordington.

[1st Marquis.] William the eldest succeeded as Earl of Douglas and Angus, and in the reign of Charles I. was made Lord-lieutenant of the Borders, and created Marquis of Douglas; and marrying to his first wife Margaret, sister to James Hamilton Earl of Abercorn, by her had two sons and three daughters; of which Archibald the eldest was Lord Great Chamberlain for the day at the coronation of King Charles II. and James was killed at the siege of Doway; and of the daughters, the Lady Jane, the eldest, was married to William Lord Alexander, son and heir apparent to William Earl of Stirling, Jean to Sir John Hamilton Lord Bargany, and Grisel to Sir William Carmichael, son of John the first Lord Carmichael.

To his second wife the said Marquis married the Lady Mary, daughter of George Gordon, the first Marquis of Huntly, by Henrietta Stewart his wife, daughter to Esme Duke of Lennox, and by her had three sons and five daughters; whereof Henrietta was married to James Johnston Earl of Annandale, Isabel to William Douglas Duke of Queensberry, Jane to James Drummond Earl (called Duke) of Perth and Lord-Chancellor of Scotland, and Lucy to Robert Maxwell Earl of Nithsdale; and of the sons, William was created Earl of Selkirk, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, George was created Earl of Dunbarton, and James the youngest, who was a colonel, died unmarried.

Archibald, who was eldest son by the first wife, married first Ann, daughter of Esme Stewart Duke of Lennox, and dying in his father's lifetime, by her left a son,

[2d Marq.] James, who succeeded his grandfather as Marquis of Douglas and Earl of Angus; and the said Archibald marrying to his second wife, a daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, by her had Archibald, created Earl of Forfar, now extinct, and a daughter Margaret, who was married to Alexander Seton Viscount Kingston.

James, the second Marquis of Douglas, was one of the Privy-council for 50 years, in the reigns of King Charles II. James VII. and William III.; and marrying to his first wife the Lady Barbara, daughter of John Erskine, the 9th Earl of Mar, by her had an only son James, called Earl of Angus, who, in 1692, and the 22d year of his age, was killed in the battle of Steinkirk; but his Lordship marrying to his second wife the Lady Mary, daughter to Robert Ker Marquis of Lothian, by her had the Lady Jane, married to Sir James Stewart of Grandtully, Bart. and

[1st Duke.] ARCHIBALD, his survivor, who was born in 1694, whose titles Queen Anne was pleased to augment in the 9th year of his age, by creating him Lord Douglas of Bonkle, Viscount Jedburgh, Marquis of Angus and Abernethy, and Duke of Douglas. In 1758, his Grace married Miss Douglas, but dying July 21, 1761, the title is extinct.

ARMS.

Quarterly,—1st, Sapphire, a lion rampant, pearl, crowned with a ducal crown, topaz, for Lord of Galloway; 2d, Topaz, a lion rampant, ruby, surmounted of a ribbon, diamond, for Abernethy; 3d, Pearl, three piles, ruby, for Wishart of Brechin; 4th, Topaz, a fess cheque, pearl and sapphire, surmounted of a bend, diamond, charged with three buckles of the first, for Stewart of Bonkle: Over all, in surtout, the paternal coat of Douglas, which is pearl, a man's heart, ruby, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper; and on a chief, sapphire, three mullets of the first.

CREST.—On a cap of maintenance, a salamander, emerald, in flames, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—On the dexter side, a savage holding a baton over his shoulder, and wreathed about the waist with a laurel, all proper; on the sinister, a stag of the latter, attired and unguled, topaz: both which supporters stand within a pale of wood, wreathed for a compartment, given as before noted in the pedigree.

MOTTO.—*Jamais Arriere.*

CHIEF SEAT.—At Douglas Castle, in the county of Lanark, with a large park and garden, five miles from Lanark and 52 from Edinburgh.

MURRAY, DUKE OF ATHOLL.

THE Most Noble JOHN MURRAY, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Atholl, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount Glenalmond, and Lord Murray; also an English peer, by the title of Baron Strange of Knokyn, Lord of the Island of Man, one of his Majesty's Privy-council, Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Falkland, and Knight of the ancient Order of the Thistle.

Created Lord Murray of Tullibardine, in the county of Perth, 25th April 1604; Earl and Marquis of Atholl, in the county of Perth, 17th February 1675, the 28th of Charles II.; Viscount Glenalmond, and Earl of Tullibardine, 27th July 1697, the 9th of William III.; and Marquis of Tullibardine and Duke of Atholl, 30th April 1703, the 2d of Queen Anne.

Atholl is the north division of Perthshire.

Tullibardine is in Strathern division of Perthshire, two miles south of the river Ern.

Glenalmond is a district in Strathern, on the river Almond, which is a branch of the Tay.

This noble family of Murray is of ancient settlement in the county of Perth, and were descended from Sir MALCOLM Murray, whose son, Sir WILLIAM, in the year 1282, marrying Adda Moravia, daughter to Malyss, Seneschal of Strathern, thereby became possessed of the barony of Tullibardine, as appears by a charter dated that year.

In 1292 he was one of the barons summoned to Berwick by King Edward I. of England, when that prince was to determine the controversy about the succession to the crown of Scotland, then disputed between John Baliol and Robert Bruce. By the said Adda, his wife, he had

Sir ANDREW Murray, his heir, who, in 1332, was joined in the government of Scotland with Robert Stewart, the regent, while King David, with his queen, were obliged to retire into France; dying in the year 1338, left a son, WILLIAM, the father of WALTER Murray, whose son, DAVID, was knighted by King James I., and founded the collegiate church of Tullibardine; and he dying in 1446, left Sir William his successor, and a daughter, Marion, married to Malcolm Drummond of Cargill, ancestor to the Earl of Perth.

Sir WILLIAM, the next heir, was knighted by King James III. and made Steward of Strathern; and he marrying Mary, daughter to the Earl Marischal Keith, by her had four sons and one daughter; Andrew, the youngest son, was ancestor to the Viscount STORMONT; and John, the eldest, dying without issue, William, the second, became heir; and the said daughter, whose name was Christian, was married to John Lord Seton.

WILLIAM, the second son, who succeeded, married Catharine, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, and by her had three sons and four daughters; of which Annabel was married to John Erskine Earl of Mar, and Jane to Alexander Duke of Gordon.

WILLIAM, who was heir to his father, was one of the Privy-council to Queen Mary, and Master of her Household. In 1572 he was joined in commission with Sir Alexander Erskine to be keeper of the Castle of Stirling; and dying in 1585, left issue by Agnes, his wife, daughter of William Graham, Earl of Montrose, Sir John, his successor, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan.

[1st Earl.] Sir JOHN, who succeeded, was one of the Privy-council to King James VI. by whom he was creat-

ed Lord Murray and Earl of Tullibardine; and marrying the Lady Catharine, daughter of David Lord Drummond, by her had three sons, William his heir, Sir Patrick, knight of the Bath, and Sir Mungo, who succeeded, pursuant to the limitation of the patent, as Viscount STORMONT. The said Earl having also four daughters, Ann, the eldest, was married to Patrick Lyon, Earl of Kinghorn, ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore.

[2d Earl.] WILLIAM, who was the second Earl, being the happy rescuer of his Majesty from a tumult of the citizens of Perth, in 1600, when John Earl of Gowrie, their provost, was killed, had thereupon a special grant of the sheriffship of Perthshire, which continued in his family till the suppression of all heritable jurisdictions, by act of Parliament, in 1747.

He married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir to John Stewart, the fifth Earl of Atholl, by Mary, his wife, daughter of William Ruthven, the first Earl of Gowrie; and by her had a son,

[3d Earl.] JOHN, who succeeded to the title of Earl of Atholl, being, by that match, related to the royal family. He was a faithful friend to King Charles I., from the beginning of his troubles in 1640, when he raised a body of near 2000 men for his service. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy; and dying in 1642, left a son,

[1st Marq.] JOHN, the fourth Earl, who, in the year 1653, when but eighteen years of age, loyally took up arms in defence of King Charles II. and had several encounters with the English usurpers in the north of Scotland; for which his Majesty, after the Restoration, made him Justice-general, Lord Privy seal, Captain of his Guard, one of the extraordinary Lords of Session, and created him Marquis of Atholl.

On the 11th of June 1685, the first of James VII., he defeated a party of the Earl of Argyll's men; after which he was constituted Lord-lieutenant of the county of Argyll, and made knight of the Thistle; and dying in May

1705, left issue by Amelia Sophia, daughter of that loyal nobleman James Stanley, Earl of Derby and Baron Strange of Knokyn, who was beheaded in 1651, four sons and one daughter; whereof John, the eldest, succeeded; Charles, the second, was created Earl of DUNMORE; James, the third, married Lady Lillie Drummond, daughter of John the second Earl of Perth, and left a daughter, married to Andrew Lord Rollo; and William, the fourth, was Lord NAIRN, having altered his name by marrying the heiress of Robert Nairn Lord Nairn: The daughter, named Amelia, was married to Hugh Fraser, Lord Lovat.

[1st Duke.] JOHN, who succeeded his father, was made Secretary of State in the reign of William III. High Commissioner to the Parliament, Chancellor of the University of St Andrews, and, in 1697, created Earl of Tullibardine and Viscount Glenalmond.

On the 30th of April 1703, the 2d of Queen Anne, he was created Marquis of Tullibardine and Duke of Atholl, and, on the 7th of February following, he was elected a knight of the Thistle. In 1706, when the 22d article of the Union came to be debated concerning the number of representatives for Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain, his Grace thought fit to protest against the number as insufficient and unreasonable.

In answer to which it was said, That the number of representatives ought strictly to be equal with such proportion of land-tax as Scotland was to pay jointly with England; for it was agreed, when South Britain raises two millions, North Britain should add only L.48,000, which is not a fortieth part, about a penny in the pound to four shillings. The English Peerage, at the Union, was 180, bishops included, therefore 16 peers for Scotland is above three times the proportional number; for a fortieth part, according to the quota of land-tax, is not quite five; and the English Commons being 513, a fortieth part doth not amount to thirteen members. And notwithstanding five peers and thirteen commoners are above the due proportion, yet England was willing

to admit 45 commoners and 16 peers. Moreover, it was represented, that Scotland would gain unspeakable advantage, not only in its free trade with England, but likewise with all the British plantations.

He was elected one of the 16 peers in the third and fourth British Parliaments; and, in 1712, was sworn one of her Majesty's Privy-council; appointed Privy-seal in 1713, and the next year was High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church.

This noble peer married to his first wife the Lady Catherine Hamilton, daughter of William and Ann Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, and by her had six sons and one daughter, Susanna, married to William Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen. Of the six sons, the first, called Marquis of Tullibardine, was a colonel in the Dutch service, and perished at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709. The second son, William, Marquis of Tullibardine, was attainted in 1716, for being a party in the rebellion of that time; and being taken in the other rebellion in 1746, was sent to the Tower, where he died the year after. James, the third son, succeeded as Duke of Atholl. Lord George, the fourth son, married an heiress of his own name, by whom he left a daughter named Amelia, who, in 1750, became the second wife of the Honourable John Sinclair, who would have succeeded his father as Lord Sinclair, but was attainted in 1716. This Lord George Murray joined the rebels, in 1745, as a lieutenant-general, and, after the defeat at Culloden, escaped into France, but was attainted in 1746, and died in November 1760.

To his second wife, John Duke of Atholl married Mary, daughter of William Lord Ross, by whom he had a fifth son, Lord John Murray, member of Parliament for Perthshire, colonel of the Highland regiment, and was, in 1755, appointed a major general of his Majesty's forces, and, on the 21st of January 1758, a lieutenant-general. The sixth and youngest son, Lord Frederick, was a captain in the Royal Navy. His Grace dying in 1764, was succeeded by his third son, James, on whom

the titles forfeited by his brother were settled by act of Parliament.

[2d Duke.] JAMES, Duke of Atholl, was, at his father's death, a commoner for the county of Perth, and a Colonel in the first regiment of Guards. In 1726 he married Mrs Jane Lannoy, widow of James Lannoy of Hammersmith, in Middlesex, Esq. and sister of Sir John Frederick of Westminster, Bart. By her he had a son in 1735, who died the same year, and two daughters, one of whom married John Murray, Esq. knight of the shire for the County of Perth.

His Grace became an English peer by the title of Lord Strange, as also Lord of the Isle of Man on the decease of James Stanley, the tenth Earl of Derby, who died without issue on the 1st of February 1735-6; which dignities he derived from his grandmother, Amelia Sophia, daughter of James Earl of Derby, beheaded in 1651, as above recited. In April 1763 he resigned the Privy-seal of Scotland, and succeeded the Duke of Queensberry as Keeper of the Great Seal. He died 8th January 1764.

[3d Duke.] JOHN, third Duke of Atholl, was born 6th May 1729, was a captain in the army, and in 1761 was chosen member of Parliament for the county of Perth. Notwithstanding that he possessed an undoubted right to the titles and estates of the Atholl family, yet, as his father had been attainted, it was considered to be proper to petition his Majesty and to claim that right. This was accordingly done, and when the petition was referred to the House of Lords, their Lordships confirmed these claims. He was in 1766, and again in 1768, at the general election, chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scotish peerage. He married on 23d October 1753, Lady Charlotte, daughter of James, the second Duke of Atholl, at whose death she succeeded to the sovereignty of the isle of Man, and to the ancient English barony of Strange, of Knockyn, Wotton, Mohun Burnel, Basset, and Lacy. In 1765 Parliament agreed to pay L.70,000 to the Duke and Duchess of Atholl for all their Grace's interest and privileges in the Isle of Man.

They had also a grant of L.2000 per annum, for their lives. The duke was invested with the order of the Thistle in 1767. He died 5th November 1774. Her Grace died 15th October 1805, in the 75th year of her age. Their issue was numerous, seven sons and four daughters: John, fourth Duke of Atholl; Lords James and George, both of whom died young; Lord George, dean of Rocking and bishop of St Davids, who died 3d June 1805, in his 45d year; Lord William Murray, born in 1762, died 29th December 1796; Lord Henry, born in 1767, died 3d December 1805; Lord Charles, born in 1771, and died 5th May 1808. The daughters were, Ladies Charlotte, Amelia, Jane, and Mary.

[4th Duke.] JOHN, fourth Duke of Atholl, born 30th June 1755. In 1777 he raised a regiment for the public service; in 1780 was elected one of the sixteen representatives of the Scotish peerage; in 1786 created a British peer, by the title of Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley in the county of Gloucester Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of the Isle of Man in 1793; a Privy councillor in 1797; and in 1798 Lord-lieutenant of the county of Perth, and Colonel of the Perthshire militia. In 1799 invested with the order of the Thistle, and succeeded his mother as Baron Strange in 1805. His Grace obtained, about the same time, an act of Parliament "for settling and securing a certain annuity on John, now Duke of Atholl, and the heir-general of the seventh Earl of Derby." His Grace first married, 26th December 1774, Jane, daughter of Lord Cathcart. She died 5th December 1790; and had five sons and four daughters: John, Marquis of Tullibardine, born 26th June 1778; Lords James, (Lord Glenlyon in 1821,) Edward, Robert, Frederick; and Ladies Charlotte, Mary, Amelia Sophia, and Elizabeth. Upon the 11th March 1794, his Grace married, secondly, Margery, daughter of Lord Forbes, and dowager of John Lord Macleod. They have had two children, Lady Catharine and Lord Charles.

ARMS.

Quarterly,—1. Sapphire, three mullets, pearl, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs de lis, topaz, for Murray. Second grand quarter is quarterly, 1st and 4th, Topaz, a fess cheque, pearl and sapphire, for Stewart; 2d and 3d, Pally of six, topaz and diamond, for the title of Atholl. In the third quarter, Ruby, three legs, armed, proper, conjoined in the centre; at the upper part of the thighs, flext in triangle, garnished and spurred topaz, for Lord of the Isle of Man. The fourth as the first.

Crest.—On a wreath, a demi-savage, wreathed about the head and waist, emerald; holding in his right hand a dagger, proper, the pommel and hilt topaz, and in his left a key of the latter.

Supporters.—On the dexter side, a lion, ruby, gorged with a collar, sapphire, and thereon three mullets, pearl, being the supporter of Tullibardine. On the sinister, a savage, wreathed about the head and waist as the crest, his feet in fetters of iron, and the chain over his right arm; which supporter and crest, with the motto, were obtained by John Stewart, Earl of Atholl, for his service in reducing the rebel Donald, Lord of the Isles, and bringing him to submission, in the reign of James III.

Motto.—*Furth Fortune and fill the fetters.*

Chief Seats.—At Dunkeld near the river Tay, 14 miles from Perth, and 40 from Edinburgh. At Blair-Castle in Atholl, 11 miles from Dunkeld, and 48 from Edinburgh; at the Castle of Tullibardine in Perthshire; and at Castletown in the Isle of Man.

GRAHAM, DUKE OF MONTROSE.

THE Most Noble JAMES GRAHAM, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Montrose; Marquis and Baron of Graham, Dundaff, Kincardine, Mindoc, and Kinaber; Chancellor of the University of Glasgow.

Created Earl of Montrose, in the county of Forfar, 3d March 1504, the 5th of James IV.; Marquis, 16th May 1644, the 20th of Charles I.; and Marquis Graham and Duke of Montrose, 4th April 1707, the 6th of Queen Anne. He is also an English peer, by the titles of Earl and Baron Graham of Belford in the county of Northumberland, so created by King George I. 23d May 1722.

According to the Scotish writers, this noble and great family is descended from the renowned Greme, who, in the year 404, was General of King Fergus II.'s army; and, in 420, making a breach upon the trench or wall which the Emperor Severus had made between the rivers Forth and Clyde, as the utmost bounds of the Roman empire, to keep out the Scotch from molesting them in their possessions, the said trench has ever since been called Grame's Dyke; and during the minority of Eugene II. the son of Fergus II. he was Governor of Scotland, and married a lady of the royal house of Denmark.

In the year 1128 WILLIAM de Grame, or Greme, now spelled Graham, was one of the witnesses to the foundation of the abbey of Holyroodhouse, by King David I.; and Sir DAVID Graham obtaining from King William the Lion a grant of the lands of Charleton and Burrowfield near Glasgow, and the lordship of Kinaber in the county of Kincardine, was therein succeeded by Sir DAVID his son, who had also a grant from Maldwin Earl of Lennox of the lands of Strathblane in Stirlingshire and Mindoc in Lennox, and from the Earl of Dunbar got the lands of Dundaff.

His son DAVID succeeding, obtained particular charters of his whole lands, and had them ratified to him under the Great Seal of Alexander III.; and afterwards marrying Annabel, sister to Malyss Earl of Strathern, with her had the barony of Kincairn, or Kincardine of Strathern in the county of Perth, and by her had Sir Patrick, who succeeded, and was the sheriff of Stirling, and Sir David Graham.

In the year 1296 Sir PATRICK, strenuously asserting the independence of his country against King Edward I. of England, was killed at the battle of Dunbar, and left issue two sons: whereof Sir David succeeded him, and Sir Nicol, the youngest, marrying the heir of Robert de Avenel, with her had the lands of Eskdale in the south. He was also progenitor of the renowned Sir John Graham who was slain at the bloody battle of Falkirk 1298, when the famous Wallace was defeated by the said King Edward.

Sir DAVID, who succeeded his father, being also a very great patriot and zealous loyalist in behalf of King Robert Bruce, he, upon that king's accession to the throne, had a grant of divers lands, for his good services before that time performed; and in the year 1320 was one of the barons who wrote that notable letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland, and extolling the said king as the nation's deliverer; to which record his seal now remains entire. His son Sir David succeeded, and in the year 1346, when King David was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, he was one of the barons of Scotland appointed to treat with the English for the king's redemption. He left a son, Sir Patrick, and a daughter, married to William Earl of Ross.

Sir PATRICK was Lord of Dundaff, and one of the hostages for the said king's ransom. By his first wife he had William Graham, Lord of Kincardine; and by his second, who was daughter of Sir John Stewart, brother to King Robert II. and sister to Walter Stewart, Lord of Ralston, he had Patrick, from whom descended the Earls of Menteith; as also Robert, David, Alexander, and a

daughter, Maud, married to Sir John Drummond of Concraig.

Sir WILLIAM Graham of Kincardine, who succeeded, joined in embassy to King Henry IV. of England, with the Earls of Crawford and Mar, to negociate and settle a peace. He married, first, Mariot, daughter of Sir John Oliphant, by whom he had two sons, ALEXANDER, who died before him, and John. His second wife was Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. widow of James Denure and of George Earl of Douglas and Angus; by her he left four sons, Robert, who was father to the Grahams of Fintry, Patrick, who was bishop of St. Andrew's, from which two last are the Grahams of Garvock, Balgoun, and Knokdolen; and dying in 1424, was succeeded by Patrick, son of Alexander by his first wife.

PATRICK Lord Graham was chosen one of the governors of the realm during the minority of King James II. and died in 1467.

WILLIAM, his son and heir, married Jane, daughter of George Douglas Earl of Douglas and Angus; and dying in 1472, left Jane, married to John the second Lord Ogilvy, and Christian, married first to Sir John Hadden of Glencagles, and secondly to Sir Thomas Maule, ancestor of the Earl Panmure; also two sons, William who succeeded, and George, from whom came the branch of Callender in Menteith.

[1st Earl.] WILLIAM, the next Lord Graham, adhered to the party of King James III. against that of the nobles, and was a commander for him at the battle of Bannockburn 1488, wherein the king lost his life. In return for his loyalty King James IV. was pleased to create him Earl of Montrose on 3d March 1505.

He married, first, Annabel, daughter of John Lord Drummond, by whom he had a son and heir William. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath, by whom he had Margaret, the wife of John Stewart, Earl of Lennox; Elizabeth, married to Walter, the grandson and heir of John the first

Lord Drummond; and Nicola, married to William Murray of Abercairny. His third wife was Christian Wavane, by whom he had Patrick, progenitor to those of Inchbraco and Gorthy, and Andrew, who became the first Protestant bishop of Dunblane 1575. This Earl was, with King James IV. and many other nobles, killed at the battle of Flodden 1513.

[2d Earl.] WILLIAM, by his first wife, succeeded, and was the second Earl. He was appointed Governor to King James V. by the regent, John Duke of Albany. He married Jane, daughter of William Keith the first Earl Marischal, and by her had Robert, who was killed at the battle of Pinky, a pensioner in Cambus Abbey; Mungo and William, from whom the Grahams of Killearn and Orchil in Strathern are descended: also five daughters, Margaret, married to Robert, Master of Erskine, who was also killed at the battle of Pinky; Elizabeth, to George the fourth Earl of Caithness; Agnes, to Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, ancestor to the Duke of Atholl; Janet, to Andrew Murray of Balvaird; and Katharine, to John Graham of Knokdolan, and died in 1571. ROBERT, his eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm Lord Fleming; but dying before his father, left

[3d Earl.] JOHN, the third Earl, who succeeded his grandfather, and in 1582 was constituted Lord Treasurer in the room of William Ruthven Earl of Gowrie; and in 1597 was Lord Chancellor till the year 1604; after which he was declared Viceroy of Scotland during his life, and held that great office till his death 1608. He married Jane, daughter of David Lord Drummond, by whom he left John, who succeeded him; Sir Robert Graham of Innermeath; Sir William Graham of Braco in Strathern; and a daughter, Lilias, married to John Fleming, the first Earl of Wigton.

[4th Earl.] JOHN, the fourth Earl of Montrose, was ambassador from King James VI. to several foreign courts; and after the accession of King Charles I. was President of the Council in Scotland, but died in 1626;

and having married Lady Margaret, the daughter of William Earl of Gowrie, by her left a son, James, who succeeded him, and four daughters, Lilias married to Sir John Colquhoun, Bart., Margaret to Archibald the first Lord Napier, Dorothy to James Rollo, Beatrix to David Drummond Lord Maderty, elder brother to William the first Viscount Strathallan.

[1st Marquis.] JAMES, the fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose, born in 1612, was but young when his father died. After finishing his studies he made a visit to the court of Paris, and at his return did propose, in some employment of state, to fix himself in the service of King Charles I. but the times proving unfavourable on account of the high contentions about religion, he went to Scotland, joined in the covenant, and became one of the most active leaders of that party, who were zealous to procure a redress of grievances, particularly in church affairs. Being a man of great vivacity, property, and interest, the royal party was resolved to gain him over; so that he soon deserted his old friends and covenant, to embrace the violent principles of the court, which proved fatal to him, as it did before to the Earl of Strafford in England.

He proposed, first, to send over to Ireland for 2000 of the Earl of Antrim's rebel forces, which, joined with his own in the Highlands, might probably reduce the king's enemies in Scotland. His Majesty being pleased with this method, gave orders accordingly, and in the year 1644 made him Captain-general in Scotland, and Marquis of Montrose; the Earl of Antrim, Randolph Macdonnel, having been made a marquis just before. The troops were brought from Ireland by Alexander Macdonnel, brother to the marquis, and being joined by those raised by the Marquis of Montrose, made about 4000 men. With these forces, gradually increasing, he distressed the kirk party, and defeated them in several skirmishes and battles, at Tippermore, Alford, Innerlochy, and Kilsyth; but on his advancing from Edinburgh, with design to strengthen the king, he was met at

Philliphaugh near Selkirk, by Major-general Lesley, who was detached from the Scots army in England to oppose his progress; and in a battle fought there, on 15th September 1645, the marquis was totally defeated, himself escaping to the Highlands, with very great loss.

This blow gave such a fatal wound to the king's interest in Scotland that his Majesty sent positive orders to the marquis, by a particular messenger, to lay down his army on a certain day appointed, and to leave the kingdom by the first opportunity. He received these commands with obedient submission, and accordingly transported himself into France in August 1646. At Paris he solicited Cardinal Mazarine for supplies to assist the king, but in vain; and so retired to Brussels, where he heard of the king's tragical death. Being equally desirous of serving King Charles II. he, by his Majesty's permission, waited on him at the Hague; but the king being then engaged with the Scots commissioners, who were deputed from the kirk and council to treat about the terms of his restoration, he found it difficult to comply with any proposal of the Marquis, who was not only attainted by Parliament, and excommunicated by the kirk, but also as odious to the Hamiltonian party as to the Presbyterians. The king, however, granted him a commission to raise what money and soldiers he could to make a diversion in Scotland, notwithstanding the dependence of the treaty, which was then removed to Breda.

Accordingly, the marquis having procured a supply of money from Denmark and Sweden, he got together 500 men, with arms and ammunition, which he sent from Hamburgh to one of the Orkney islands, and immediately followed with about 100 officers, in April 1650. From thence he landed at Caithness with his regiment, and after securing a certain castle, he sent about to his friends to come and join him. He published a manifesto, declaring that he 'had a commission from his Majesty to 'protect his good subjects, but with no view to interrupt 'the treaty with the king at Breda; that he expected

'rather to hasten the conclusion thereof by virtue of this 'expedition; and, if the treaty succeeded, he was ready 'and willing to disband his forces on the first orders 'from his majesty.'

The Parliament, then sitting at Edinburgh, was astonished to hear of his landing in that juncture with the king's commission. Whatever was pretended, it too plainly appeared, that the design was not to promote the treaty, but to obstruct it, by forcing the Parliament to desist from those conditions which they thought necessary for the safety of the kingdom. They were also the more alarmed as the marquis had formerly been very successful, and with his Highlanders and Irish forces had used his advantages with great barbarity: Therefore immediate orders were issued out for assembling 6000 men under General Leslie; and in the meantime Colonel Strachan was detached with 300 horse, in order to restrain the king's friends from rising. This had the desired effect; for whether through fear of being surprised by the cavalry, or because Leslie was advancing with a greater power, the king's adherents did not offer to appear; and those Highlanders who, out of affection to the marquis and his cause, had joined him, were but indifferently armed, and worse disciplined; so that his diminutive army could make no progress, especially as it was composed of soldiers of different nations, and in a barren country, strangers to each other.

Strachan, according to his instructions, was extremely diligent, and, after a long march, came up with the marquis before he was expected. On the first attack, the Highlanders retreated, and forsook their noble chief with as much haste as they joined him; the foreigners stood their ground, but after some resistance were defeated and made prisoners: The marquis being obliged to fly, put on the habit of a poor countryman, and after wandering several days in disguise, he took shelter in the house of Mr Macleod of Assynt, in the north of Ross-shire. This gentleman was inclined to protect him till a ship might be procured to make his escape; but whether through

fear of concealing him, or for the promised reward, some other people discovered him, and he was soon apprehended and conducted to General Leslie, who immediately sent him to Edinburgh.

The Parliament then sitting, his lordship was received in a sort of triumph by the magistrates and people. As he stood excommunicated and outlawed, he was called only by the name of James Graham; and no regard being paid to his dignity, he was carried to the common gaol. A day or two after being brought before the Parliament, the Lord Chancellor, John Earl of Loudon, made a speech upon that occasion, wherein he charged him with apostacy, in breaking the solemn covenant of the nation; that he had rebelled against God and the kingdom, by introducing and joining with the Irish forces, and others, whereby he was guilty of many horrid murders, treasons, and impieties; for all which the divine Providence had at length brought him to suffer a most just punishment; that therefore he was, on the morrow, being 21st May 1650, to be hanged at the cross, on a gibbet thirty foot high, for the space of three hours, then to be beheaded and quartered, and his head fixed on the tolbooth prison. If he repented, and was absolved of excommunication, his body might be buried in St Giles's church, but otherwise it should be buried in the place where he was to suffer.

He expected his fate with great calmness of mind; and being satisfied of the justice of his own actions for the royal cause, he met death with uncommon resolution. He magnified the virtues of the late king, and assured the people that the new king would perform whatever he had promised the Scots nation; but herein he prophesied no better than Lord Capel had done in England.

His body being interred at the place of execution, it there remained till the Restoration, when, by his Majesty's own appointment, all the parts were collected and laid together in the church of Holyroodhouse, from whence his corpse was with great solemnity carried to St Giles's church, and there deposited near the remains of his

grandfather. The following inscription was made for his tomb, and a long epitaph, which was never put up:

M. S.

Immortalis veræ nobilitatis, inæquandæ magnanimitatis, incontaminati honoris, et intemeratæ fidelitatis Magni GRAMI.

Sacred to the memory of the immortal true nobility,
The unparalleled fortitude,
The unblemished honour, and undaunted loyalty,
Of the great GRAHAM, Marquis of Montrose.

While this nobleman was at the Hague with the king, in the year 1649, he was nominated and designed for a knight of the Garter; but his own tragical death prevented his obtaining the three requisites for a companion of that most noble order, namely election, knighthood, and installation.

He married Lady Magdalen Carnegie, daughter of David Earl of Southesk, and by her left an only son and heir.

[2d Marquis.] JAMES, Lord Graham, who immediately on the king's return, being restored to his estate and honours, was admitted one of his Majesty's Privy-Council; but dying in 1669, with the title of a worthy honest man, left issue by the Lady Isabel, daughter of William Douglas Earl of Morton, James, who succeeded him, and three daughters, whereof Anne was married to Alexander Livingston Earl of Callendar, Grisel to William second son of William Lord Cochrane, ancestor to the Earls of Dundonald, and Lady Jane to Sir Jonathan Urquhart of Cromarty.

[3d Marquis.] JAMES, who succeeded, being a nobleman of fine parts and capacity, was first made Captain of his Majesty's Horse-guards, and then President of the Council; but died in 1684, in the prime of his years, to the general regret of the nation, leaving issue by the Lady Christian, daughter of John Leslie Duke of Rothes,

[1st Duke.] JAMES, his heir, who, soon after he came of age, was by Queen Anne made Admiral of Scotland in 1705, and in the year following President of the Council. On 24th April 1707, in regard of his inviolable zeal for the Protestant succession, and his hearty concurrence in the union of the two kingdoms, her Majesty was pleased to create him Duke of Montrose, which dignity was to descend not only to his male issue, but also to his heirs of entail. He was appointed Lord Privy-Seal in room of the Duke of Queensberry 1709, and continued so till 1713, when he was removed for not complying with the court measures under the ministry of Robert Earl of Oxford.

His Grace being at London on the decease of Queen Anne in 1714, he made a speedy journey to Edinburgh, and assisted at the proclaiming King George; and on his return to London, being one of the regency, concurred chearfully with the rest in securing the public tranquillity till his majesty's arrival: Upon which he was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland in the first Parliament of that reign, and made Secretary of State in the place of John Earl of Mar. He was soon after appointed Keeper of the Great Seal for North Britain, which post he held about six years: He was also Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and one of the representatives for the peerage of Scotland in the sixth and seventh Parliaments of Great Britain, and died in 1742.

He married Lady Christian Carnegie daughter of David Earl of Northesk, and by her, who died in 1744, he had one daughter, Lady Margaret, and four sons, James, David, William, and George, the eldest of whom died an infant.

In consideration of the service and constant loyalty of this noble duke, his Majesty King George I. was pleased to advance his eldest son, David, Marquis of Graham, to the dignity and peerage in South Britain, by the style and title of Earl and Baron Graham of Belford in the county of Northumberland, 23d May 1722, with remain-

der to his two brothers, William and George: but the aforesaid David dying in 1751, and Lord George, who was member for Stirlingshire, and a Captain in the Navy, dying in 1746, the second son

[2d Duke.] WILLIAM, was Duke of Montrose, and Earl Graham of Belford, who, in October 1742, married Lady Lucy Manners, daughter of John the second Duke of Rutland, by his second wife Lucinda, sister to Benjamin Earl of Harborough, by whom he had a son and heir, stiled Marquis of Graham, born September 8, 1755, and a daughter, Lady Lucy, in July 1751.

[3d Duke.] JAMES, born 8th September 1755, and in 1780 elected a member of Parliament for Richmond, and in 1784 and 1790 for Great Bedwin; in 1785 appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and in 1789 Paymaster of the Forces, sworn a Privy-councillor, and one of the commissioners for India affairs. His father died in 1790, and during the course of the same year he was appointed Master of the Horse. In 1793 he was invested with the order of the Thistle, and in 1795 Lord Justice-general of Scotland; Lord-lieutenant of Stirling and Dumbartonshires; a Vice-president of the Caledonian Asylum, and Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; Lord-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. His Grace married, first, in 1785, Lady Jemima, daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, who died in 1786; and second, in 1790, Lady Caroline Maria Montagu, born 10th August 1770, eldest daughter of George Duke of Manchester. Their issue are Lady Georgina Charlotte, born 3d June 1791; Lady Caroline, born 30th September 1792; Lady Lucy, born 25th September 1793; James Marquis of Graham, Vice-Chamberlain to the king, born 16th July 1799; Lady Emily, born 23d January 1805; and Lord Montagu William, born 2d February 1807.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No 7.)

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Or, on a chief, sable, three escallop shells of the 1st, for the name of Graham; 2d and 3d, Argent, three roses, gules, barbed and seeded, proper, for the title of Montrose.

CREST.—An eagle, wings hovering, argent, beaked and membered, or, tallooning a stork, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two storks.

MOTTO.—*Ne Oublie.* Do not forget.

CHIEF SEAT.—At Buchanan House, in the county of Stirling.

KER, DUKE OF ROXBURGH.

THE Most Noble JAMES HENRY ROBERT INNES KER, Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, Earl of Roxburgh and Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Ker of Roxburgh, Cessford, and Caverton. Created Lord Roxburgh 1600: Earl of Roxburgh, Lord Ker of Cessford and Cavertoun, 18th September 1616; and by patent, 25th April 1707, Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, Earl of Kelso, Viscount of Broxmouth, and Lord Ker of Cessford and Cavertoun, to be inherited by the heirs-male of his body, whom failing the heirs to the title and dignity of the Earl of Roxburgh.

Of this ancient family, which is said to have come from Normandy, was Ker of Kerhall in the county of Lancaster; from whom descended two brothers, Ralph and Robert, in the county of Roxburgh, who made the two branches of Cessford and Fernihirst, about the time of King David II. 1340; and Robert having obtained

from that king the lands of Auldtownburn, lying near the water of Beaumont, was ancestor to the house of Cessford, of whom we are treating. The other branch of Berniherst is the Marquis of LOTHIAN.

Sir WILLIAM Ker of Cessford married Janet, daughter of William Douglas of Drumlanrig, widow of James Tweedie of Drumelzier, and had issue,

[1st Earl.] Sir ROBERT Ker of Cessford, who was knighted at the coronation of Queen Anne of Denmark in 1590, and was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James VI. He was also created Lord Roxburgh, and one of those barons who, in 1603, by his Majesty's appointment, accompanied him into England; and, in 1607, had a grant of the dissolved abbeys of Kelso and Lismahago, which were then erected into a barony by authority of king and Parliament, for his service as warden of the middle marches, in well ordering and quieting the borders; after which he was created Earl of Roxburgh in 1616, which was ratified 31st July 1646, and a new destination made of the titles. In the reign of Charles I. he was appointed Lord Privy-Seal, which office he held for the space of twelve years, and dying in 1650, left by Mary his first wife, daughter of Sir William Maitland of Lethington, three daughters; Jane married to John Drummond the second Earl of Perth; Isabel to James Viscount Dundee; and Mary to James Carnegie, the second Earl of Southesk: and by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Patrick Lord Drummond, he had a son,

HENRY Lord Ker, who died 1645; which son marrying Margaret, daughter of William Hay Earl of Errol; by her he left four daughters, Jane, married to William second Earl of Roxburgh, Ann married to John Fleming the fourth Earl of Wigton, Margaret to Sir James Innes of Innes, Bart. and Sophia who died unmarried.

The Lady JANE, who was heir, by her grandfather's appointment, marrying her cousin-german in 1655.

[2d Earl.] Sir WILLIAM Drummond, the Earl of

Perth's younger son, who thereupon became Earl of Roxburgh, and took the name of Ker; and dying in 1675, left two sons, Robert who succeeded him, Harry and William who died without issue, and John who became Lord BELLENDEN, and one daughter, Jane, who was the second wife of Colin Earl of Balcarras.

[3d Earl.] ROBERT, the third Earl of Roxburgh, was a Privy-councillor to King Charles II. but accompanying the Duke of York from London to Scotland, in the ship Gloucester, he was lost on the coast of Yarmouth, with above 100 persons more, the ship, after striking on the sands, foundering on the 7th of May 1682. He married Lady Mary Hay, daughter of John Marquis of Tweeddale, and by her, who lived a widow 71 years, and died in January 1753, he left three sons,

[4th Earl.] ROBERT, who succeeded as Earl of Roxburgh, but died abroad in his travels 1696; John, who was created Duke of Roxburgh; and William, who was a colonel of dragoons, and Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty when Prince of Wales. In the first and fifth Parliaments after the Union, he was elected for the burghs of Kinghorn, &c. In the sixth he was returned for the burghs of Aberdeen, &c. and was voted not duly elected, but was soon after chosen for the town of Berwick.

[1st Duke.] JOHN, who succeeded, was by Queen Anne made Secretary of State for Scotland 1704; and being very zealous in promoting the Union, was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, &c. 25th April 1707, and elected one of the sixteen peers in the first Parliament of Great Britain. Being a hearty friend to the Protestant succession, he was previously nominated one of the regency, on supposition of the queen's death, till the next heir should arrive; and in the first of King George I. he was sworn of the Privy-council, and Lord-lieutenant of Selkirk and Roxburghshire, and keeper of the Privy-seal for Scotland. He was also one of the sixteen peers in the second, fifth, and sixth Parliaments of Great Britain, and three times

one of the Lords-justices during the king's absence abroad. In October 1722 he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and 9th November following installed at Windsor. He was Secretary of State for North Britain from 1716 to 1725, when his Grace chose to retire from Court for the remainder of his days, and died 24th February 1741.

He married Lady Mary Finch, daughter of Daniel Earl of Nottingham, and widow of William Saville Marquis of Halifax, by whom he left an only son,

[2d Duke.] ROBERT, who succeeded him as Duke of Roxburgh. On 24th May 1722 he was created an English peer, by the style and title of Baron and Earl Ker of Wakefield in the county of York. In 1739 he married Miss Essex Moyston, eldest daughter of Sir Roger Moyston, of Moyston in Flintshire, Bart. by whom he had several children,—John, third duke, born in April 1740; Robert who died, Essex who died, and two other daughters, Essex and Mary, all unmarried. His Grace dying at Bath, August 25, 1755, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[3d Duke.] JOHN, third Duke of Roxburgh, born 23d April 1740, succeeded his father in 1755; one of the Lords of the Bedchamber in 1767, and Groom of the Stole in 1796; at the same time he was sworn a Privy-councillor. In 1768 he was invested with the order of the Thistle, and on 3d June 1801 with the Garter. He died 19th March 1804, unmarried, (aged 64,) when the titles of Earl and Baron Ker of Wakefield became extinct. But his Scots honours and entailed estates devolved on William seventh Lord Bellenden, (vide that Title.)

[4th Duke.] WILLIAM, fourth Duke of Roxburgh, was born about 1728. In 1804 he succeeded to the dukedom; was served heir of tailzie in special to John third duke. He did not long enjoy his honours, for he died at Fleurs in the county of Roxburgh on the 22d October 1805, in the 77th year of his age. He had three children who died in infancy. To him succeeded,

[5th Duke.] JAMES, fifth Duke, born about 1738. He had a company in the 88th regiment of foot, and in the 58th regiment in 1779; and in May 1812 was recognized as 18th Duke and ninth Earl of Roxburgh. His Grace married, first, 19th April 1769, Mary, daughter of Sir John Wray of Glentworth in the county of Lincoln, Baronet: she died without issue, 20th July 1807: secondly, he married, 28th July 1807, Harriet, daughter of Ben Charlewood, Esq. He died in 1823; and,

[6th Duke.] JAMES H. R. I. Ker, sixth Duke, born 12th July 1816, succeeded his father: a minor, 1824.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 8.)

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Vert, on a chevron, between three unicorns heads, erazed, argent, horned and mained, or; as many mullets, sable, for the name of Ker; 2d and 3d, Gules, three macles, or, for Vipont.

CREST.—On a wreath, a unicorn's head, as those in the coat.

SUPPORTERS.—Two savages, wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, each holding a baton over his shoulder, all proper.

MOTTO.—*Pro Christo et Patria dulce periculum.* Danger is sweet for Christ and our country.

CHIEF SEATS.—At Fleurs in Tiviotdale or Roxburghshire, on the north side of the river Tweed, a mile from Roxburgh; and at Broxmouth in the county of Haddington, near Dunbar, on the sea coast.

MARQUISSES.

DOUGLAS, MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY.

THE Most Noble CHARLES DOUGLAS, Viscount of Drumlanrig, Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, 1st April 1628; Earl of Queensberry, 15th June 1633; Marquis of Queensberry, 11th February 1682; and a Baronet.

The first of this noble family was Sir WILLIAM Douglas, son of the Earl of the same name who was killed, in 1388, at the battle of Otterburn. The barony of Drumlanrig was conferred upon him by his father, 1388, and this was confirmed to him by King James I. in 1412; and he was, in the subsequent year, employed to negotiate the release of his Majesty. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Durrisdeer, by whom he had a son of the same name. In 1460, the third William Douglas distinguished himself at the siege of Roxburgh, whose son was killed, in July 1484, near Lochmaben. James Douglas, married, in 1470, Janet, daughter of Sir David Scott, ancestor of the Duke of Buccleuch, whose son fell at Flodden in 1513. In 1526 Sir James was engaged with Sir Walter Scott in attempting to rescue James V. out of the power of the Earl of Angus. Sir William died before his father; so that Sir James succeeded his grandfather in 1578. Sir

William Douglas was, in 1617, created a peer by the title of Viscount Drumlanrig; Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tinders in 1628; and, when Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633, the title of Earl of Queensberry. He married Lady Isabel Ker, daughter of the first Earl of Lothian, and by her had four sons and two daughters.

The Marquis of Queensberry derives his descent from the Hon. Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, second son of the first Earl of Queensberry. In 1647 he was governor of Carlisle, and created a Baronet in 1668. He married first Agnes Fawsyde, by whom he had issue,—William, who died before his father, unmarried, Sir James, Robert, Archibald, George, Mary, Catherine, Sophia. Sir William married, secondly, Jean Stuart of the Traquair family. It is uncertain whether he had any issue by her. He died about 1675. Sir James Douglas, born 19th September 1639, and died about 1708. He married Lady Catherine Douglas, daughter to the second Earl of Queensberry, and by her had one son, Sir William, who died in 1753. He married, 8th September 1705, Helen, daughter of Colonel John Erskine, Deputy-governor of Stirling Castle, and by her had ten sons and four daughters—Sir John, William, Charles, James, Archibald, Stewart, Erskine, Francis Edward, David, Thomas, Catherine, Jean, Helen, Mary. Sir John Douglas was chosen member of Parliament for the county of Dumfries in 1741; died at Drumlanrig 15th November 1778. He married Christian, born 25d April 1710, daughter of Sir William Cunningham of Capringston, and by her, who died in 1741, had eight children—Sir William, James Charles Sholto, Stair, John, Helen, Janet, Christian, Catherine. Sir William Douglas, chosen member of Parliament for the boroughs of Dumfries in 1768, and again in 1774. He died 16th May 1785. He married, 21st March 1772, Grace, eldest daughter of William Johnston of Lockerby, and by her had issue—Sir Charles, Archibald Johnston, John, Henry Alexander, William Robert Keith, Mary, Christian, Catherine Heron.

Sir CHARLES Douglas of Kelhead succeeded his father in 1783, and, on the death of William, fourth Duke of Queensberry, 23d December 1810, inherited the titles mentioned at the head of this article, besides the baronies of Tinwald and Torthorwald, and other estates in the county of Dumfries. Upon 13th August 1805 he married Lady Caroline Montagu, third daughter to Henry Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and by her had issue—Lady Caroline Elizabeth, born 11th July 1804, died 7th April 1811; Lady Louisa Anne, born 24th June 1806; Lady Mary Elizabeth, born 4th November 1807; Lady Harriet Christian, born 22d July 1809; Lady Jane Margaret Mary, born 15th January 1811. Sir Charles' titles were confirmed by the House of Lords.

The titles of Earl of March, &c. devolved on Earl of Wemyss; and Ambresbury in Wilts on Douglas of Douglas.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 10.)

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Argent, a heart, gules, imperially crowned, proper, on a chief, azure, three mullets of the field, for Douglas; 2d and 3d, Azure, a bend between six cross crosslets, fitchee, or, for the Earldom of Mar.

CREST.—On a wreath, a heart, gules, imperially crowned, proper, between two wings expanded, or.

SUPPORTERS.—Two Pegasi, or flying horses, argent, their manes, wings, tails, and hoofs, or.

MOTTO.—*Forward.*

CHIEF SEATS.—Kelhead, Tinwald House, and Glenstuart House, Dumfries-shire.

HAY, MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

The Most Honourable GEORGE HAY, Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Tweeddale and Gifford, Viscount of Walden, and Lord Hay of Yester.

Created Lord Hay of Yester 29th January 1487-8; Earl of Tweeddale 1st December 1646; Marquis of of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, Viscount of Walden, and Lord Hay of Yester, 17th December 1694.

In the reign of William the Lion, about the year 1200, JOHN, the son of WILLIAM Hay, transplanted himself out of the North into Lothian, and there marrying the heir of Robert de Lyne, with her had the barony of Lockhart; and by her had Sir WILLIAM Hay, Knt. father of HUGH Hay of Lockhart, whose wife was sister to King Robert Bruce; and by her he had Sir GILBERT Hay, his heir, who was a person much esteemed by the said king; and he marrying Mary, daughter and co-heir to Simon Fraser, Lord of Oliver Castle, with her obtained a fair estate in the county of Selkirk, and thereupon the family hath continued to quarter the arms of Fraser. By the said Mary his wife he had Sir Thomas Hay, father of Sir William Hay, who on the 17th of October 1346 was taken prisoner with King David II. at the battle of Durham; and in 1357 his son, Sir William Hay, was one of the hostages for that king's ransom.

Another Sir William Hay of Lockhart, being a man of parts and courage, was employed in divers embassies to England, both in the reign of Robert III. and during the regency of the Duke of Albany; and he marrying Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir John Gifford of Giffordhall and Yester, in the county of Haddington, with her had those lands, whereupon they quarter the arms of Gifford; and having by his said wife four sons, William, Thomas, David, and Edmund, the youngest was Lord of Langham and Morum in the said county; a daughter Alice married to Gilbert Hay Lord of Errol; Sir William, the eldest, married Elizabeth, daughter of George

Douglas, Earl of Douglas and Angus, and dying without issue, his next brother Sir Thomas became heir, and was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. but he dying without issue also, David the third son became Lord Yester, and was father of John, and he of another John, which last was slain on the 9th of September 1513, at the battle of Flodden, with King James IV.; and to him succeeded his son John, Lord Yester, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Douglas, son of Archibald Earl of Angus, and by her had a son John, and a daughter Elizabeth, who was married to George Lord Seton.

John who succeeded being taken prisoner at the battle of Musselburgh 1547, was carried to the tower of London, where he continued till the pacification was concluded between the two nations; and dying in the year 1557, left issue by Margaret, daughter of William the fourth Lord Livingston, ancestor of the Earl of Linlithgow, William his successor, and a daughter Christian, who was married to William Stuart Lord Traquair.

William, who succeeded, was one of the peers that joined with great zeal for the reformation in the reign of Queen Mary; and he marrying Margaret, daughter to Sir John Ker of Fernihirst, by her had two sons, whereof William the eldest was Lord Yester; but he dying in 1591, without male issue, his brother James became Lord Yester, and at the coronation of King James VI. was made knight of the Bath. He married the Lady Margaret, daughter to Mark Ker Earl of Lothian; by whom he had John his heir, Sir William Hay of Linplum, and a daughter Margaret, who was first married to Alexander Seton Earl of Dunfermline, and afterwards to James Livingston Earl of Calender.

[1st Earl.] JOHN, the eighth Lord Hay, who succeeded as Lord Yester, in the beginning of the troubles of King Charles I. had the command of a regiment in the royal army, where, and for other good services, he was created Earl of Tweeddale in 1646; and dying in 1654, left issue by Jane his first wife,

daughter to Alexander Earl of Dunfermline, John his son, who succeeded him in his honours; and by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Montgomery the sixth Earl of Eglinton, he left William Hay of Drumelzier, whose daughter married Robert Stewart the seventh Lord Blantyre.

[1st Marquis.] JOHN, who was the second Earl, being a nobleman of good parts, and of great experience in affairs, King Charles II. on his restoration appointed him to be one of the Privy-Council, a commissioner of the Treasury, and one of the extraordinary Lords of Session, in which posts he was continued by King James VII. till the revolution; and then having complied with the government under King William and Queen Mary, their majesties had so great a regard for his wisdom and conduct, that they were pleased to make him one of the Lords of the Treasury, Lord-chancellor of Scotland, and in 1694 created him Marquis of Tweeddale.

He married the Lady Jane, daughter to Sir Walter Scott the first Earl of Buccleuch, and by her had eight sons and seven daughters; whereof Mary was married to Robert Ker the third Earl of Roxburgh, and Jane to William Douglas Earl of March; and of the sons,

[2d Marquis.] JOHN, the eldest, succeeded to the honour; was one of the Privy-council to King William III. in whose reign he was also High Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland and first Commissioner of the Treasury. In the reign of Queen Anne he was made High Chancellor of Scotland, and in 1704 was High Commissioner to represent her royal person in that session of Parliament when the act of security was confirmed and passed into a law: After which, in 1707, he was elected one of the sixteen peers in the first Parliament of Great Britain. He married the Lady Anne, only daughter of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale; and dying in April 1713, by her left three sons and two daughters; Ann was the third wife of William Lord Ross; Jane married to John Leslie Earl of Rothes: and of the sons, which were Charles Lord Yester, the Lords John

and William, the second was colonel of the royal regiment of Scots dragoons, and brigadier-general in the army, when he acquired great honour by his bravery under the Duke of Marlborough at Schellenburg and Ramillies; but in 1706 he died of a fever at Courtray, much lamented, leaving by his Lady Elizabeth, daughter of James the fourth Earl of Dalziel, a son John, who died December 10, 1755; and

[3d Marquis.] CHARLES, the eldest, succeeded his father. In the first of King George I. he was made Lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington, and in March 1715 was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland; but dying on the 15th of December 1715, left issue by the Lady Susan, daughter of William and Anne Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, and widow of John Cochran Earl of Dundonald, two sons and three daughters; of which Lady Susan died in 1739; Lord Charles was a volunteer at Gibraltar in 1727, as likewise with Prince Eugene on the Rhine in the campaign 1735; he was afterwards a major-general, and colonel of a regiment of foot, and died the first of May 1760.

[4th Marquis.] JOHN Lord Yester, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and was chosen one of the sixteen peers in the sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, and eleventh Parliaments of Great Britain. In 1743 he was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, which office he resigned in 1745, and it is suppressed. In 1761 he was appointed Justice-general of Scotland. He married Lady Frances Carteret, youngest daughter of John Earl Granville, in April 1748, and by her had one son George, and five daughters, Lady Susanna, who died 26th of March 1757, and the Ladies Frances, Catharine, Anne, and Louisa; and dying December 9, 1762, was succeeded by his son,

[5th Marquis.] GEORGE Marquis of Tweeddale, who died 5th October 1770.

[6th Marquis.] GEORGE, sixth Marquis of Tweeddale, succeeded his nephew in 1770. In June 1755 he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the board of Police.

On the death of his brother Lord Charles, in 1760, he succeeded to the estate of Linplum; and died at Newhall 16th November 1787.

[7th Marquis.] GEORGE Hay, seventh Marquis, succeeded his cousin in 1787, and was descended from Lord William Hay of Newhall, third son of John second Marquis, and father of John Hay of Newhall. The seventh Marquis was third son of the said John Hay. He was an officer in the naval service of the East India Company. In 1796 he was chosen one of the representatives of the Scotish peerage, and again chosen in 1802, and made Lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington. On the 18th April 1785, he married Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland, fourth daughter of James Earl of Lauderdale. They went abroad in 1802. The Marchioness died at Verdun 8th May 1804, and the Marquis on 9th August of the same year. They had issue, George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale; Lords James, John Hay, William, Edward, Thomas; and Ladies Mary Turner, Dorothea Frances, Hannah Charlotte, Elizabeth, Jane Julian Tomlinson.

[8th Marquis.] GEORGE HAY, K. T. eighth Marquis, was born 1st February 1787, son of George, last Marquis, by Lady Hannah Maitland; succeeded his father in 1804; married, in 1816, Lady Susan, second daughter of the Duke of Manchester. Issue, Earl of Gifford, born 1822, and five daughters. His Lordship is Lord-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, Lieut.-Colonel on half-pay, and was Aid-de-camp to Lord Wellington at Busaco, 27th September 1810, where he was wounded.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 11.)

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, three cinquefoils, argent, for Fraser; 2d and 3d, Gules, three bars, ermine for Gifford of Yester; and over all, by way of surtout, Argent, three escutcheons, two and one, gules, being the the paternal coat of Hay.

CREST.—On a wreath, a goat's head, erazed, argent, horned, or.

SUPPORTERS.—Two bucks, proper, attired, or; each having a collar, azure, charged with three cinquefoils, as in the coat.

MOTTO.—*Spare Nought.*

CHIEF SEAT.—At Yester in the county of Haddington, at which seat there is a fine park, and in which is a picture of the first Marquis, with his eight sons and seven daughters, as large as life.

KER, MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.

THE Most Noble JOHN WILLIAM ROBERT KER, Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Lothian and Ancrum, Viscount of Brien, Lord Ker of Newbottle, Morphet, Oxnam, Jedburgh, Dolphingston, Nisbet, and Long-Newton.

Created—Lord Newbottle, 15th October 1591; Earl of Lothian, 10th February 1606; Lord Jedburgh, 2d February 1622, confirmed 11th July 1670; Earl of Ancrum, Lord Ker of Nisbet, Long-Newton, and Dolphingston, 24th June 1633; Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Ancrum, Viscount of Brien, Lord Ker of Newbottle, Oxnam, &c. 23d June 1701, to the first Marquis and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the other heirs of entail succeeding to the estate.

Sir Walter Ker of Fernihirst, a branch of the Roxburgh family, married Agnes daughter of Robert Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had issue a daughter Margaret, married to Alexander the third Lord Hume, and a son, Mark, who, in the year 1546, was abbot of Newbattle; and he marrying the Lady Helen, daughter of George Leslie Earl of Rothes, by her had three sons and one daughter, Katharine, married to William Maxwell Lord Herris.

[1st Earl.] MARK the eldest son, who succeeded, was a Judge in the Court of Session, and Master of Requests;

and in his favour the abbacy of Newbattle was erected into a temporal barony, by authority of King and Parliament, 1584, with the title of a Baron.

In 1606 he was created Earl of Lothian; and dying in 1609, left issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Lord Herris, three sons, Robert, William, Mark, James, and seven daughters; of whom Jane was married to Robert Master of Boyd, Janet to William Coninghame Earl of Glencairn, Margaret to James Hay Lord Yester, Isabel to William Douglas Earl of Queensberry, and Lillias to John Lord Borthwick; and of the sons,

[2d Earl.] ROBERT who succeeded, and was the second Earl, married Annabella, daughter of Archibald Campbell, the seventh Earl of Argyll, by whom he had two daughters,

ANNE and JOANNA; but leaving no male issue, he with the king's approbation made over his estate and titles to his daughter Anne; and, upon his decease in 1624, she succeeded thereto accordingly; and marrying

[3d Earl.] Sir WILLIAM Ker, son and heir to Robert, on whom King Charles I. conferred the titles of Earl of Ancrum, Lord Ker of Nisbet, &c. in 1633. Sir William was created (3) Earl of Lothian, October 1631. He and Lady Anne had five sons and nine daughters; whereof Anne was married to Alexander Fraser Master of Salton, Elizabeth to John Lord Borthwick, Mary to James Brodie of Brodie, Margaret to James Richardson of Smeaton, Vere to Lord Neil Campbell, second son to the Marquis of Argyll, and Henrietta to Sir Francis Scott of Thirleston; and of the sons, Robert, William, and Charles, the second was knighted, and in 1661 made Director of the Chancery; and

[1st Marquis.] ROBERT the eldest succeeded his father, (1675). He was one of the Privy-council to King William, and by him made Justice-general of Scotland, and Marquis of Lothian 23d June 1701; dying in 1703, left issue by Jane his wife, daughter of Archibald Campbell Marquis of Argyll, five sons and five daughters.

The younger sons were Lord Charles Ker, Director of

the Chancery, who left a daughter Elizabeth, married to James Ker of Butrige, Esq. member in Parliament for Edinburgh; Lord John, who had issue; and Lord Mark, general of foot, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and governor of Edinburgh Castle, died unmarried February 2, 1752.

[2d Marquis.] WILLIAM the eldest succeeded his father, and was by Queen Anne appointed one of the commissioners to treat of the Union between England and Scotland. In November 1705, he was elected a knight of the ancient order of the Thistle; he was also elected one of the sixteen Peers to sit in the first and second Parliaments of Great Britain: He was afterwards made colonel of the third regiment of Foot-guards, and major-general of the forces in Scotland; and in March 1714-15 he was again chosen one of the sixteen peers, and died on the 28th February 1722, with the character of a virtuous and true patriot. He married Lady Jane, daughter of Archibald Campbell, the unfortunate Earl of Argyll, who was beheaded in 1685, and by her left issue, William his heir, and four daughters; Anne married to Alexander the seventh Earl of Home, Jane, to William Lord Cranston, Elizabeth, first to George Lord Ross, secondly to Robert Viscount Joscelyn, Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, and Mary to Alexander Hamilton of Ballincrief.

[3d Marquis.] WILLIAM their brother, third Marquis, elected one of the sixteen peers in the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh British Parliaments. He was made a knight of the Thistle in 1734, and soon after appointed his Majesty's High-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; as also Lord-register in the Court of Session, which last he resigned in 1756. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Kemnay, Bart; and by her, who died 30th September 1759, had a son William Henry, and a younger son Lord Robert, a captain in the army, was killed at the battle of Culloden 1746. He married, secondly, 1st October 1760, his cousin, Jean Janet, daughter of Lord Charles Ker of

Cramond, but had no issue by her. He died 28th of July 1767.

[4th Marquis.] WILLIAM HENRY, fourth Marquis of Lothian, had a cornet's commission 1735, a company in the 11th foot 1739, and in 1741 in the first regiment of Guards; was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745; and on the subsequent 4th June was advanced to the rank of colonel in the army. He was lieutenant-colonel of 11th dragoons, and was at the battle of Culloden; and, till August, had the command of the forces on the east coast of Scotland. In December 1746, he accompanied the Duke of Cumberland to the continent; in 1747 was made colonel of the 25th regiment; and in 1752 got the command of the 11th dragoons, which he kept to his death. In 1755 was made a Major-general; a Lieutenant-general in 1758; and a General in 1770. In 1747 was member of Parliament for Richmond, and again in 1754 and 1761. Upon the death of his father, in 1767, he was in 1768 chosen one of the sixteen representatives in room of the Earl of Morton deceased; was invested with the order of the Thistle, and died at Bath 12th April 1775, aged 63 years. He married Caroline D'Arcy only daughter of Robert Earl of Holderness, and by her, who died in October 1778, had three children, William John fifth Marquis of Lothian, and Ladies Louisa and Willelmina Emilia.

[5th Marquis.] WILLIAM JOHN, fifth Marquis of Lothian, born 15th March 1737; was a cornet in his father's regiment 26th June 1754, and afterwards lieutenant and captain in the same regiment. He was captain of the 5th, major of the 18th, and lieutenant-colonel of the 12th, the 4th regiment of horse, and of the second troop of Horse-grenadier Guards successively. Upon 11th October 1776 was made a knight of the Thistle; on the 12th December 1777 promoted to the command of the first troop of Horse-guards. Represented the Scotish peerage in 1778; and rechosen in 1780 and 1784. On 8th July 1788 when the Horse-guards were changed into

Life-guards he was made colonel of the first regiment, but on the subsequent December was removed from his command. On 25d October 1789 he got the command of the 11th regiment of dragoons, and was a General in the army from 14th May 1796. He died in 1815. He married 9th June 1765, Elizabeth only daughter of Chichester Fortescue of Dromisken in the county of Louth, and by her had issue, William sixth Marquis, Lords Charles Beauchamp, Mark Robert, Robert, and Ladies Elizabeth, Caroline Sydney, Mary, Louisa, and Harriet.

[6th Marquis.] WILLIAM, sixth Marquis, born 4th October 1765, knight of the Thistle, Lord-lieutenant of Mid-Lothian and Roxburghshire, and colonel of the Edinburgh militia. He married first, in 1795, Lady Henrietta, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. She died in 1805. Secondly, he married Lady Harriet, daughter of Henry Duke of Buccleuch. By his first wife he had John William Robert, who was born in 1794, and member of Parliament for Huntingdon, Lords Schombey, Henry, and Lady Isabel; and by his second wife, Lords Charles, Mark, Frederick, and five daughters. He was created Baron Ker of Kersheugh 1821,—died at London upon the 26th April 1824,—and is succeeded by his son,

[7th Marquis.] JOHN WILLIAM ROBERT above-mentioned, born 1st February 1792, who was appointed colonel of the Edinburgh Militia in room of his father, 1824.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No. 13.)

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, the sun in its splendor, proper, as a coat of augmentation for Lothian: 2d and 3d, Gules, on a chevron, argent, three mullets of the field, for the name of Ker.

CREST.—On a wreath, the sun, as in the coat.

SUPPORTERS.—On the dexter side, an angel apparelled sapphire, its hair and wings topaz. On the sinister, a unicorn, pearl, horned, mained, and unguled, topaz.

MOTTO.—*Sero sed serio.* Late but leel.

CHIEF SEATS.—At Newbattle, and Mount Teviot Lodge in the county of Roxburgh.

JOHNSTON, MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

THE Most Noble Marquis of Annandale and Earl of Hartfell, Viscount Annan, and Lord Johnston of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Evandale, and Moffat in Annandale, Hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben.

Created Lord Johnston June 20, 1633, and Earl of Hartfell in 1643, by King Charles I.; Earl of Annandale, which is part of Dumfries-shire, in 1661, by King Charles II.; and Marquis of Annandale 24th June 1701.

The Johnstons are an ancient and warlike family, and derived their surname from the barony of Johnston, their patrimony in Annandale.

Before the union of the two crowns, this family were often wardens of the west borders, and laid the foundation of their grandeur by their remarkable services against the English, the Douglasses, and other borderers.

They did also great service in suppressing the thieves, who during the war between the two nations committed great ravages on the borders; and thereupon took for a device a winged spur, to denote their diligence, and for their motto, *Alight thieves all*, signifying their authority in commanding them to surrender.

In the reign of Robert II. the Johnstons were very numerous, of which Sir John Johnston of that ilk, on the said king's accession to the crown in 1370, defeated the English who invaded Scotland from the marches; and at Sark near Galloway in 1448, this family performed great actions for the honour of their country, against another numerous party of English.

In the reign of King James II. lived Sir Adam Johnston of that ilk, who was also remarkable for his loyalty to his prince and love to his country, and was particularly instrumental in suppressing the rebellion of William

Earl of Douglas; for which eminent service to the crown he had a gift of the lands of Pittenain in the county of Lanerk, and therein was succeeded by his son,

JOHN, who, in 1457, was one of the conservators of the peace with England. He married Mary a daughter of the family of Maxwell, and by her had James his heir, and John; which James lived in the time of King James IV. and had four sons, whereof John the eldest succeeded, and was father of another John, a man of great activity and courage, who suppressed the inroads on the borders, which much abounded in his time. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Samuelston near Haddington, and by her had Sir John his heir, a gentleman much in favour with King James VI. by whom he was made warden of the marches, and Justice-general; and dying in 1586, left issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir William Scott of Buccleuch, several daughters, and

JAMES his heir, who was also in great favour with the aforesaid king, who likewise made him warden of the marches; but in 1608, being in a family dispute with the Lord Maxwell, he thereby lost his life, which was much regretted, says the Reverend Bishop Spottiswood, being a gentleman of much wisdom, and very well inclined. He married Sarah, daughter of John Lord Herris, and by her had

[1st Earl.] Sir JAMES his heir, who by King Charles I. was created Lord Johnston and Earl of Hartfell, but afterwards, for his loyalty to the king, he suffered imprisonment and the sequestration of his estate; and dying in 1655, left by Margaret his wife, daughter to William Douglas the first Earl of Queensberry, James his successor, and three daughters; whereof Mary was married to Sir George Graham of Netherby, ancestor to the Viscount Preston, and Margaret to Sir John Dalziel of Glenay, ancestor to the Earl of Carnwath.

[2d Earl.] JAMES, who was the second Earl, after the restoration changed his title of Hartfell to Annandale, under a new patent, February 1661, and was one of

his Majesty's Privy-council; and marrying the Lady Henriet, daughter to William Marquis of Douglas, by the Lady Mary his second wife, daughter of George Gordon Marquis of Huntly, by her had William, his heir, and three daughters; of whom Mary was married to William Lindsay Earl of Crawford, Margaret to Sir James Montgomery, and Henriet to Sir John Carmichael, Baronets.

[1st Marquis.] WILLIAM, who succeeded his father, was one of the Privy-council to King William III. by whom, in 1695, he was also made one of the commissioners of the Treasury, and Marquis of Annandale in 1701. In the reign of Queen Anne he was made Secretary of State, President of the Council, one of the extraordinary Lords of Session, knight of the Thistle, and one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union; but, in the Parliament 1706, his Lordship opposed the same, and delivered several speeches and protestations containing the reasons of his dissent, which were all entered in the records of Parliament. He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to sit in the third Parliament of Great Britain. On the 12th of October 1714, he was sworn one of his Majesty's Privy-council, and appointed Keeper of the Privy-seal for Scotland; after which he was Lord-lieutenant of the counties of Dumfries, Peebles, and Kirkcudbright; was again elected, in the fifth Parliament, one of the sixteen peers, and died in January 1721. He married to his first wife Sophia, daughter and sole heir to John Fairholm of Craigiehall in the county of Linlithgow, Esq; by whom he had two sons, James Marquis of Annandale, and William who died in 1724, and a daughter Henrietta, who was married to Charles Hope Earl of Hopetoun; and by his second wife Charlotte, daughter of John Vanden Bempde of Westminster, Esq. he had one son, Lord George, born in 1720, so named the king being his godfather; and the Lord John, who was elected to Parliament for the burghs of Dumfries, &c. in 1741, and died in 1742. And the said Marquis dying in 1721, was succeeded by

[2d Marquis.] JAMES Marquis of Annandale, the son

by his first wife, who was returned to the second Parliament of Great Britain for the shires of Dumfries and Linlithgow; but was declared incapable of sitting for either of them, being the eldest son of a peer, and incapable, by the laws of Scotland, of being elected. The said Lord being a valetudinary man, travelled much abroad for his health, and died at Naples; he was succeeded by his only remaining brother,

[3d Marquis.] GEORGE, Marquis of Annandale, who was declared a lunatic in the year 1748, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and died on the 29th April 1792, in the 72d year of his age. It has not been determined whether the title Marquis of Annandale be extinct. The estates devolved upon James, third Earl of Hopetoun, who assumed the name of Johnston in addition to that of Hope. In these he was succeeded, May 1816, by Lady Anne, his eldest daughter, and she by her son John Johnston Hope. At the election of Scotish peers, 8th July 1824, Stewart Souter Johnston, Esq. stated his claim to the title as lineal male descendant of Sir Adam Johnston, from whom also the last Marquis was descended, and having taken his seat along with their Lordships, voted with them when the roll was called for that purpose.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 12.)

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Argent, a saltire, sable; on a chief, gules, three cushions, or, for Johnston and Randolph, the cushions appertaining to the last; 2d and 3d, Or, an anchor in pale, gules, for Fairholm.

CREST.—On a wreath, a spur erect, or, winged argent.

SUPPORTERS—On the dexter side, a lion, argent, armed and langued azure, and ducally crowned or; on the sinister, a horse, argent, furnished gules.

MOTTO.—*Nunquam non paratus.* Never unprepared.

CHIEF SEAT was Lockwod of Annandale, county of Dumfries.

EARLS.

CRAWFORD, EARL OF CRAWFORD.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, Viscount and Baron Garnock, Baron Crawford and Spinzy.

Created Earl of Crawford in the county of Lanark 1398, by Robert III; Baron of Spinzy in 1590, by James VI.; Earl of Lindsay and Lord of Parbroth in 1633, by Charles I.; Earldom of Crawford conferred on John Earl of Lindsay, by act of Parliament 26th July 1644; and created Viscount of Mount Crawford, Lord Kilbirny, &c., 10th April 1703, by Queen Anne, but altered same year to Viscount of Garnock, &c.

Of this ancient and honourable family of Lindsay, which came first to Scotland with Edgar Atheling and Margaret his sister, queen to King Malcolm Canmore, there were two principal branches, the one of Crawford aforesaid, and the other of Byres in the county of Haddington.

In the reign of David I. about the year 1140, WILLIAM de Lindsay was a person of great note, as was DAVID his successor, who lived in the time of King William the Lion, about 1200; and he marrying the

daughter of John de Crawford, with her got the barony of that name, in which he was succeeded by his son DAVID, who lived in the time of Alexander II. and had two sons, David his successor, and John, who was Chamberlain of Scotland to Alexander III.

DAVID, who succeeded, was a brave and magnanimous person, and had two sons, William, who was Chamberlain of Scotland to King Robert I. and DAVID his heir; who marrying the daughter and co-heir of Alexander de Abernethy, they from thence quarter the arms of that family; and having three sons, David, Sir Alexander, the second, who was of Glenesk, and Sir William the youngest of Byres, which line afterwards succeeded to the title of Earl of Crawford, and the eldest succeeded as Lord Crawford.

DAVID Lord Crawford was one of the commissioners of the treaty for the redemption of King David II. who was a prisoner in England, and was succeeded by JAMES his son, whose wife was Giles, daughter of Walter High-steward of Scotland; but by her having only a daughter named Margery, who was married to Sir Henry Douglas ancestor to the Earl of Morton, the barony of Crawford, and his other estate, came to his cousin.

[1st Earl.] Sir DAVID Lindsay of Glenesk, son of his uncle Sir Alexander, who by King Robert III. was created Earl of Crawford. He married the Lady Jane, daughter of King Robert II. by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir William Keith, and was mother of William created Earl Marischal, and

[2d Earl.] ALEXANDER his heir, who in 1423 was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. who had been eighteen years confined in England, and dying in 1445, left a son,

[3d Earl.] ALEXANDER, who in the reign of James II. was a famous man, and left David his successor, Alexander Lindsay of Auchtermonsy, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Maule, ancestor to the Earl of Panmure.

[4th Earl.] DAVID, who succeeded, was Master of

the Household and Chamberlain to King James III. and by him created Duke of Montrose for life; and he marrying Elizabeth, daughter of James Lord Hamilton, by her had John his heir, and Elizabeth married to John the first Lord Drummond.

[5th Earl.] JOHN, who succeeded, was slain on the 9th of September 1513 at the battle of Flodden, with King James IV.; and dying without issue, his estate and honour came to

[6th Earl.] ALEXANDER Lindsay of Auchtermonsy, his uncle, who married Marion, a daughter of the family of Dunbar, and by her had,

[7th Earl] DAVID the next Earl, who married first Katharine, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Keir; and secondly, Elizabeth Lundy of that Ilk, by whom he had a son ALEXANDER, and two daughters, Margaret married to James Lord Ogilvy, and Elizabeth to John Erskine of Dun; but the said earl their father being provoked by the folly and insolence of his son to disinherit him, he, with the approbation of the crown, settled his estate and title of Earl upon

[8th Earl.] Sir DAVID Lindsay of Edzell in Angus, who, upon his decease in 1562, accordingly succeeded therein. He married Lillie daughter of David the second Lord Drummond; but dying in 1570 without issue, generously resigned the estate and honour in favour of

[9th Earl.] Sir DAVID Lindsay, the son of Alexander that was disinherited. He married Margaret, natural daughter of Cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St Andrews, and by her had three sons, David the tenth Earl, Sir Henry the twelfth Earl, and Alexander, who married Jane daughter of John the tenth Lord Lyon, widow of Robert Lord Douglas, son of William the sixth Earl of Morton. He was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James VI. who in 1590 honoured him with the title of Lord Spinzy.

[10th Earl.] DAVID the eldest son succeeded, and married Grisel, daughter of John Stewart Earl of Athol, and had a son

[11th Earl.] DAVID; but he dying without issue, his estate and honour descended to his uncle,

[12th Earl.] Sir HENRY Lindsay, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Shaw of Sauchy in the county of Clackmannan; and by her had

[13th Earl.] LODOWICK, his heir in the honour, who in 1643 commanded a regiment of horse at the battle of Lansdown for King Charles I.; but he likewise dying without issue, made an entail of his honour on John Earl of Lindsay of the line of Byres, which in 1661 was ratified by act of Parliament.

The progenitor of the family of Lindsay of Byres was Sir WILLIAM de Lindsay, third son of David Lindsay of Crawford, who in the time of King David I. raised his fortune by marrying Christian, daughter and sole heir to Sir William Muir of Abercorn in the county of Linlithgow; for having with her that lordship and several others, he thereupon added to his arms, being gules, a fess cheque, argent and azure, the arms also of Sir William Muir; and afterwards exchanged his lands of Dunnottar in the county of Kincardine, with Sir William Keith Marischal of Scotland, for his lands of Struthers in the county of Fife, which from thenceforth have been the principal seat of this noble family. He was succeeded by his son JOHN, who in the 20th of James II. was constituted Chief-Justiciary north of the river Forth, and one of his Majesty's Privy-council; and marrying a daughter of the Lord Lorn, by her had five sons and two daughters: whereof Christian was first married to John, son to George Lord Seton, and afterwards to Robert Cuningham Lord Kilmaurs; and of the sons, which were David, John, Patrick, George, and Walter, the youngest was made Lord St John, and George was knighted; and in 1480 DAVID succeeding his father assisted King James III. at the battle of Bannockburn; but in 1492 dying without issue, JOHN his brother became heir; who dying also without issue, in 1498, PATRICK the third son succeeded, and by James V. was made Sheriff of the county of Fife; which office he had till 1531, when it

was heritably conferred upon George Leslie Earl of Rothes. He married Margaret, a daughter of the family of Pitcairn, by whom he had a son John, and a daughter Katharine, who was married to Sir Alexander Seton of Parbroth; and JOHN his son marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Lundy of Balgony, by her had a son JOHN, who succeeded his grandfather, and married Helen, daughter of John Stewart Earl of Athol, by whom he had Patrick his heir, and five daughters; of which Isabel was married to Norman Leslie, son to George Earl of Rothes, Marian to Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn, and Jane to Henry, son of Henry Lord Sinclair: PATRICK who succeeded, and was active for the reformation of religion, and on the king's side in the minority of James VI. marrying Eupheme, daughter of Robert Douglas of Lochleven, by her had James his heir, and a daughter Margaret, married to James Lord Leslie, eldest son of Andrew the fifth Earl of Rothes.

JAMES, who in 1589 succeeded his father, married Eupheme, daughter to Andrew Earl of Rothes, and by her had two sons and two daughters; whereof Helen was married to John, son to William Lord Cranston; ROBERT the eldest son succeeded, and marrying Ann, daughter of Laurence Lord Oliphant, by her had a daughter, who was married to Alexander Falconer the first Lord Halkerton, but having no issue, his brother JOHN succeeded to the estate. He married the Lady Christian Hamilton, daughter to Thomas the first Earl of Haddington; and dying in 1616, by her, who married to her second husband Robert Lord Boyd, left

[14th Earl.] JOHN his heir, who by King Charles I. was created Earl of Lindsay, and succeeded to the title of Earl of Crawford as abovementioned, the first Lord in the rolls of Parliament; in 1641 he was constituted High-Treasurer of Scotland, which office he held for eight years; but in 1649, was laid aside by the Estates of Parliament, for his vigorous appearance in raising the army which was intended to relieve the king out of the Isle of Wight.

After the tragical death of the said king he adhered to King Charles II. at whose coronation at Scone, on the 1st of January 1651, he carried the sceptre; but the same year receiving a commission from his Majesty to raise forces for his service, in order to his restoration, he, with several other Lords, was surprised at Elliot in Angus by the English, and sent prisoner to the Tower of London, where he suffered a tedious imprisonment, till the restoration 1660, whereupon, in consideration of his loss and suffering, his Majesty was pleased to restore him to the Treasurer's office.

He married first the Lady Margaret, the second daughter of James the second Marquis of Hamilton; secondly, Amelia, daughter of James Lord Down, son of Alexander the sixth Earl of Murray, widow of Mr Fraser of Strichen, and dying in 1676, left two sons, William and Patrick, and four daughters; Ann married to John Lesley Duke of Rothes, Christian to John Hamilton Earl of Haddington, Elizabeth to David Carnegy Earl of Northesk, and Helen to Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenston, Bart.; and of the sons, Patrick the youngest married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, and had issue John, created Viscount Garnock, of whom hereafter.

[15th Earl.] William, who succeeded, was president of the Privy-council, and one of the Lords of the Treasury 1689. He married to his first wife the Lady Mary, daughter of James Johnston Earl of Annandale, by whom he had two sons, John his heir, and James, who was a colonel, and unfortunately slain at the battle of Almanza in 1707: and by his second wife Henrietta, daughter of Charles Seton Earl of Dunfermline, and widow of William Fleming Earl of Wigton, he had a son Thomas, and six daughters.

[16th Earl.] John, who was by his first wife, and succeeded his father, choosing a military life, had several considerable commands in the army; and in 1702 was one of the Privy-council to Queen Anne. In 1707 he was brigadier-general; and on the conclusion of the Union

was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to sit in the first Parliament of Great Britain; being likewise, in April 1708, made major general, and again chosen one of the sixteen peers for North Britain.

On the 15th of May 1710 he was made a lieutenant-general, and in 1715 was appointed colonel of the second troop of Horse-Grenadier guards, and one of her Majesty's Privy-council; but dying on the 4th of January 1713, left issue by Amelia his wife, daughter of James Stewart, Lord Down, eldest son and heir-apparent to Alexander the sixth Earl of Murray, two sons, John and William, which last died in the post of a captain in the Royal Navy.

[17th Earl.] JOHN, successor to his father, betook himself early to a military life, and was several years colonel of a company in the third regiment of Foot-Guards. In 1733 he was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and the next year had a regiment of foot. In 1734 he was a volunteer in the imperial army on the Rhine; and also in the imperial army in a battle against the Turks in 1739, when he received a dangerous wound in his thigh. In 1740 he had the command of the second troop of Horse Grenadier-guards, after which he was colonel of the Royal Scots dragoons. He was one of the sixteen peers for North Britain in three Parliaments, the eighth, ninth, and tenth. After struggling some years with the said wound, his Lordship languished and died in the year 1749. He married in 1747 Lady Jane Murray, younger daughter of John, Duke of Athol, who soon after died without issue at the baths of Aix in Germany; and the several dignities of Earl of Crawford, &c. devolved on George Viscount Garnock, descended from the Honourable Patrick Lindsay, who married Margaret the heiress of Sir John Crawford as aforesaid.

The first of this family was MALCOLM Crawford of Garnock, who in the reign of King James III. marrying Margery, daughter and sole heir of John Barclay, laird of K[illegible]birny, with her had those lands; and MALCOLM

their son marrying Mary, daughter of Robert Crighton of Sanquhar, Esq. ancestor to the Earls of Dumfries, by her had two sons, Robert, his heir, and John.

ROBERT who succeeded married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Semple of Ellerston, and by her had a son LAURENCE, a person of note for many services to his country, who was rewarded with several grants from King James V. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, ancestor to the earl of that title, by whom he had six sons and two daughters; whereof HUGH the eldest succeeding, and marrying to his first wife Margaret, daughter of John Colquhoun of Luss, by her had a daughter Marion, married to John Boyle, ancestor to the Earl of Glasgow, and MALCOLM his heir, who marrying Margaret, daughter of John Coningham of Glengarnock, by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Lord Fleming, by her had two sons, John and Alexander.

JOHN who succeeded married Margaret, daughter of John Blair of Blair, by Grisel his wife, daughter of Robert Lord Semple, and by her had a son JOHN, who marrying Lady Mary Coningham, daughter of James Earl of Glencairn, by her was father of another JOHN, who was colonel of a regiment under King Charles I. and by him was knighted. He married Magdalen, daughter of David Lord Carnegy, and by her had MARGARET his heir; which daughter being married to the Honourable PATRICK Lindsay, second son to John the 14th Earl of Crawford, her father entailed his estate upon her and her heirs male or female by that marriage, they taking the surname and arms of Crawford.

The issue of the said marriage being three sons, and as many daughters, of whom Margaret was married to David Boyle Earl of Glasgow, Ann was the second wife of Harry Maule of Kelly, father of the present Earl Panmure: and of the sons, who were John, Patrick, and Archibald,

[1st Visc.] JOHN succeeding, was, by Queen Anne, in 1703, made one of the Privy-council, and created Vis-

count Mount-Crawford, which he changed to the title of GARNOCK; and dying in 1709, left issue by the Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James Earl of Bute, five sons and three daughters; PATRICK the eldest son marrying Miss Home, had PATRICK the next Viscount, who was succeeded by

[18th Earl.] GEORGE; and John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, dying without issue in 1749, he succeeded also to the title of Earl of Crawford, and takes the surname of Crawford by the aforesaid settlement. His Lordship married, December 26, 1755, Miss Hamilton, eldest daughter of Robert Hamilton of Bourtriehill, Esq.; by whom he had a son. He died 11th August 1781.

[19th Earl.] GEORGE Lindsay Crawford, born 51st January 1758, entered the army in 1776 an ensign of the 51st regiment. On 29th December 1777, a captain in the 92d, and a major of the 92d in 1785, but in the course of that year the regiment was disbanded. In 1798 he was appointed colonel of the Fifeshire militia, and Lord-lieutenant of the county of Fife, promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, and on 1st January 1805 to that of major-general. He died on the 30th January 1808. Dying unmarried, his estates went to his sister Lady Mary Lindsay. There are several persons who claim the peerage, but no decision has been given by the House of Lords. Lady Mary died in 1824.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 15.)

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Gules, a fess cheque, argent and azure, for Lindsay; 2d and 3d, Or, a lion rampant, gules, suppress with a ribband, sable, for Abernethy.

CREST.—On a wreath, an ostrich, proper, holding in its beak a key, or.

SUPPORTERS.—Two lions, sejant, gules, armed or.

MOTTO.—*Endure furth.*

ARMS OF THE VISCOUNT GARNOCK.—Quarterly, 1st

and 4th, Ruby, a fess, ermine; 2d and 3d, Sapphire, a chevron between three crosses pattee, topaz.

CREST.—On a wreath, an ermine, couchant, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two greyhounds of the last.

MOTTO.—*Sine labe nota.* A stain without a blot.

HAY, EARL OF ERROL.

THE Right Honourable WILLIAM GEORGE HAY CARR, Earl of Errol, Baron Hay of Slaines, and Heritable High Constable of Scotland, a Lord of the Bedchamber, &c.

Created Constable of Scotland 12th November 1314; Baron Hay of Slaines, and Earl of Errol in the county of Perth, 17th March 1452, by James II.

This noble family is of ancient extraction, and likewise famous on account of their rise and arms; for in the reign of Kenneth III. and the year 980, when the Danes had invaded Scotland, and prevailed in the battle of Luncarty near Perth, the Scots were worsted and gave way; and in their flight through a narrow pass were stopped by a countryman and his two sons, who encouraged them to rally and renew the fight; telling them, it was better and more honourable to die in the field fighting for their king and country, than to fly and be afterwards killed by the merciless Danes; and upbraided those who would fly like cowards, when all lay at stake: the more timorous stood still, and many of the stout men, who fled more by the desertion of their companions than want of courage, joined with the old man and his sons to stop the rest, till there was a good number together; The countrymen, who were armed with only

what their ploughs furnished, leading them on, and returning upon the Danes, made a furious onset, crying aloud, help is at hand; the Danes believing that a fresh army was falling on them, the Scots thereby totally defeated them, and freed their own country from servitude.

The battle being over, the old man, afterwards known by the name of HAY, was brought to the king, who assembling a Parliament at Scone, gave to the said Hay and his sons, as a just reward for their valour, so much land on the River Tay, in the district of Gowrie, as a falcon from a man's hand flew over till it settled; which being six miles in length, was afterwards called Errol. And the king being willing to promote the said Hay and his sons from the rank of plebeians to the order of nobility, he assigned them a coat of arms, which was, argent, three escutcheons, gules, to intimate that the father and the two sons had been the three fortunate shields of Scotland.

The particular state of this family, from the reign of Kenneth III. to that of Robert I. is not clear upon record: length of time and accidents of war having sunk the history. However, there are two charters extant, granted by William the Lion, of the lands of Errol to William de Haye and David de Haye; and in the charters of Malcolm IV. William, and Alexander II. frequent mention is made of Gulielmus de Haye, and Johannes de Haye, as witnesses; and at Berwick, in the dispute between John Baliol and Robert Bruce, before King Edward I. of England, Nicholas de Haye is one of the arbitrators; but since the beginning of King Robert Bruce's reign in 1306, the pedigree is very clear and uninterrupted, as follows:

First, GILBERT de Haye, Lord of Errol, adhered to King Robert I. whom he assisted in retrieving the independence of his native country, then subject to the English; and in consideration of his great loyalty and faithful services, he had a grant of divers crown lands: And his Majesty, being further desirous to put a lasting

mark of esteem upon him and his family, was pleased, by a charter bearing date the 12th of November 1315, to grant unto him and his heirs for ever, the office of High-constable of Scotland, which for several generations had been held by the family of Quincy, being then forfeited.

This Lord Gilbert died in the year 1350, and was buried in the abbey church of Cupar, where several of his successors were likewise interred; and

NICHOLAS his son was the second High-constable of Scotland. On the 11th of August 1352, he with 280 gentlemen of his family were killed in the service of King David Bruce, against Edward Baliol, with his English allies, in the battle of Dupplin near Perth; so that the family of Hay would have been quite extinct, had not his lady been with child, and supported it with the birth of a posthumous son.

DAVID his son, born as before-mentioned, by reason of his nonage came not into action for a long time.

THOMAS his son married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter to King Robert III. in whose reign he became possessed of the barony of Instuthill in the county of Perth, at which place he died in the year 1406, leaving issue William his heir, and a daughter of her name, married to Sir George Leslie, ancestor to the Earl of Rothes. Of this family is descended the present Earl of KINNOUL.

WILLIAM who succeeded was one of the commissioners deputed by the Estates of Scotland to treat with the English court touching the redemption of King James I. who was detained prisoner in that realm; which being happily effected in 1424, he thereupon was knighted. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick of Broxmouth, and dying at Turriff in 1434, left two sons, Gilbert and William.

GILBERT the eldest succeeded, and marrying Alice, daughter of Sir William Hay of Yester, ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale, by her had William his heir, and five other sons, and died in 1456.

[1st Earl.] WILLIAM who succeeded being a person of singular merit, was by King James II. in 1542, in recompence of his faithful services, created Earl of Errol, and died at Slaines in 1461. He married Beatrix daughter of William Douglas Lord Dalkeith, and by her had Nicholas his heir, and Margaret, married to Sir Alexander Fraser, ancestor to the Lord Salton.

[2d Earl.] NICHOLAS, the second Earl of Errol, was one of the Privy-council to King James III. and he marrying the Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Huntly, and dying at Kirriemuir in 1470, without issue, his brother,

[3d Earl.] WILLIAM the third Earl of Errol, and ninth High-constable of Scotland, who married the Lady Isabel Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntly, and dying in 1478, left by her William who succeeded,

[4th Earl.] WILLIAM the fourth Earl married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter to William the first Lord Ruthven, and dying in 1495, left

[5th Earl.] WILLIAM the fifth Earl of Errol, who in the year 1510 was Sheriff of Aberdeen; but on the 9th of September 1513, he was slain with King James IV. and 87 gentlemen of his own family name, at the battle of Flodden. He married to his first wife Christian Lyon, daughter to John the fifth Lord Glammis, ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore, and by her had William his heir, Sir Thomas Hay of Logie, and two daughters, of whom Isabel was married to Laurence the first Lord Oliphant.

[6th Earl.] WILLIAM, who was the sixth Earl of Errol, was one of the Privy-council to King James V. and his particular favourite; and he marrying Eleanor Stewart, daughter to John Earl of Lennox, by her had William his heir, and Jane, married to Andrew the ninth Earl of Errol.

[7th Earl.] WILLIAM, the seventh Earl, dying without issue, his estate and honour devolved upon Sir George Hay of Logie, son and heir of Sir Thomas Hay of the said place, who was second son to William the fifth Earl of Errol, as aforesaid.

[8th Earl.] GEORGE, the eight Earl of Errol, married Margaret daughter of Sir Alexander Robertson, laird of Strowan, and by her had four sons and three daughters, whereof Elizabeth was married to William Lord Keith, son of William Earl Marischal, who died before his father, and Margaret to Laurence Lord Oliphant; and of the sons, which were Andrew, John George, George, and Thomas, the latter was parson of Turreff in the county of Aberdeen, the third dwelt at Adelthun, the second succeeded to an ancient family of the Hays of Muchil.

[9th Earl.] ANDREW the eldest succeeding his father in 1553, was the ninth Earl of Errol, and one of the Privy-council to Queen Mary. He married to his first wife the Lady Jane, only daughter to William the sixth Earl of Errol, and by her had three sons and a daughter Eleanor, who was married to Alexander Livingston Earl of Linlithgow; and by his second wife, who was Mary, sister of George Sinclair the 4th Earl of Caithness, he had Sir George Hay of Killour in the county of Perth. Of the three sons of Andrew Earl of Errol, by the Lady Jane his first wife, which were Alexander, Francis, and Thomas, the eldest died before his father without issue; whereupon

[10th Earl.] FRANCIS became the tenth Earl of Errol, his father dying at Slaines in 1585. He was a nobleman of great spirit, but in his religion a zealous Romanist, on which account he was a great sufferer in his estate and liberty. On the 3d of October 1594, he, with George the first Marquis of Huntly, fought the battle of Glenlivet, and routed the forces of the Earl of Argyll, who was sent against them. He was afterwards much in favour with King James VI. and was one of the Scotish noblemen who in the year 1604 were commissioned to treat of uniting the two kingdoms. He married to his first wife Lady Mary Stewart, daughter to James the second Earl of Moray; and his second was Lady Ann Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Athol; but having no issue by either, he married, thirdly, the Lady Elizabeth, daughter

of William Douglas Earl of Morton, and by her had four sons and eight daughters; whereof Ann was married to George Seton the second Earl of Winton, Christian to John Erskine Earl of Mar, Elizabeth to Hugh Lord Semple, Mary to Walter Scott Earl of Buccleuch, and Sophia to John Viscount Melgum. Francis the tenth Earl dying at Slaines in 1651, his eldest son,

[9th Earl.] WILLIAM, succeeded in the honour, and assisted at the coronation of King Charles I. he being in great favour with that prince. He married the Lady Ann Lyon, daughter of Patrick the first Earl of Kinghorn, ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore, and by her had Gilbert his heir, and a daughter Margaret, who was first married to Henry Lord Ker, son of Robert Earl of Roxburgh, and afterwards to John Kennedy Earl of Cassilis. He died at Errol 1656.

[10th Earl.] GILBERT, was very active and serviceable in the restoration of King Charles II. and in the following Parliament gave great proofs of his loyalty and moderation, and was afterwards one of that king's privy-council. He married the Lady Katharine, daughter of James Carnegy the second Earl of Southesk; but dying at Slaines in 1674 without issue, Sir GEORGE Hay, son of Andrew the ninth Earl, whose son, Sir Andrew Hay, married Margaret, daughter of Patrick and sister of George the first Lord Kinnaird, succeeded on the nomination of Earl Gilbert.

[11th Earl.] Sir JOHN Hay, who, succeeding in the earldom, was the eleventh Earl of Errol, and the nineteenth High Constable of Scotland of this family. He married the Lady Ann Drummond, daughter of James the third Earl of Perth, and by her had three sons, Charles his heir, James and George, who both died unmarried, and two daughters, Mary Countess of Errol, and Margaret Countess of Linlithgow and Callander.

[12th Earl.] CHARLES who succeeded, being one of the peers who, in the Parliament 1706, dissented to every article of the Union, he entered a protestation as follows, on 7th January 1707.

'I, Charles Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of 'Scotland, do hereby protest, That the office of High 'Constable, with all the rights and privileges of the same, 'belonging to me heritably, and depending upon the 'monarchy, sovereignty, and ancient constitutions of 'this kingdom, may not be prejudiced by the treaty of 'Union between Scotland and England, nor any article, 'clause, or condition thereof; but that the said heritable 'office, with all the rights and privileges thereof, may 'remain to me and my successors entire and unhurt by 'any votes or acts of Parliament whatever relating to 'the said Union: And I crave that this my protestation 'may be recorded in the register and rolls of Parliament.'

In April 1708 he was brought prisoner to Edinburgh castle, on account of the French invasion; and dying unmarried in 1717, was succeeded by

MARY his eldest sister, Countess of Errol, who married Alexander Falconer, a younger son of Sir David Falconer, Lord President of Session 1682, brother to the Lord Halkerton, who, on his marriage with the Countess of Errol, took the name of Hay, but had no issue. She died 19th August 1758, and was succeeded by the grandson of her only sister,

Lady Margaret, who married James Earl of Linlithgow and Callander, and had a daughter Lady Anne, who married William Earl of Kilmarnock, who by her had three sons; but the said earl was attainted and beheaded in 1746, upon which the title of Kilmarnock became extinct; and the Countess of Errol being succeeded by her niece,

ANNE, Countess of Kilmarnock, who, dying in April 1747, was succeeded by her eldest son.

[15th Earl.] JAMES Lord Boyd, and the thirteenth Earl of Errol, was born 20th April 1726. He was educated at the school of Dalkeith. He was afterwards sent to the university of Glasgow. Though his father and his brother Charles had taken a very active part in the rebellion of 1745, yet he and another brother William were

strictly loyal. His Lordship in the year 1745 had a commission in the 21st regiment; and William, at the time of his father's execution in 1746, was an officer on board Commodore Barnet's ship, and in 1761 had a company in the 114th regiment. The Court of Session, in 1749, sustained his claim to his father's estate, and this was affirmed by the House of Lords, 28th March 1751. In 1754 and 1755 he was in America; and in 1758 succeeded his grand aunt as Earl of Errol, when he quitted the army. As hereditary Constable of Scotland he made a distinguished figure at the coronation of George III. in 1761, and attracted universal notice, both from the splendour of his dress and the uncommon elegance of his person. He was six feet four inches high, and extremely handsome. In 1767 he was appointed one of the Lords of Police, and in 1770 elected a representative of the Scottish peerage. He died at Callander House, 3d July 1778, in the fifty-third year of his age, beloved by all. On 15th September 1749, he married Rebecca, daughter of Alexander Lockhart, afterwards a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Covington, and by her, who died in 1761, had an only child, Lady Mary, born July 1754. Secondly, on 10th August 1762, he married Isabella, daughter of Sir William Carr of Etal, in Northumberland, Bart. and by her had three sons and nine daughters, George fourteenth Earl of Errol, William fifteenth Earl of Errol, James,—Ladies Charlotte, Isabella Anne, Augusta, Harriet Jane, Margaret, Maria Elizabeth, Frances, Flaminia, and Jemima.

[14th Earl.] GEORGE, fourteenth Earl of Errol, was born at Slaines 15th May 1767, and was educated at Harrow school. In July 1780 he was cornet of the 7th Dragoons, and on 26th August 1786 had a troop of the 5th Dragoons, which he exchanged in 1792 for a company of the 58th Foot; on the 24th August 1793, was major of the 78th, and in 1795 he had a company of the 1st regiment of Foot-Guards. On 30th June 1796, he was chosen one of the representatives of the Scottish peerage, which was opposed by the Earl of Lauderdale, but confirmed by the

House of Peers. He died 14th June 1798. His Lordship married, 25th January 1790, Miss Blake, daughter of Joseph Blake of Ardfry, county of Galway, but had no issue by her.

[15th Earl] WILLIAM, fifteenth Earl of Errol, was born 12th March 1772. On 5th February 1805 he was appointed Knight-Marischal of Scotland, and in 1806 chosen one of the representatives of the Scottish peerage. He was for several years his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, colonel of the Aberdeenshire militia, &c. and died in 1819. His Lordship married, on 9th January 1792, first, Jane, second daughter of Matthew Bell, Esq. She died in April 1793, and had one daughter, Dulcibella Jane. He married, 3d August 1796, Alicia, third daughter of Samuel Elliot, Esq. and had by her three sons and five daughters, viz. James, Alicia, Isabella, William George, Harriet, Caroline, Augusta, Samuel, and a daughter. His eldest son James Lord Hay, an officer in one of the corps of Foot-Guards, having fallen in the battle of Waterloo, 18th June 1815,

[16th Earl.] WILLIAM George Hay Carr, second son to William, (born in 1800,) succeeded his father in 1819. Married, in 1820, Eliza Fitzclarence, third daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. Issue, a daughter born in 1821, a son in 1823.

His Lordship's claims were sustained at the coronation of King George IV. in 1821; and in 1822, on the occasion of his Majesty's gracious visit to Scotland, his Lordship took a part as Lord High Constable in all the splendid ceremonials and processions.

ARMS. (*Engraving, No.* 16.)

Argent, three escutcheons, gules.

CREST.—On a wreath, a falcon, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two men in country habits, each holding an ox yoke over his shoulder.

MOTTO.—*Serva Jugum.* Preserve the yoke.

CHIEF SEAT.—At Slaines castle in the county of Aberdeen.

KEITH, EARL MARISCHAL.

THE Right Honourable the Earl Marischal, Lord KEITH, Lord Marischal of Scotland.

Created Great Marischal of Scotland after the battle of Barry in 1010; Earl Marischal of Keith, in the county of Haddington, before 4th July 1451, by James II.

According to history, this noble and ancient family derives its origin from one Robert, a chieftain among the Catti, from which it is said came the surname of Keith; and he and his followers having joined Malcolm II. King of Scotland, at the battle of Panbridge in 1006, were very instrumental in gaining a great victory over the Danes, where Camus their general was killed by the hands of this Robert; which King Malcolm perceiving, dipped his finger in Camus's blood, and drew long red strokes or pales on the top of Robert's shield, which have ever since been the armorial figures of his descendants.

In the year 1010 he was advanced by the said king to the heritable dignity of Marischal of Scotland; and afterwards, for his noble services, rewarded with a barony in Lothian, which was called Keith-Marischal after his own name; and likewise the isle of Inchkeith, in the Frith of Forth, which was then bestowed upon him also.

In the reign of King William the Lion, HENRY the son of PHILIP de Keith being the King's Marischal, and marrying Adda, daughter of Hugo de Lorens, he by her had HARVEUS his heir, the father of Sir JOHN Keith, whose son ROBERT having a son ROBERT, he in 1294, on the accession of John Baliol to the crown, had a charter from that prince of his lands of Keith, Michalston, Ellem, and Mullenet. He was also in great esteem with King Robert Bruce, by whom, in 1325, he was sent ambassador to France; but being slain at the battle of Dupplin in defence of his country, Robert his

son succeeded, who for his wisdom and valour was knighted by David II. To him succeeded his son Sir EDWARD, who, in the year 1346, was slain at the battle of Durham, when King David II. was taken prisoner, leaving by Isabel his wife,

Sir WILLIAM his heir, who was one of the commissioners on the part of Scotland that, in 1369, were appointed to treat with the English about a peace between the two realms, which they concluded. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Frazer, with whom he had a very large estate in the county of Kincardine and elsewhere; and by her had a son, JOHN, whose wife was daughter to King Robert II.; but he dying before his father, by her left a son ROBERT, who was heir-apparent to his grandfather, who dying without male issue, his estate and honour fell to ROBERT Keith his uncle, a person in great favour with King Robert III. under whom he held several important offices, and marrying the heiress of Troup, was succeeded by his son Sir WILLIAM, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. when he was a captive in England. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford; and had by his first wife,

[1st Earl.] A son, Sir WILLIAM, who, by the favour of King James II. was created Earl Marischal prior to 4th July 1458. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Hamilton, by whom he had a son, Robert, in whose favour he resigned his estates and offices 1442; and Robert dying in 1446, before his father (in 1476,) the earldom descended to William, Robert's son by Janet daughter of Sir John Seton of Seton. He became the

[2d Earl,] WILLIAM. He married Mariota, or Muriella, third daughter of Thomas, first Lord Erskine, by whom he had issue, William, third Earl, and three other sons. He sat in the Parliament held at Edinburgh 1st July 1476, and again in 1488. He was succeeded by his son,

[3d Earl,] WILLIAM, whose name first occurs in the

rolls of Parliament 10th December 1482. In 1519, when the regent John Duke of Albany went to France, he had the custody of the young King James V. and died about 1550. He married, 1482, Lady Elizabeth Gordon, fifth daughter of George second Earl of Huntly, and had issue, Robert, who fell at the battle of Flodden before his father's demise, and four daughters, whereof Janet was married to William Graham the second Earl of Montrose; Mary to Sir William Murray, ancestor to the Duke of Athol and the Lord Stormont; Elizabeth, first to Colin, eldest son and heir of John the second Lord Oliphant, and, secondly, to William the second Lord Sinclair; and Edigia to Sir James Forbes, ancestor to the Lord Forbes and the Earl of Granard: ROBERT their brother, dying in his father's life-time, left, by the Lady Elizabeth his wife, (daughter of John Douglas Earl of Morton,) William who succeeded his grandfather, and three daughters; Elizabeth married to George Gordon the fourth Earl of Huntly; Janet to John Lyon the seventh Lord Glammis; and Agnes, first to Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervy, ancestor to the Duke of Douglas, and, secondly, to Andrew the third Lord Grey.

[4th Earl.] WILLIAM, who succeeded his grandfather, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir to Sir William Keith of Inverugie, and by her had two sons, William and Robert, and seven daughters; Alison was married to Alexander Fraser of Philorth, ancestor to Lord Salton; and Anne, first to James Earl of Moray, regent of Scotland, 2dly, to Colin Campbell the sixth Earl of Argyle. WILLIAM the eldest son, dying in his father's lifetime, left by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George Hay the sixth Earl of Errol, George, who succeeded his grandfather 1581, and was created Lord ALTRY, which title is extinct.

[5th Earl.] GEORGE, who was heir to his grandfather, was one of the Privy-council to King James VI. by whom he was sent ambassador to the Court of Denmark; and in the year 1593 founded the Marischal Col-

lege in the city of New Aberdeen. In 1609, he was High Commissioner to the Parliament; and dying in 1623, left issue by Margaret his first wife, daughter of Alexander Lord Hume, William his heir, and a daughter Ann, who married William Douglas, Earl of Morton; and by his second wife, who was Margaret, daughter of James Lord Ogilvy, ancestor to the Earl of Airly, he had Sir James Keith of Benholm, whose daughter Elizabeth married Sir Archibald Primrose, ancestor of the Viscount Primrose and the Earl of Rosebery.

[6th Earl.] WILLIAM, who succeeded, was one of the Privy-council to King Charles I. and dying in 1635, left issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Erskine Earl of Mar, who afterwards married Patrick Earl of Panmure, three sons and two daughters; whereof Jane was married to Alexander Forbes Lord Pitsligo; and of the sons, which were William, George, and Sir John, the youngest was created Earl of KINTORE, and

[7th Earl.] WILLIAM succeeded his father. In the time of the civil war he, at his own expense, levied a troop of horse for the king's service. Being taken prisoner and sent to the tower of London, he remained there ten years: when released, he was made one of the Privy-council to King Charles II. and Lord Privy-seal. He married, first, Lady Elizabeth, daughter to George Seton, Earl of Winton; and by her had a son, William, who died an infant, and four daughters, of whom Lady Mary was married to Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, Elizabeth to Viscount Arbuthnot, Jean to Lord Banff, and Isobel to Sir Edward Turner: and, secondly, (1654,) Lady Anne Douglas, eldest daughter of Robert Earl of Morton, without issue. He died 28th October 1661, and was succeeded by his brother,

[8th Earl.] GEORGE; and he dying in 1694, left by the Lady Mary Hay, daughter of George the second Earl of Kinnoul,

[9th Earl.] WILLIAM, the ninth Earl, who in the reign of Queen Anne strenuously opposed the union of the

two kingdoms, and before the conclusion thereof entered a protestation in these words:

'I do hereby protest, that whatever is contained in 'any article of the treaty of union between Scotland and 'England, shall in no manner derogate from, or be pre- 'judicial to me or my successors in our heritable office 'of Great Marischal of Scotland, or in the full and free 'possession of the whole rights, dignities, powers, and 'privileges thereto belonging, which my ancestors and 'I have exercised as rights of property these 700 years. 'And I do further protest, that the Parliament and Con- 'stitution of Scotland may remain and continue as for- 'merly; and desire that this my protestation may be re- 'corded in the books of Parliament.'

But in 1710 he was elected one of the sixteen Scots peers to serve in the Parliament of Great Britain; and dying about two years after, left by Lady Mary, daughter of James Drummond Earl of Perth, two sons, George and James, and two daughters, whereof Mary was married to John Fleming Earl of Wigton, and Ann to Alexander Earl of Galloway; and of the sons,

[10th Earl.] GEORGE the eldest succeeded to the honours; and being of a military genius, Queen Anne gave him, while he was Lord Keith, a troop of horse, and afterwards made him Colonel in her Majesty's Guards; but after the accession of King George I. to the crown, his Lordship was removed; and in 1715 joining in the rebellion with the Earl of Mar, his estate and honours were forfeited by an act of attainder in 1716, with the Earls of Mar, Southesk, Linlithgow, Panmure, and Seaforth.

His Lordship was for many years in the service of the King of Prussia, and governor of Neuffchattel in Switzerland; and being the next of kin to John Earl of Kintore, who died without issue in December 1761, an act of Parliament passed to enable his Lordship to inherit the estate of Kintore, or any other estate that might devolve to him. His Lordship died unmarried at Potsdam on 28th May 1778, in the 86th year of his age.

James followed his brother's fortune, and, after their disappointment in Scotland, engaged in the service of Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, who gave him the rank of brigadier-general. He was afterwards raised to the rank of field-marshal, and commanded the Russian army in the war which broke out beween Russia and Sweden in 1740; after which war he entered into the service of the king of Prussia, and, after many signal services, was unfortunately killed, October 14, 1758, when the right wing of the Prussian army, where he commanded, was surprised at Hockirchen by the Austrians under Marshal Daun, who, after the action, buried Marshal Keith with great military honours; but the King of Prussia had his corps taken up, and sent to Berlin, where a superb monument is erected to his memory.

The representative of this family, the present Sir Alexander Keith of Ravelston, claimed, and was allowed the office of Hereditary Knight Marischal of Scotland, in which capacity he officiated as Keeper of the Regalia on the visit of King George IV. to his ancient kingdom of Scotland, 1822, and attracted much attention by the brilliancy and richness of his dress in the royal procession to the Castle on that occasion.

ARMS.

(Engraving No. 17.)

Argent, on a chief, three pallets, or, gules.

Crest.—On a wreath, a stag's head erazed, proper, and attired with ten tynes, or.

Supporters.—Two stags, proper, attired as the crest.

Motto.—*Veritas Vincit.* Truth conquers.

Note.—That the two batons, gules, semee of thistles, and ensigned on the top with an imperial crown, or, saltireways, behind the shield, were borne as badges to the office of Great Marischal of Scotland.

Chief Seats were,—At Dunnottar Castle in the county of Kincardine; at Fetteresso in the same county; and at Inverugie and Newburgh in the county of Aberdeen.

SUTHERLAND, COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND.

ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND, (Marchioness of Stafford,) Countess of Sutherland, and Lady Strathnaver.

The title of Earl of Sutherland was created certainly before 1245, probably in 1228, and has been stated as created in 1057, by King Malcolm Canmore.

According to the traditional account of some Scotish writers, this family in the peerage is older than any in North Britain, if not in all Europe; for in the reign of Corbred II. and in the year of Christ 76, a colony called Catti, coming from Germany to Scotland, and there dividing themselves into two parts, from those in the north the country was called Caithness, and from them in the south Sutherland. There were Thanes before the title of Earl was used in the kingdom.

ALLAN, who was Thane of Sutherland, gave a very signal defeat to part of the Danish army who had invaded his country, and afterwards was treacherously murdered by the usurper Macbeth, for adhering to his rightful sovereign Malcolm Canmore, the son of King Duncan. He was succeeded by his son,

WALTER, who by King Malcolm was created (it is said) Earl of Sutherland; and

ROBERT his son built the Castle of Dunrobin, which he called after his own name. It is still the principal seat of this noble family.

HUGH, the son of Robert, slew the Danish general who had invaded his country of Sutherland, and was succeeded in 1204 by

[1st Earl.] WILLIAM, his eldest son, under the title of "Willielmus Dominus de Sutherlandia." From an indenture, (10. Kal. Oct. 1275,) it appears that there was a William Earl of Sutherland betwixt 1222 and 1245. It has been conjectured that Alexander II. cre-

ated a William to the earldom for assisting to crush the rebellion of Gillespock, in the north, in 1228. Earl William died at Dunrobin in 1248, and was succeeded by his infant son,

[2d Earl.] WILLIAM. He was one of the Scotish nobles who attended the Parliament of Alexander III. at Scone, (1285-4,) when the succession to the crown was settled. He was in the convention 1289 when the marriage of Margaret of Scotland with Prince Edward was agitated; swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, and fought for Bruce, in 1314, at Bannockburn. He was one of those great men summoned on Berwick on the part of Scotland when the competition happened about the succession to the crown between John Baliol and Robert Bruce, which was to be determined by King Edward I. of England. He was also one of those peers who, in the year 1320, wrote that memorable letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland. He died in 1325, having been Earl for 77 years, and was succeeded by

[3d Earl.] KENNETH, a person very faithful to King David Bruce, in whose service, and that of his country, he lost his life at the battle of Halidon-hill, against King Edward III. of England in 1333, leaving two sons, William his heir, and Nicol, from whom descended the family of Sutherland Lord DUFFUS.

[4th Earl.] WILLIAM who succeeded was one of those loyal peers who accompanied King David to the battle of Durham, (1346) where, with his Majesty, he was taken prisoner; but afterwards being released, he sent his son John to England, as one of the hostages for the ransom of the said king. He married the Princess Margaret, sister to the said King David, and by her had two sons, whereof JOHN the eldest was the hostage; and the said king obliged all the nobility to acknowledge him as his successor to the throne: But he dying in England, without issue, and under age, in 1361,

[5th Earl.] WILLIAM, his brother, became heir to the earldom; and in the reign of Robert II. signalized his courage during the war between the two nations; and dying in 1389, left issue,

[6th Earl.] ROBERT, sixth Earl, who was engaged in the battle of Homildon 1402, and was sent to England as a hostage for James I. 9th November 1427. He married Lady Mabilla Dunbar, daughter of John Earl of Moray, by whom he had three sons; and dying in 1442, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[7th Earl.] JOHN, seventh Earl of Sutherland. He married Margaret, daughter of Baillie of Lamington. He resigned the earldom in favour of John, his son and heir-apparent, February 1455-6, and a new charter was given thereon of the earldom of Sutherland to be held by him and his heirs, (reserving the liferent to John the father who died in 1460,) and was

[8th Earl.] JOHN, eighth Earl, who married Lady Margaret Macdonald, eldest daughter of Alexander Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, by whom he had John and Elizabeth, who both succeeded him, and Alexander who died young. He died in 1508, when

[9th Earl.] JOHN, his eldest son, became the ninth Earl; but he dying without issue in 1514, the succession devolved on his sister,

ELIZABETH, Countess of Sutherland, who the same year was served heir to him in the earldom. She was at that time the wife of Adam Gordon, second son of George second Earl of Huntly, High Chancellor of Scotland, who by courtesy was styled, and took upon him the title of

[10th Earl.] ADAM Earl of Sutherland. The Countess, with his consent, on a resignation, obtained a new charter from King James V. (1st December 1527,) of the earldom, in favour of Alexander their son and his heirs (reserving their liferent,) and he was infeft in terms thereof. Her Ladyship died in September 1535, and Earl Adam in 1537, leaving two sons and three daughters in life. Alexander the eldest son married Lady Janet Stewart, eldest daughter of John second Earl of Athol, by whom he had John the 11th Earl, and four other children; but dying 15th January 1529, before his father and mother, the earldom descended to his son,

[11th Earl.] JOHN, who was born about 1525, and was in the reign of Queen Mary made governor and lieutenant of the kingdom, from the river Spey northward; and attending the said queen into France, was there, by King Henry III. of that realm, made a knight of the order of St. Michael.

He was likewise made governor of Moray and Ross by the Queen-regent, and supported Queen Mary in her marriage with the Lord Darnley against the opposite party, especially her brother Moray; but afterwards, in 1567, both he and his lady had the misfortune to be poisoned. By his said lady, who was Helen, sister to Matthew Stewart Earl of Lennox, he left

[12th Earl.] ALEXANDER the twelfth Earl of Sutherland, who married, first, Beatrix, daughter of George Sinclair the third Earl of Caithness and the Lady Jane Gordon, daughter of George the fourth Earl of Huntly and Countess Dowager of Bothwell, and had three sons and two daughters, whereof Jane was married to Hugh Mackay, and had issue, Donald, created Lord Reay; and of the sons,

[13th Earl.] JOHN, the eldest, succeeded in his honour, and procured a new infeftment of the said earldom, (1601,) with several additional privileges. He married Ann, a daughter of Alexander Lord Elphingston, High Treasurer of Scotland, and by her had John, who succeeded him in 1617, and two daughters.

[14th Earl.] JOHN, who strenuously opposing the innovations that King James VI. would have made in the church of Scotland in 1616, was, by the party whom he joined, made Lord Privy-seal. He held many public offices, and was a person of great power and influence; and marrying the Lady Jane Drummond, sole daughter and heir of James Earl of Perth, by her had John Lord Strathnaver, who died an infant, George his successor, and Robert.

[15th Earl.] George, who succeeded his father in 1663, was a nobleman of great goodness, who, through-

out his whole life, was esteemed as a person of singular integrity, continuing the zeal of his father for the Protestant interest; and dying in 1705, left by Lady Jane his wife, daughter of David Earl of Wemyss, John, his heir, and a daughter Ann, married to Robert Viscount Arbuthnot.

[16th Earl.] John, the 16th Earl of Sutherland, was one of the Privy-council to King William III. during whose reign he had the command of a regiment of foot; and in that of Queen Anne was one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, which was concluded in 1707: he was one of the sixteen peers elected for Scotland, for the first Parliament of Great Britain; and having at all times strenuously and boldly maintained the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover, his Majesty, King George I. upon his accession to the throne, made him President of the Board of Trade and Manufactures; and in March 1714-15, the first of that reign, he was again chosen one of the sixteen peers for North Britain.

He was also, by that king, made Lord-lieutenant of the counties of Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, with the isles of Orkney and Shetland; and in the year 1715, for his good services in the north, when the Pretender invaded Scotland, his Majesty, as a farther mark of honour, wrote to him the following letter, signed by his own hand:

'*St. James's, 15th Jan.* 1715.

'My Lord, Earl of Sutherland,

'Having been informed from several parts, of the 'good services you do me, and of the wise dispositions 'you have made to maintain the important fort of Inver-'ness; I would not omit this opportunity of assuring you 'that I am very sensible of so useful services, and which 'you may depend I shall not forget: I hope you will 'continue them with more attention than ever, now my 'army is upon the point of marching against the rebels. 'I do not doubt that the ship which brings you arms and 'money hath reached you by this time: so I pray God

'to have you, my Lord of Sutherland, in his safe and 'holy keeping.'

On the 22d of June 1716, he was made a knight of the ancient order of the Thistle, and in September following the king settled on him a yearly pension of L.1200. His Lordship marrying to his first wife Helen, daughter of William Lord Cochran, son of William the first Earl of Dundonald, by her had William, and two daughters, Jane and Helen; the eldest was married to John Lord Maitland, son of John Earl of Lauderdale. To his second wife, his Lordship married Catharine Talmash, sister to Lionel Earl of Dysart, and widow of James Stewart Lord Doune, eldest son to James Earl of Moray; and in August 1727 he married his third wife, the widow of Sir John Travel, a lady of great fortune.

WILLIAM dying in 1720, left issue by Catharine, daughter to William Morison of Preston-Grange, Esq. five sons and two daughters; the eldest son died in the same year as his father.

[17th Earl.] WILLIAM, who was representative in the first Parliament of King George II. for the county of Sutherland, succeeded his grandfather in 1733. In 1734 he married Lady Elizabeth Wemyss, daughter of David Earl of Wemyss, and by her, who died in 1747, he had the Earl, and Lady Elizabeth, who married in September 1757 the Honourable James Wemyss. In the eighth British Parliament he was one of the sixteen peers, and for some time the first Commissioner of Trade and Manufactures at Edinburgh. He died in France at Montauban, in December 1750, and was succeeded by his son,

[18th Earl.] WILLIAM Lord Strathnaver, who was born in 1735, was made a captain in Lord Charles Manner's regiment of foot in January 1756, and in 1762 was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland. In April 1761, his Lordship married Mary Maxwell, daughter and co-heiress of William Maxwell of Preston in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. She died on the 1st and his Lordship on 16th June 1766.

The Earl and Countess of Sutherland had two daughters, Ladies Catharine and Elizabeth; the former died 3d January 1766; the latter is the present Countess of Sutherland and Marchioness of Stafford. She is premier peeress. She was born in 1765, and succeeded her father in 1766. She married, in 1785, George Granville Levison Gower, second Marquis of Stafford. Their issue are, George Granville, Earl Gower and Lord Strathnaver, born 8th August 1786; married, May 28. 1823, Harriet, daughter of Viscount Morpeth, eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, and has issue a daughter, Elizabeth Georgina, born May 30. 1824: Lady Charlotte Levison Gower, born June 8. 1788, married December 27. 1814, Henry Charles Earl of Surrey, only son of the Duke of Norfolk,—their issue are Henry Granville, Lord Fitzalan, Lord Edward, and Lady Mary Howard; Elizabeth Mary, born November 8. 1797, married Viscount Belgrave, son of the Earl Grosvenor, their issue, a son, died young, and three daughters; and Lord Francis Levison Gower, born January 1. 1800, married in 1822 Miss Granville, their issue two sons (twins,) born in 1823, the eldest of whom died young.—Lady Stafford had three other sons, who died in infancy.

On George IV.'s visit to Scotland, in 1822, it was determined by his Majesty, that the right of carrying the sceptre before the King was in the Earls of Sutherland; and his Majesty was graciously pleased, on this occasion, to permit Lord Francis Levison Gower to act as deputy for his mother the Countess of Sutherland. Accordingly, his Lordship acted in that capacity till Wednesday the 21st of August, when, by permission, he sailed for Dunrobin castle; and it was determined that his place should be supplied by the Honourable John M. Stuart, second son of the Earl of Moray, who therefore appeared as his substitute in the royal procession to the Castle, August 22. 1822.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 18.)

Gules, three stars, within a bordure, or, charged with a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs de lis of the first.—NOTE. The family of Sutherland bore the arms of Gordon quarterly with those of Sutherland from the marriage of the Countess of Sutherland with Adam Gordon, a son of the Earl of Huntly, till John, sixteenth Earl of Sutherland, obtained permission to use the name and bear the arms of Sutherland only, within the *double tressure*, denoting his descent from King Robert Bruce.

CREST.—On a wreath, a cat, sejant, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two savages, wreathed about their heads and waists with laurel, each holding a baton over his shoulder, all proper.

MOTTO.—*Sans Peur.* Without fear.

CHIEF SEATS.—At Dunrobin, in Sutherlandshire, on the east coast, and Trentham-Hall, Staffordshire.

ERSKINE, EARL OF MAR.

THE Right Honourable JOHN FRANCIS ERSKINE, Earl of Mar, and Lord Erskine of Alloa.

Created or confirmed Earl of Mar, which is the south division of Aberdeenshire, and Lord Erskine of Alloa in the county of Clackmannan, 1456, by King James II.

Although it is not much above 300 years since the Erskines, who took their name from the castle of Erskine in the county of Renfrew, had any title to the earldom of Mar, yet this noble family in itself has been sufficiently eminent, if we consider the many great stations and

preferments they have been honoured with for four centuries.

In the reign of Alexander II. 1226, lived Henry de Erskine, who was witness to a gift which Amelick, brother to Maldwin Earl of Lennox, made to the canons of Paisley; and to him succeeded Sir John Erskine, the father of another Sir John, whose son William succeeded in the barony of Erskine, and was father of a third John, and he again of William, who lived in the reign of King Robert Bruce, and was a faithful adherent to his interest.

In the year 1322 he was knighted for his valour against the English; and had two sons, Robert and John: of whom the eldest succeeded, and was very stedfast and loyal to King David II.; for after his Majesty was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, the Lord Erskine (as he is called in the record, although there is no other evidence that he bore that title) was one of the commissioners employed in the honourable negotiation of the king's redemption, and gave his eldest son as one of the hostages for performance of the treaty.

After his Majesty's return to Scotland, he was made Justice-general of the north, Lord Chamberlain to the king, ambassador to France, sheriff of the county of Stirling, and governor of that castle and the castles of Edinburgh and Dunbarton, all which he possessed at the king's death; and then declaring for King Robert II. first of the name of Stewart, he contributed much to bringing him to the throne.

He married, first, Beatrix, a daughter of the family of Lindsay; and, secondly, Christian, the widow of Sir Edward Keith; and dying in 1385, left two sons, Sir Thomas, and Sir Nicholas Erskine of Kinnoul in Perthshire.

Sir Thomas, who succeeded, was knighted by King Robert, and afterwards sent ambassador to England, as he was again by Robert III.; and marrying Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Keith of Sinton, by Christian his wife, daughter and heir to Sir John Monteith, and of

Helen his wife, daughter to Grantney Earl of Mar, by her had

[1st Earl.] ROBERT, the first Lord Erskine, who was loyal to King James I. when a prisoner in England, and was one of the hostages for his ransom; and in 1436, upon the death of Alexander Earl of Mar, laid claim to the half of that earldom, and assumed the title on account of the aforesaid marriage; but the crown interfering, it was not ended in his days. He marrying a daughter of the Lord Lorn, and dying in 1453, left Thomas his heir, and two daughters, Elizabeth who married Henry Douglas of Lochleven, and Janet who married Walter Stewart of Lennox, second son of Murdoch Duke of Albany, and was executed in 1425, the day before his father and grandfather.

[2d Earl.] THOMAS, in 1453, prosecuting his father's claim to the earldom of Mar, he, in 1457, had a decree of the Committee of Estates given in his favour. He married Jane, daughter to James the first Earl of Morton, and had Alexander his heir, and two daughters, Elizabeth married to Alexander Seton of Touch, Mary to Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, and Muriella married to William second Earl Marischal.

[3d Earl.] ALEXANDER, who succeeded 1494, was made governor of Dunbarton castle, and one of his Majesty's Privy-council; and marrying Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton, by her had,

[4th Earl] ROBERT his heir, who succeeded his father 1510, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Campbell of Loudon, ancestor to the first earl of that title; and being with his Majesty, was slain at the battle of Flodden, and left two sons and two daughters, whereof Katharine was married to Alexander Lord Elphingston.

[5th Earl.] JOHN, who was heir to his father, and succeeded in 1513, being a nobleman of great honour and probity, had the care and tuition of the young King James V. in the castle of Stirling, of which he was governor.

In the year 1534, when the king came of age, he was sent ambassador to France to propose a match between his Majesty and the Princess Magdalen, a daughter of King Francis I. which he having performed to the king's satisfaction, he afterwards sent him in the same quality to Henry VIII. of England; and in 1537 he was one of those peers who attended his master into France, where he espoused the said Magdalen.

In 1545, upon the death of the king, he had the care of Queen Mary, in Stirling castle; and that great trust his Lordship discharged with fidelity; for in 1548, notwithstanding the endeavours of King Henry VIII. of England, and the party that was for him in Scotland, to get her out of his hands, he carried her safe into France.

He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald the second Earl of Argyle, and had five sons and two daughters; of whom, Margaret (mother of the Regent Murray) was married to Robert Douglas of Lochleven, and Elizabeth to Walter Seton of Touch; and of the sons, Robert, Thomas, John, Alexander, and Arthur, Alexander the fourth was ancestor of the Earls of KELLY; Robert the eldest married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Graham, the second Earl of Montrose, and was slain at the battle of Pinkey without issue; Thomas, his brother, became heir apparent, and, being a nobleman of great capacity, was employed in several embassies in England, where he acquired great reputation by faithfully serving his country; but he also dying without issue, the third son,

[6th Earl.] JOHN succeeded his father, and became Earl of Mar. He was a person of such a noble generous nature, and other bright qualities, as rendered him very capable of sustaining the part of a consummate statesman, which he did afterwards in the highest and most eminent station.

On the demise of his father, though he was then very young, the Queen-regent, in 1555, appointed him governor of Edinburgh castle; after which he was one of

her Majesty's Privy-council, and obtained a grant of the abbey of Insmaconock, with divers other lands; and then renewing his claim to the earldom of Mar, it was finally allowed and ratified by an act of Parliament.

When her Majesty was happily delivered of the young prince, afterwards King James VI. she committed him to the guardianship of the Earl of Mar in the castle of Edinburgh; which great trust he so well discharged, that when the Earl of Bothwell had married the queen, they could not prevail with the Lord Mar, either by promises or menaces, to deliver up the young prince to them, till he had solemnly set the crown upon his Majesty's head.

This noble Earl dying at Stirling in October 1572, left behind him an excellent reputation; for, notwithstanding their mutual heats, he was acknowledged by both parties to be a person of great judgment and integrity: And having been elected Regent of Scotland in 1571, during the minority of the said King James VI. he, in the time of his sickness, when his son was a minor, appointed the Laird of Tullibardine, and his own brother, Alexander Erskine, to be governors of his Majesty, and keepers of Stirling castle.

He married Annabella, daughter of William Murray of Tullibardine, ancestor to the Duke of Athol, and by her had John his successor, and a daughter Margaret, the wife of Archibald Angus.

[7th Earl.] JOHN, who succeeded his father, was also in great favour with King James VI. who committed to his care the tuition of his young son, Prince Henry; and at the same time, with his own hand, wrote the following letter to his Lordship.

'My Lord of Mar,

'Because in the security of my son consisteth my se-'curity, I have conecredited to you the charge of his 'keeping, upon the trust I have in your honesty: This 'I command you out of my own mouth, being in the com-'pany of those I like: Otherwise than from any charge 'that comes from me, you shall not deliver him. And

'in case GOD call me at any time, see that neither for 'the Queen, Estates, their pleasure, you deliver him till 'he be eighteen years of age, and then he commands 'you himself. Given at Stirling, July 24, 1595.'

In 1601 he was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth; where, in his negotiation, he conducted himself with such prudence and talent, that his Majesty gratefully acknowledged that his peaceable accession to the crown of England was to be in a great measure ascribed to the Earl of Mar; and thereupon made him knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Privy-council in England, and Lord Treasurer of Scotland, which office he held for fifteen years. Being involved in the troubles of the times, he was attainted in 1584, but was restored the year after, accompanied the King into England in 1603, and held several offices of trust and influence. He died 14th December 1634, aged 77.

He married to his first wife Ann, daughter to David Lord Drummond, ancestor to the Earls of Perth, by whom he had John his heir; and by his second, the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter to Esme, Duke of Lennox, he had seven sons and four daughters; of whom Mary was first married to William Keith the fifth Earl Marischal, and secondly to Patrick Maule the first Earl of Panmure; Margaret to John second Earl of Kinghorn, ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore; and Catharine to Thomas Hamilton, the second Earl of Haddington: And of the sons, Sir James the eldest marrying Christian, daughter and sole heir to Robert Douglas Earl of Buchan, he, in her right, became earl thereof, the king bestowing the title by patent upon him and his heirs-male; and from Henry the second son, who was created Lord Cardross, and was commendator of Dryburgh, is descended the present Earl of Buchan.

[8th Earl.] JOHN who succeeded in the earldom was made knight of the Bath in 1610, at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, and afterwards one of his Majesty's Privy-council, one of the Judges in the Court of Session, and governor of Edinburgh castle; and when

the civil war broke out in the reign of Charles I. he applied himself with great resolution and fidelity to promote his Majesty's cause; for which he was reckoned among the first rank of malignants, and suffered accordingly in his estate. He married the Lady Christian, daughter to Francis Hay the ninth Earl of Errol, and by her had a son John, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married Archibald Lord Napier, and some other children who died without issue.

[9th Earl.] JOHN, who, in 1654, succeeded his father, was strongly attached to the king during the whole course of the civil war, in which he suffered the loss of his estates and fortune, until the restoration of Charles II. reinstated him in his rights. He died in 1668, having married to his first wife Mary, daughter of Walter Scott the first Earl of Buccleuch, by whom he had no issue; but by his second wife, Lady Mary, daughter of George Mackenzie Earl of Seaforth, he had Charles his heir, and three daughters; whereof Barbara was married to James Marquis of Douglas, Mary to John Cunningham Earl of Glencairn, and Sophia to Alexander Forbes Lord Pitsligo.

[10th Earl.] CHARLES, who succeeded in the earldom, was one of the Privy-council to King Charles II. and James VII. during whose reign he was colonel of a regiment of foot; and dying in 1689, left issue by the Lady Mary, daughter to George Maule, Earl of Panmure, who afterwards married Sir John Erskine of Alva, Bart. one daughter, Lady Jane, who died in October 1765, and three sons, of whom Henry the youngest was killed at the battle of Almanza in Spain, James the second was promoted by Queen Anne to be one of the Judges in the Court of Session, and Lord Justice-Clerk; but upon passing the act for disabling the judges of Scotland to sit in Parliament, he made a formal resignation of his office, and was elected representative in Parliament for the shire of Clackmannan. In 1715, he was returned to Parliament for the burghs of Aberdeen, &c.; in 1754 for the shire of Clackmannan; in 1741 for the

burghs of Inverkeithing, &c.; and was secretary to the then Prince of Wales for Scottish affairs.

[11th Earl.] JOHN the eldest son being Earl of Mar, was, by the queen, made colonel of a regiment of foot, knight of the Thistle, and in 1705 made Secretary of State, and the next year was one of the commissioners for the treaty of union between the two nations; which being concluded, he was elected one of the sixteen peers, and in 1715 he was again made Secretary of State for Scotland.

He was likewise one of the peers in the three succeeding Parliaments of Queen Anne; but King George I. after his accession, having treated him scornfully, and deprived him of his offices in the public service, he attached himself to the Pretender; and being joined by several noblemen and gentlemen with their followers, to the number of 600, he set up his standard, and proclaiming the Pretender by the name and title of James VIII. King of Scotland, and III. of England: A sharp battle was fought at Sheriffmuir near Dunblane, November 15, 1715, between John Duke of Argyll, commanding the royal troops, and the Earl of Mar, who commanded the rebel troops; who, though he was not brought up in the arts of war, behaved like a brave general,—and both armies withdrew, leaving the victory undetermined, the one to Stirling, the other to Perth, where they past the winter: But some discord arising in the Earl's army, and their friends in England being defeated the same day at Preston in Lancashire, he was forced to take refuge in France with the person he had proclaimed, and who had come over and joined him some time after the battle. From thence he went to Italy, where he continued till he was taken prisoner at Geneva. After he was set at liberty he staid some time at Paris; but turning valetudinary after so much fatigue of body and mind, he retired to Aix la Chapelle, where he died under the care of his most dutiful daughter Lady Frances Erskine, who supported him during his life, and continued the same care and duty to her mother the Countess.

This Lord was twice married; first to Lady Marga-

ret, daughter of Thomas Hay Earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had Thomas Lord Erskine. His father's estate was purchased from government by his trusty friends James Erskine of Grange and David Erskine of Dun. In 1727, he was elected to Parliament for the burghs of Inverkeithing, &c.; in January 1746-7, for the shire of Stirling; and in the succeeding Parliament, in 1747, for the shire of Clackmannan. The Earl's second lady was Frances Pierpoint, sister to Evelyn Duke of Kingston, who died in March 1761, and by whom he had the above-named Lady Frances, who married James Erskine of Grange, Esq. Thomas Lord Erskine, only son of John Earl of Mar, was deprived of his titles in consequence of his father's attainder. In October 1741, he married Lady Charlotte Hope, daughter of Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, but had no issue by her. He died 16th March 1766. The estate consequently devolved upon his sister Lady Frances, who, as has been already mentioned, married her cousin James Erskine, (1740,) third son of the Honourable James Erskine of Grange, (whose two eldest sons died unmarried;) and their son,

[12th Earl.] John Francis Erskine, twelfth Earl of Mar, was restored to the titles 1824. When his Majesty George IV. visited Scotland in 1822, it was natural that the descendants of those persons who had been attainted in 1715 and 1745, and who for a long series of years had given the most unequivocal proofs of their loyalty, should make some effort to regain their forfeited titles. Among those who humbly petitioned his Majesty upon this occasion, was John Francis Erskine of Mar, Esq. Upon the 24th of May 1824, a bill was in consequence introduced into the House of Lords to restore the honours to the family of Mar, (and three other Scottish families,) which they had forfeited by being attainted. This bill received the royal assent upon the 17th June. In consequence of Mr Erskine's great age and infirmities, he could not appear in the House of Lords and take the necessary oaths; a bill of indemnity, therefore, was passed upon the 4th June.

John Francis, the present Earl of Mar, was born in 1741. He entered the army very early in life, and had a troop in the first Horse-Guards in 1762. He quitted the army in 1770, and succeeded to the estate of Alloa on the death of his mother in 1776. On the 17th March 1770 he married Frances only daughter of Charles Floyer, Esq. governor of Madras, and by her, who died 20th December 1798, had issue, John Thomas, now Lord Erskine, James Floyer, who died 15th May 1798, Henry, David, Thomas,—also Ladies Charlotte, Frances, Mary Anne, Charlotte, Jane, and Augusta, who died 8th May 1797. John Thomas Lord Erskine, the heir-apparent, married 17th March 1795, Janet, daughter of Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, and has issue John Francis Miller, born 28th December 1798, and Frances Jamima.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No. 19.)

Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, a pale, sable, for Erskine; second and third, Azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchee, or, for the earldom of Mar.

CREST.—On a wreath, a dexter hand, couped above the wrist, holding a dagger erect, proper, the pommel and hilt or.

SUPPORTERS.—Two griffins, beaked, winged, and armed, argent, or.

MOTTO.—*Je pense plus.* I think more.

CHIEF SEAT.—Alloa house in the county of Clackmannan.

LESLIE, EARL OF ROTHES

The Right Honourable George William Evelyn Leslie, Earl of Rothes, Lord Leslie and Ballenbreich. Created Earl of Rothes in the county of Elgin in 1457, the 19th of James II.

There were at one time three general officers of this name to three several crowned heads; Count Walter Leslie to the Emperor; Alexander Earl of Leven to King Charles I. of England; and David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark, to Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden.

In the reign of King Charles I. there were likewise three bishops of the name of Leslie in Ireland; whereof John, who was first bishop of the Isles in Scotland, was bishop of Raphoe, and lived above 100 years, 40 of which he was bishop, and died in 1641, having been remarkably zealous in the royal cause; and he leaving two sons, John and Charles, the eldest was Dean of Dromore, and the youngest, who was chancellor of the cathedral of Connor, was author of the "Snake in the Grass."

There are at present several Counts of the name in Germany, beside many families in Scotland, France, Moscovy, and Poland; and one of this name governed the kingdom of Hungary as the emperor's viceroy, he having some time before married that emperor's daughter.

The first of this name in Britain was Bartholdus Leslie, one of the first rank of nobility in Hungary, who in the year 1068, attended Margaret Atheling, the wife of King Malcolm Canmore, into Scotland, where his services to that princess were thought so considerable that King Malcolm gave him his sister to wife; and, besides many large possessions which are still in the family, made him governor of Edinburgh castle, as a peculiar reward of honour for having first fortified it and then

bravely defended it against the king's enemies; and soon after he was made Lord Leslie and Earl of Ross.

In the reign of King Robert I. Sir ANDREW Leslie, the sixth in descent from the said Bartholdus, marrying Mary, daughter and co-heir to Alexander Abernethy, with her got the baronies of Rothes and Ballenbreich, of which he had a charter from the said king; and thereupon his descendants have quartered the coat of Abernethy with their own.

In the year 1520 he was one of those barons who signed that memorable letter to the Pope, asserting the independency of Scotland. WALTER his successor married one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Ross Earl of Ross, her other sister being married to Alexander Fraser of Salton; and in 1590 lived another Sir ANDREW, who then resigned the barony of Ballenbreich into the hands of King Robert III. and was succeeded by his heir of entail Sir GEORGE Leslie, who first assumed the title of Rothes.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hay, ancestor of the Earls of Errol by the Princess Elizabeth, daughter to King Robert the Second, and by her had

NORMAN his heir, who in 1423 was one of the barons sent to England to attend King James I. in his return from his captivity in that kingdom; and dying in 1459, left issue by Christian, daughter of William Lord Seton,

[1st Earl.] GEORGE his successor, the first Earl of Rothes, who married, first, Margaret, daughter of Lundin of Lundin, in Fife, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Margaret, married to George Leslie of Leslie; secondly, Christian, daughter of Sir William Haliburton Lord Dirleton, and by her had a son Andrew, and two daughters, Christian married to William Sinclair, and was mother of Henry the first Lord Sinclair, and Elizabeth married to William Hay the fourth Earl of Errol; and, thirdly, Lady Elizabeth Campbell.

ANDREW dying before him, left by Lady Marjory Sinclair, youngest daughter of William Earl of Orkney and Nithsdale, ancestor of the Lord Sinclair and the Earl

of Caithness, three sons. John, the eldest, died without issue, predeceasing his grandfather.

[2d Earl.] GEORGE, who succeeded his grandfather, but dying without issue, at Flodden, 1513.

WILLIAM his brother, who also was slain at the battle of Flodden, and who married Margaret, daughter to Michael Balfour of Montquany, left two sons, George his heir, and John Leslie of Parkhill.

[3d Earl.] GEORGE who succeeded being a nobleman of great wisdom and prudence, was much esteemed by King James V. who, in 1537, took him over to France with the Earl of Mar and others when he espoused the Princess Magdalen, a daughter of that crown; and afterwards he was sent ambassador to Denmark.

In 1557 he was one of the commissioners sent to the court of Paris to conclude the marriage between Mary Queen of Scots and the dauphin of that realm; and the next year died of a fever at Dieppe in his return to Scotland. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of third Lord Gray, but had no issue; secondly, Agnes, daughter of Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, and by her had four sons, Andrew his heir, Peter, James, John, and two daughters, Janet married to Crichton of Naughton, and Helen married to Mark Ker of Newbattle, first Earl of Lothian; and, 3dly, he married Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Crichton, grand-daughter of King James II., by whom he had a son, Norman Leslie, (who was the principal actor in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, 29th May 1546, and afterwards distinguished himself in the service of France:) Fourthly, he married Isobel Lundie, relict of David seventh Earl of Crawford, but by her had no issue.

[4th Earl.] ANDREW, who succeeded to the earldom 1558, was very faithful to Queen Mary, to whom he was one of the Privy-council, and was much esteemed by her son King James VI. He married, first, 16th June 1548, Grizel, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart; 2dly, Jean, daughter of Patrick third Lord Ruthven; 3dly

Janet, daughter of David Durie of Durie; by all of whom he had children.

JAMES the eldest son dying before his father, left by Margaret his first wife, daughter of Patrick Lindsay ancestor of the Earl of Crawford, four daughters; and by Catherine his second wife, who was daughter of Patrick Lord Drummond, he had a son,

[5th Earl.] JOHN, who succeeded his grandfather, and was a nobleman of such excellent parts and address that in the year 1637 he was the principal governing person in the nation, and at the treaty of Rippon was the first commissioner; in which treaty, and others, he was so much for redressing his Majesty's grievances, that, dying at London in 1640, his death was a sensible loss to the king. He married Anne, daughter of John Erskine the Earl of Mar, and by her had John his successor, and two daughters, whereof Margaret was first married to Alexander Leslie Lord Balgony, secondly, to Francis Scot Earl of Buccleuch, and, lastly, to David Earl of Wemyss; and Christian the youngest was married to Hugh Montgomery Earl of Eglinton.

[6th Earl.] JOHN, who succeeded his father, carried the sword of state when King Charles II. was crowned at Scone 1651; but on the 3d of September the same year, being in arms for his Majesty, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and, by the powers then in authority confined till the Restoration; after which his Majesty, to reward his merit and sufferings, was pleased to make him President of the Council, and General of the Forces in Scotland; and on the 2d of June 1663 he was appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the Parliament.

He was also in that year made Lord Treasurer of Scotland, and the year after Lord High Chancellor, which last post was during life; and in 1680, as a farther mark of his Majesty's favour, he was honoured with the titles of Duke of Rothes, Marquis of Ballenbreich, Earl of Leslie, Viscount Lugton, and Baron of Auch-

muty and Caskieberry, and to the heirs-male of his body for ever.

He married Ann, daughter of John Lindsay Earl of Crawford, by whom he had two daughters, Margaret and Christian; of whom the youngest was married to James Graham the third Marquis of Montrose; and the Dukedom having fallen,

Margaret became Countess of Rothes, her father having no male issue. She married Charles Hamilton the fourth Earl of Haddington, and by him had, besides the Earl of Haddington, a son John, who took the arms and surname of Leslie, and was the seventh Earl of Rothes, 29th October 1700.

[7th Earl.] John, who succeeded, exercised many great offices in the kingdom, being in the reign of Queen Anne Lord Privy-seal, and one of the sixteen peers for North Britain in the second Parliament after the Union.

In November 1714, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland; in March following he was a third time elected one of the sixteen peers; and in April 1717 was appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church.

He was also a colonel of foot, governor of Stirling castle, first Commissioner of Trade, and Lord-lieutenant of the shires of Fife, Kinross, and Aberdeen; and dying in May 1722, left by Lady Jane, daughter of John Hay the second Marquis of Tweeddale, six sons and two daughters, Ladies Jane and Margaret: The sons were, John, who succeeded as Earl; Thomas, his Majesty's Chamberlain of Strathern and Fife, and Barrackmaster-General of Scotland, who in 1722 and 1734, was returned to Parliament for the burghs of Dysart, &c. and in 1742 for the burghs of Forfar, &c. which he represented afterwards; James, one of the Commissaries for Edinburgh; Charles, who was returned to Parliament for the burghs of Forfar, &c. in 1722; Andrew, and William.

[8th Earl.] John Earl of Rothes was colonel of the third regiment of Foot-Guards, governor of Duncannon

ort in Ireland, commander in chief in that kingdom, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, a knight of the ancient order of the Thistle, and one of the sixteen peers elected for Scotland in 1723, 1727, 1747, 1754, and 1761. He died 10th December 1767. His Lordship married, in 1741, first, Hannah, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Mathew Howard of Thorpe in the county of Norfolk; 2dly, Miss Lloyd, daughter of Mary Countess of Haddington. By his first lady he had John, who succeeded him, Charles Howard, who died unmarried, Lady Jane Elizabeth Countess of Rothes, and Lady Mary, married to William Charles third Earl of Portmore. He had no issue by his second wife.

[9th Earl.] JOHN, ninth Earl of Rothes, was born 19th October 1744. Upon 11th May 1760, he had an ensign's commission in the third regiment of Foot-Guards. He succeeded in 1767, and died at Leslie-House 18th July 1775. Upon 4th April 1768 he married Jane, second daughter of Captain Maitland of Soutra, but had no children by her.

Lady Jane Elizabeth Leslie became Countess of Rothes on her brother's death. She was born 5th May 1750, and died on the 2d June 1810. Her ladyship married, 1st January 1766, George Raymond Evelyn, Esq. and, besides two sons who died infants, she had George William tenth Earl of Rothes. She married, secondly, 30th October 1772, Sir Lucas Pepys, physician to the king, &c. by whom she had three children, Charles, Harriot, and Henry.

[10th Earl.] GEORGE WILLIAM, born 28th March 1768. Upon 28th May 1789 he married the Honourable Henrietta Ann Pelham; and by her, who died 5th December 1797, had three daughters, Ladies Henrietta Ann, Amelia, Mary. He married, secondly, August 1798, Charlotte Julia, daughter of Colonel Campbell of Dunoon, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth-Jane and Georgina. On his death, in 1797, he was succeeded by his oldest daughter Lady Henrietta Ann, who married George Gwyther Leslie, of Leslie, Esq. by whom she had a son,

[11th Earl.] GEORGE WILLIAM EVELYN LESLIE, the eleventh and present Earl of Rothes, who was born 8th November 1809, and succeeded his mother January 30. 1819. A minor, 1824.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 20.)

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Argent, on a bend, azure, three buckles, or, for Leslie; 2d and 3d, Argent, a lion rampant, gules, debruised with a ribband, sable, for Abernethy.

CREST.—On a wreath, a demi-griffin, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two griffins, proper.

MOTTO.—Grip fast.

CHIEF SEATS.—At Leslie House, in the county of Fife; Shrubhill, Surrey.

DOUGLAS, EARL OF MORTON.

THE Right Honourable GEORGE DOUGLAS, Earl of Morton, Lord Dalkeith, Aberdour, and Douglas of Lochleven.

Created Earl of Morton, in the county of Edinburgh, 14th March 1457, the 20th of James II.

The first of this collateral branch of the great and noble family was Sir JAMES DOUGLAS of Loudon: He obtained from the king a grant of the lands of Kincavel and Calderclear, and to his heirs; and was succeeded by his son Sir WILLIAM, the laird of Liddesdale, who for his bravery was called the Flower of Chivalry; but he dying without issue, his brother Sir JOHN Douglas be-

came heir, and was captain of the castle of Lochleven in Fife, the property of which was 500 years in the family; and herein was imprisoned the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, who from thence made her escape into England by means of Mr George Douglas in 1568. He married Agnes Monsode, and had two sons, Sir James his heir in his paternal estate, and Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton and Lochleven, who married Margery, only daughter and heir to James Lord Crawford,

Sir JAMES, who succeeded his father, succeeded also his uncle the laird of Liddesdale in the baronies of Dalkeith and Aberdour; and marrying Agnes Dunbar, daughter to the Earl of March, by her had a son JAMES, who married the Princess Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. and by her was father of another JAMES, whose wife was Elizabeth Gifford, by whom he had two sons,

[1st Earl.] JAMES, the next heir, who by King James II. was created Earl of Morton, and Henry; he married Johanna, daughter of King James I, relict of James third Earl of Angus, by whom he had John, second Earl of Morton, and two daughters, Janet married to Patrick first Earl of Bothwell, and another who married Thomas first Lord Erskine.

[2d Earl.] JOHN the second Earl married Janet, daughter of the family of Crichton, and had two sons, James and Richard, and two daughters, Elizabeth married to Robert Lord Keith, by whom she had William, Earl Marischal, and Agnes to Alexander the fifth Lord Livingston, ancestor of the Earl of Linlithgow.

[3d Earl.] JAMES the eldest son succeeded, and married Catharine, natural daughter of King James IV. and by her had three daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to James Douglas of Pittendriech, brother to the Earl of Angus, Margaret to James the second Earl of Arran, and Beatrix to Robert Lord Maxwell. This Earl James having no male issue, made a conveyance of his estate and honour to the said James Douglas, his son-in-law, who succeeded in 1555.

[4th Earl.] JAMES, who thus became the fourth Earl of Morton, dying without issue, made an entail of the earldom in favour of his nephew Archibald Earl of Angus, and, in case of failure of male issue, to William Douglas of Lochleven, a relation to the third Earl of Morton, which settlement afterwards took effect upon the death of the Earl of Angus.

In the reign of Queen Mary, the said James fourth Earl of Morton, who succeeded his father-in-law, was one of the Privy-council, and by her Majesty sent ambassador into England, and made Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; but in the same reign the Earl of Bothwell having a design to murder Henry Lord Darnley, the queen's husband, in order to marry the queen, and craving the Earl of Morton's assistance therein, the earl left the Court and retired to the country, during which time that scandalous and bloody tragedy was acted; and many years afterwards he was beheaded for being privy thereto, having concealed at least, or connived at the fact, if he was not more deeply concerned.

When the Earl of Bothwell had married the queen, it greatly alarmed the nation, as suspecting the earl to be the murderer of her former husband, and that by such an union the young prince was in great danger; whereupon the Earl of Morton was one of the nobility who made an association to preserve him; and on the 29th of July 1567, which was the day of his coronation, took the oath to the infant king.

In this new turn of affairs the Earl of Morton's share was very considerable; and he was soon after declared High Chancellor of Scotland, then High Admiral, sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, and on 24th November 1572 regent of the kingdom during the king's minority: But being disagreeable to the other party, who had the young king in their hands, they at length brought about his ruin; for by accusing him as accessary to the murder of the king's father, he was thereupon sent prisoner to Dunbarton Castle, from whence, on the 1st of June 1581, he was brought to his trial at Edinburgh,

where he was found guilty by his peers of being a party in the said murder, by not revealing it when the Earl of Bothwell proposed it to him, and was sentenced to be hanged and quartered; but by the favour of the king he was the next day only beheaded at the market cross of Edinburgh; and what was remarkable, the execution was performed by an engine of his own inventing for that use, called the maiden: he was the first who suffered by it.

Upon the death and forfeiture of the regent, the title of Earl of Morton was soon after conferred on

JOHN Lord Maxwell, grandson of James third Earl of Morton. On 5th June 1581 he obtained a new charter of the earldom, barony, and regality of Morton, which was ratified by Parliament 19th November following. A general act of indemnity, however, passed in 1585, by which Lord Maxwell was deprived of his title of Earl of Morton, which devolved on the heir of entail,

[5th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, eighth Earl of Douglas and Angus; but he dying without issue, it then came to

[6th Earl] WILLIAM Douglas of Lochleven, before noted as heir of entail; and he marrying Agnes, daughter of George Leslie the fourth Earl of Rothes, by her had four sons and five daughters. Robert, brother of William Earl of Morton, married Christian, granddaughter of John Stewart Earl of Buchan, which title he enjoyed in her right, and his grand-daughter marrying Sir James Erskine, the title of Earl of Buchan came to the said Sir James.

Of the daughters of William Earl of Morton, Christian was first married to Laurence, Master of Oliphant, and afterwards to James the second Earl of Home; Mary to Walter Ogilvy, Lord Deskford, ancestor to the Earl of Findlater; Eupheme to Sir Thomas Lyon of Aldbar, then Lord Treasurer of Scotland, brother to John Lord Glammis; Agnes to Archibald Campbell the seventh Earl of Argyll; and Elizabeth to Francis Hay the ninth Earl of Errol: And of the sons, Robert the eldest, dying before his father, left issue by Jane his wife, daughter of

the aforesaid John Lyon, Lord Glammis, ancestor to the Earl of Strathmore, and sister to Patrick Lord Kinghorn who married to her second husband, Archibald the fourteenth Earl of Douglas, and to her third Alexander Lindsay Lord Spinzy, a son

[7th Earl.] WILLIAM, who was born in 1582, and in 1606 succeeded his grandfather; and, being a nobleman of great reputation, was by Charles I. made Lord Treasurer of Scotland, one of his Privy-council, captain of his Majesty's Guards, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter; and marrying Ann, daughter of George Keith Earl Marischal, left several sons and daughters; whereof Lady Agnes was married to George Hay Earl of Kinnoull; Margaret to Archibald Campbell, Marquis of Argyll; Mary to Charles Seton Earl of Dunfermline; Jane to James the third Earl of Home; and Isabel to James Graham, Marquis of Montrose.

This Earl of Morton was a great loyalist in the time of Charles I. and made considerable sacrifices of his property in the king's cause. In return he obtained, in 1643, a grant in the form of a wadset of the earldom of Orkney and Zetland, which had been annexed to the crown on the execution of Patrick Earl of Orkney,—redeemable on payment of L.100,000 Scots, being the sums advanced for the king. His lordship afterwards, during the usurpation, retired to Orkney, where he died in August 1648.

[8th Earl.] ROBERT the eldest son succeeded his father, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, sister to William the second Viscount Grandison in Ireland, and niece to George the great Duke of Buckingham in England, and by her had William his heir, Robert who was for some time an officer in the French service and in the Horse-Guards of Charles II. and two daughters, Ann married to William Keith Earl Marischal, and Mary to Sir James Macdonald of Slate, Bart. Earl Robert dying in Orkney in the end of the year 1649, was succeeded by his son,

[9th Earl.] WILLIAM, who married Grisel, daughter

of John Middleton Earl of Middleton, and who dying without issue his estate and honours devolved, 1681, on his uncle,

[10th Earl.] Sir JAMES Douglas, who married Jane, daughter and heir of James Hay of Smithfield; and dying in 1686, left three sons;—Charles who was drowned.

[11th Earl.] JAMES the eldest had no issue. He was very zealous for the Union, and in requital for his services (1707) got a renewal of the grant of Orkney and Zetland, which had been reduced in 1669. To him, in December 1715,

[12th Earl.] ROBERT the second succeeded, and, having no issue, was succeeded (1730) by his brother,

[13th Earl.] GEORGE, who was several times elected to Parliament for the stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, and for the burghs of Selkirk, &c. and was also a colonel in the army. He died in the year 1738, being then one of the representatives for the peerage of Scotland, and left two sons, James who succeeded him, and Robert Douglas, who was a captain of foot, and succeeded his brother as representative of the stewartry of Orkney and Zetland till his death. Robert served some time as a volunteer in the imperial army 1735; after which, being in the post of lieutenant-colonel under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, he was slain in the battle of Fontenoy, 11th May 1745, N. S.

[14th Earl.] JAMES, Earl of Morton, was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland in 1739, in the room of Charles Hamilton Earl of Selkirk, deceased. In October 1760, his lordship was appointed Lord Register of Scotland, in room of the Honourable Alexander Hume Campbell. His lordship married, first, Miss Haliburton, daughter of Mr Haliburton of Piteur, and by her had a son and heir, Sholto Charles Lord Aberdour, commissioner of the Police; another son died 1746. He married, secondly, Miss Heathcote, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. in July 1755, by whom he had a son born in July 1756, and a daughter born in April 1758.

[15th Earl.] SHOLTO CHARLES, fifteenth Earl of Morton

born in 1732. He was one of the Lords of Police at the accession of George III. an office which he held till his death. He married 19th November 1758, Catherine, daughter of the Honourable John Hamilton, and by her had two sons, George and Hamilton Douglas Halyburton of Pitcur, born 10th October 1765.

[16th Earl.] GEORGE, sixteenth Earl of Morton, born 3d April 1761; in 1784 was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage; on 10th July 1791 was created a British Peer by the title of Baron Douglas of Lochleven; in 1792 he was appointed Chamberlain to the late Queen Charlotte's household, and on 26th July 1797 received the order of the Thistle. He was Lord-lieutenant of Fifeshire, which he resigned upon being appointed, June 2. 1824, Lord-lieutenant of Mid-Lothian. He is also Colonel of the Fifeshire militia, Vice-president of the Royal Society, Vice-president and Manager of the Royal Institution, Vice-president of the Veterinary College, and Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He succeeded his father in 1774; and in 1814 married Susanna, grand-daughter of Sir Francis Buller, Bart. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas,—without issue.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No. 21.)

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Argent, a man's heart, gules, ensigned with an imperial crown, all proper; on a chief, azure, three mullets of the field, argent, being his paternal coat: Second and third, Argent, three piles issuing from the chief, gules, the exteriors charged with a mullet of the first, for Douglas of Dalkeith and Lochleven.

CREST.—On a wreath, a wild boar, proper, sticking between two stems of oak, a chain and lock holding them together.

SUPPORTERS.—Two savages, wreathed about their heads and waists with oak leaves, each holding a baton in his hand, the great end to the ground, all proper.

MOTTO.—*Lock Sicker.*

CHIEF SEATS.—Dalmahoy-house in the county of Edinburgh, and Aberdour-house in the county of Fife.

ERSKINE, EARL OF BUCHAN.

THE Right Honourable DAVID STEUART ERSKINE, Earl of Buchan, Lord Cardross and Auchterhouse.

Created Earl of Buchan, being part of Aberdeenshire, in 1469, by James III.

The descent of the noble family of Erskine being set forth under the title Earl of Mar, we shall here only observe, that John Stewart, son of John Earl of Buchan, had a son John, who being killed in his father's lifetime at the battle of Musselburgh in 1547, left by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, a daughter Christian, who in 1551 succeeded her grandfather in the earldom; and she marrying Robert Douglas, brother to William the sixth Earl of Morton, he in her right became Earl of Buchan, and by her had a son James, who succeeded; he married Margaret, daughter to Walter Ogilvy Lord Deskford, ancestor to the Earl of Findlater, and had an only daughter Mary, who marrying Sir James Erskine, eldest son to John Earl of Mar, High Treasurer of Scotland, by his second wife Lady Mary Stewart, second daughter to Esme Duke of Lennox, upon that marriage, the right of succession to the earldom of Buchan, which before had been to heirs of either sex, was, by patent under the Great Seal of Scotland, limited to the said James Erskine her husband and his lawful heirs-male.

Besides the ancient line of Comyn Earls of Buchan, there were five earls of the Steuart and Douglas families, both of which were merged by the marriage of

James Erskine and Lady Mary Douglas, and the earldom descended in the new line of the Erskines; and, in November 1625, he and his Countess obtained a new charter of the earldom of Buchan, to themselves in liferent, and their eldest son in fee, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. In 1626 a decree of the Court of Session established the precedence of the Earls of Buchan before the Earls of Eglinton, Montrose, Cassilis, Caithness, and Glencairn, and was ratified by act of Parliament 1633.

[6th Earl.] JAMES, who thus became sixth Earl of Buchan, being a person of great accomplishments, was much in the favour of King Charles I. to whom he was a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber; and, by the said Mary his wife, had James his heir, Mary, who married Alexander Forbes the second Lord Pitsligo, Lady Margaret married to Sir James Graham second son of Lord Monteith. Mary, Countess of Buchan, died in 1628. Earl James married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Knevet of Buckenham, and left issue. And dying in January 1640,

[7th Earl.] JAMES, who was the next Earl, married the Lady Marjory, daughter of William Ramsay the first Earl of Dalhousie, and by her had William the eighth Earl, and five daughters; whereof Margery was married to Charles Fraser of Salton. James died October 1664.

[8th Earl.] WILLIAM his son, who succeeded his father, dying a batchelor in 1695, we return to

HENRY, second son of the aforesaid John Earl of Mar, Lord Treasurer, by his second wife the Lady Mary Stewart, who was created Lord Cardross. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Ker, and sister to William Lord Bellenden, and had a son Henry Lord Cardross, who married the daughter and heir of Sir James Stewart of Kirkhill, and by her had,

[9th Earl.] DAVID, fourth Lord Cardross, the next Earl of Buchan, as heir to his cousin William, who died, as aforesaid, unmarried. On 18th August 1698, his title was sustained in Parliament.

The said David having upon all occasions, when em-

ployed in the public service, gained general esteem, was by King William appointed one of the Privy-council, as he was to Queen Anne, by whom he was also constituted one of the commissioners of the Exchequer, and governor of the castle of Blackness; but when the treaty of Union was near concluded he opposed it in Parliament, being always of opinion, as he then declared, that several of the articles were inconsistent with the honour of his country. Upon the accession of King George I. to the crown, he was made one of the commissioners of Trade, Lord-lieutenant of the shires of Stirling and Clackmannan, and elected one of the sixteen peers for the first Parliament after his Majesty's arrival, and in the two succeeding Parliaments.

He married in 1697 Frances, daughter, and at length sole heir to Henry Fairfax of Harst in the county of Berks, Esq. eldest son of Henry, second son of Thomas Viscount Fairfax in Ireland, by whom he had nine sons and seven daughters; of which Charles died in March 1763; but their mother the Countess dying, his Lordship married a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Blacket, Bart. who died in May 1763, andby whom he had no issue.

Lady Katharine married the Honourable William Fraser of Fraserfield, son of the Lord Salton, and dying in 1752, left a son. And David, Earl of Buchan, dying October 14, 1745, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[10th Earl.] Henry David, tenth Earl of Buchan, born in 1710, who in March 1738 married Ann, sister to Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, Bart. by whom he had a son,

[11th Earl.] David Stewart Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan, born 1st June 1742; and married at Aberdeen 13th October 1771, Margaret eldest daughter of his cousin-german William Fraser of Fraserfield. She died in 1819, without issue.

Among the children of Henry David the 10th Earl of Buchan, two of the sons eminently distinguished themselves. The Honourable Henry Erskine of Ammondell, born 1st November 1746, was called to the Scottish bar

in 1768; he was appointed Lord Advocate 22d August 1783; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates 1786. Having resigned as Lord Advocate on the change of administration, he was re-appointed to that office on 8th March 1806, but went out with his political friends in 1807. He was a man of great wit and amiable dispositions, and died 9th May 1814. He first married, 30th March 1772, Christian Fullarton, daughter of George Fullarton, Esq. by whom he had several children. Henry David, his eldest son, is presumptive heir to the Buchan earldom. He married, 28th September 1809, Elizabeth, daughter of Brigadier-General Shipley, and has issue.

The Honourable THOMAS Erskine, fifth son of Earl Henry David, was born 10th January 1749; and after a brilliant career at the English bar, he attained the office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain on the 7th February 1806; from which office he retired, on a change of administration, in 1807. He died in 1823.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No. 22.*)

Quarterly,—1st, Azure, three garbs, or, for the Earldom of Buchan; 2d Grand quarter, 1st and 4th, Azure, bend between six cross crosslets fitchee, or, for the earldom of Mar; 2d and 3d, Argent, a pale, sable, for the name of Erskine; 3d Grand quarter, 1st and 4th, or, a fess cheque, azure and argent, for the name of Stewart of Kirkwall; 2d and 3d, Buchan; 4th, Argent, three bars gemel, gules, surmounted of a lion rampant, sable, for the name of Fairfax; and over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon, ruby, charged with an eagle displayed, topaz, looking towards the sun in his splendour, placed in the dexter chief point, for the title of Cardross.

CREST.—On a wreath, a dexter arm, couped below the shoulder, and erect, grasping a baton or ragged club, both proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two ostriches of the latter.

MOTTO.—*Judge nought.*

CHIEF SEATS.—Dryburgh Abbey, in the county of Berwick; Kirkhill, Linlithgowshire.

CUNNINGHAM, EARL OF GLENCAIRN.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of Glencairn, and Baron Kilmaurs.

Created Lord Cunningham of Kilmaurs about 1450, and Earl of Glencairn, in the county of Dumfries, 28th May 1488, the 21st of James III.

This ancient family, according to Sir George Mackenzie, took their surname from the lands of Cunningham, which is the north division of Ayrshire; and being by office Masters of the King's Stables and Horses, took for their armorial figure the instrument whereby hay is thrown up to horses, which in blazon is called a shake-fork.

In the reign of King William the Lyon, and the year 1160, lived WILLIAM de Cunningham; who then marrying the daughter of Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, with her had the barony of Kilmaurs in Cunningham aforesaid, which from that time hath been the chief residence of this family. To him succeeded ROBERT de Cunningham, whose wife was Richenda, daughter and heir to Sir Humphrey Barclay, by whom he was father of another Robert, from whom descended Sir WILLIAM Cunningham of Kilmaurs, who, in 1384, purchased the lands of Waterston in the county of Renfrew, and therein was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heir to Sir Robert Dennis-

ton, with whom he had the lands of Finlayston in the county of Renfrew and Kilmarnock, Redhall, and Collington in Lothian; and in the year 1403 founded the collegiate church of Kilmaurs. He had two sons, Robert, his heir, and William. ROBERT was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. when he was released from his confinement in England, by whom he was honoured with knighthood. He married two wives, Christian, daughter of John Lindsay, ancestor to the Earl of Crawford, and widow of John son of Lord George Seton; and also Janet, daughter of Alexander Lord Montgomery, and by her had

[1st Earl.] ALEXANDER Lord of Kilmaurs, who was one of the Privy-council to King James III. and by him created Earl of Glencairn in 1488. He married Margaret, daughter of Adam Lord Hepburn of Hales; and losing his life with the king at the battle of Bannockburn, left

[2d Earl.] ROBERT his successor; who marrying Christian, eldest daughter of John, first Lord Lindsay of Byres, they had a son,

[3d Earl.] CUTHBERT the next Earl, who was one of the Privy-council to King James IV. He married Marjory, eldest daughter of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, and by her had

[4th Earl.] WILLIAM, Earl of Glencairn, who succeeded him in 1544, who was one of the Privy-council to King James V. and in 1542 was taken prisoner at the battle of Solway by the English. In 1543 he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English about a marriage between Queen Mary and King Edward VI. He married, first, Katharine, daughter of William Lord Borthwick, and, secondly, Elizabeth Campbell, and left one daughter and five sons, of whom William the youngest was Bishop of Argyll, whose grandson Dean Cunningham settled in Ireland, and left a son Sir Halbert Cunningham, who raised a regiment of dragoons at his own expense, with which he joined King William at the battle of Boyne, and he was soon after

killed near Killoony in the county of Sligo. He married a daughter of Dr Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe, of the family of Rothes, by whom he had Henry his heir, who married a lady of the family of Sir John Williams, of the county of Caermarthen, Bart. widow of Charles Lord Shelburne, and had issue a son Henry, created Baron of MOUNT-CHARLES in Ireland, September 8. 1755.

[5th Earl] ALEXANDER, the eldest son of William the 4th Earl, succeeding his father, married Lady Joanne, daughter of James Hamilton the first Earl of Arran, by whom he had three sons and one daughter; and by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir John Cunningham of Caprington, he had a son Alexander, and a daughter Jane, who married Archibald Campbel, the fifth Earl of Argyll. Earl Alexander was a great friend to the Reformation, and an adherent of John Knox, and died in 1574. Of the sons by the first wife,

[6th Earl] WILLIAM, the eldest, succeeded in the earldom, and married Jane, daughter of James Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of the Lord Kenmure, and had

[7th Earl] JAMES the next Earl, who was one of the Privy-council to King James VI. and in 1604 one of the commissioners for a treaty to unite England and Scotland; and marrying Mariot, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor to the Earl of Breadalbane, by her had William his heir, Lady Ann married to James the second Marquis of Hamilton, and Lady Mary to John Crawford, ancestor to the present Earl of Crawford, and several other children.

[8th Earl.] WILLIAM, who succeeded, married the Lady Jane, daughter of Mark Ker the first Earl of Lothian, by whom he had a son of his name, and four daughters; whereof Mary was married first to James Ogilvy Earl of Findlater, and 2dly, to Alexander Fraser, Master of Salton.

[9th Earl.] WILLIAM, born about 1610, who succeeded his father 1631, putting himself in arms on behalf of King Charles II. had a commission from his Majesty to be general of all the forces he could raise for his service;

and upon the Restoration the King made him High Chancellor of Scotland.

He married Ann, daughter of James Ogilvy Earl of Findlater by the Lady Elizabeth Leslie, and had four sons and three daughters; of which Jane was married to William Boyd Earl of Kilmarnock, and Margaret to William Hamilton Lord Bargeny; and of the sons, William, James, Alexander, and John, the second married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of William the second Duke of Hamilton; but he dying without issue, and William dying young without issue,

[10th Earl.] ALEXANDER, the third son, succeeded as Earl of Glencairn in 1664. He married Nicolas, daughter and co-heir to Sir William Stewart of Strathbrock, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, who was married to John Maitland Earl of Lauderdale, but died without male issue 26th May 1670.

[11th Earl.] JOHN, the youngest son, succeeding in the honour, he, upon the accession of King William to the crown, was appointed one of his Privy-council, and colonel of a regiment of foot. In the first of Queen Anne he was captain and governor of the castle of Dumbarton; and marrying, first, Lady Jean, daughter of John Erskine, the ninth Earl of Mar; and, 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heir to John Napier of Kilmahew; he died in 1705, and was succeeded by his son,

[12th Earl.] WILLIAM, who was one of the Privy-council to Queen Anne, and governor of the castle of Dunbarton. He married Henrietta, daughter of Alexander Stewart Earl of Galloway, who died in October 1763, and by whom he had several sons and daughters; of whom Lady Margaret was married to Mr Graham of Gartmore, and Lady Harriet to Colin Campbell of Shawfield, Esq.; their brother Alexander was captain of a company of foot at Jamaica, where he died in 1759. His Lordship dying in 1734, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[13th Earl.] WILLIAM, thirteenth Earl of Glencairn,

who was governor of Dunbarton castle, a major-general in the army, and died 9th September 1775.

In 1744, he married Mrs Macguire, by whom he had a son, William, born in June 1745, who died unmarried in 1768, James and John who succeeded their father, and Alexander who died young.

[14th Earl.] JAMES, fourteenth Earl of Glencairn, born June 1749, succeeded his father in 1775. In 1778 he was a captain in the West Fencible regiment, and in 1780 was chosen one of the representatives of the Scottish peerage. He disposed of the estate of Kilmaurs in 1786; went to Lisbon in 1790, and died at Falmouth on the 30th January 1791 unmarried, and in the forty-second year of his age; he was succeeded by his brother,

[15th Earl] JOHN, born in May 1750. He was an officer in the 14th regiment of dragoons; but afterwards entered into orders in the church of England, and died at Coats, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, 24th September 1796. He married, in 1785, Lady Isabel Erskine, second daughter of Henry David Earl of Buchan, and relict of William Leslie Hamilton, by whom he had no issue. There are various claimants of this title; but hitherto none having established a right, it is, for the present, dormant, or perhaps extinct.

ARMS.

(*Engraving*, No. 25.)

Argent, a shake-fork, sable.
CREST.—On a wreath, a unicorn's head, couped.
SUPPORTERS.—Two rabbits sejant, proper.
MOTTO.—*Over fork over.*

MONTGOMERY, EARL OF EGLINTON.

The Right Honourable ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, Earl of Eglinton, Lord Montgomery, and Baron Ardrossan of Ardrossan.

Created Lord Montgomery about 1448; Earl of Eglinton 1507, a new patent 1615; and British title, Baron Ardrossan of Ardrossan, 15th February 1806.

Of this noble family, which is originally French, was ROGER de Montgomery, a relation to William Duke of Normandy, whom he accompanied into England in 1066, and commanding the first body of his army at the memorable battle of Hastings, where King Harold was slain, for that signal service the Duke bestowed on him very large gifts, as the territory and honour of Arundel, with the earldom of Salisbury, where he founded the abbey of St Peter's, and there he died.

He married Mabel, daughter of William de Talvaise, and had a son PHILIP, who, in the reign of King Henry I., coming to Scotland, got a fair inheritance in the shire of Renfrew; and from him descended Sir JOHN Montgomery of Eaglesham in that county, who, in 1388, being at the battle of Otterburn in Northumberland, took prisoner with his own hand Henry Lord Percy, named Hotspur, who, after killing James Earl of Douglas and mortally wounding the Earl of Murray, still pressed on too boldly among his foes: for his ransom he obliged him to build the castle of Punnoon in the lordship of Eaglesham. Sir John married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir to Sir Hugh Eglinton of that ilk, by Giles his wife, daughter of Walter Lord Steward of Scotland, and sister to King Robert II.; and with her having the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan in the district of Cunningham, the family from thence quarter the arms of

Eglinton. He had issue a son, Sir JOHN, who was one of the hostages sent into England for the ransom of King James I.; and marrying Margaret, daughter of Robert Maxwell, ancestor of the Earl of Nithsdale, by her had

ALEXANDER, his heir; who, by the title of Lord Montgomery, was made a lord of Parliament 1448, and one of the Privy-council. He married Margaret, daughter to Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, and by her had (besides a daughter married to Alexander Home, ancestor to the Earl of Home) a son, ALEXANDER, who died before him, 1452, leaving issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Hepburn of Hales, three sons and one daughter, Margaret, who married Alexander first Lord Home. From the second son, Robert, whose patrimony was the lands of Broadston, descended the Earl of MOUNT-ALEXANDER in Ireland, (extinct.) Alexander, the first, died 6th June 1641.

ALEXANDER, second Lord Montgomery, succeeded his grandfather. He married Katharine, daughter of Gilbert Lord Kennedy, and by her had

[1st Earl.] HUGH, his successor, who was born about 1460, one of the Privy-council to King James IV. by whom he was created Earl of Eglinton, 20th January 1507-8; and he marrying Helen, daughter of Colin Campbell the first Earl of Argyle, by her had three sons and several daughters, of whom Margaret was married to William Lord Semple, and Margery to William Lord Somerville; the sons were, first, Alexander, second John, third Neil, whose son, Sir Neil, marrying Margaret, daughter and heir to Quintin Mure of Skeldon, their son Neil succeeded his mother, and was Lord LISLE; fourth, William.

ALEXANDER, the eldest, dying in his father's lifetime, JOHN, the second son, who was killed April 1520, in the affray "Cleanse the Causeway," left by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, Hugh, successor to his grandfather, and a daughter Christian, who married Sir James Douglas, seventh Lord Drumlanrig, ancestor to the Duke of Queensberry.

[2d Earl.] HUGH, the next Earl, and second son of John, succeeded his grandfather, who died in 1545, (Alexander, his eldest son, having died without issue.) He was one of the Privy-council to King James V., by whom, with the Earl of Huntly, he was appointed governor of Scotland while his Majesty went to France to espouse Magdalen, the daughter of that crown; and he marrying Mariota, daughter of Lord George Seton, by her was father of

[3d Earl.] HUGH, the third Earl, who succeeded him 3d September 1546, and married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, and had two sons and two daughters; Margaret, married to Robert Seton Earl of Winton, and Agnes to Robert fourth Lord Semple; and of the sons, who were Hugh and Robert, the latter left issue by his wife Jean, eldest daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, one daughter, Margaret, born about 1583, who married, first, Hugh, fifth Earl of Eglinton, secondly, Robert Lord Boyd.

[4th Earl.] Hugh, the eldest, succeeded to the earldom 1585, and married Egidia, daughter of Robert Lord Boyd. He was killed April 1586, leaving by his wife

[5th Earl.] HUGH, the fifth Earl, who married the Lady Margaret, daughter of Robert Montgomery of Giffin; and dying in 1612, without issue, his estate, by virtue of an entail made by him, came to his cousin-german, Sir Alexander Seton, who, changing his name to Montgomery, assumed the arms and title of Eglinton. He was son of Robert Earl of Winton, by Margaret his wife, daughter to Hugh the third Earl of Eglinton.

So that this family, like many more in North Britain, hath now changed its paternal name, which is properly and truly that of Seton.

[6th Earl.] Sir ALEXANDER, who thus became the sixth Earl, being a nobleman of great valour, was called Graysteel, and, in 1642, had the command of a regiment sent to Ireland to suppress the rebellion of the native Irish; but, in 1650, when he was raising forces in the western parts for his Majesty's service, he was surprised

at Dunbarton by a party of English horse, and sent prisoner to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he remained ten years, till the Restoration, during which time his estate was sequestrated. He married the Lady Ann, daughter of Alexander Livingston the first Earl of Linlithgow, and by her had five sons and two daughters, whereof Margaret was married to John Hay the first Earl of Tweeddale. He died 7th January 1661.

[7th Earl.] HUGH, the eldest son, born 1615, who succeeded in the honour, was excepted out of Cromwell's indemnity. He married, first, the Lady Ann, daughter of James, the second Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had a daughter of her name, who was married to James Ogilvy, the third Earl of Findlater; and by his second wife, who was Mary, daughter of John Leslie the sixth Earl of Rothes, he had Alexander, his successor, Francis Montgomery of Giffin, and five daughters; whereof Mary was married to George Seton Earl of Winton, Margaret to James Campbell the second Earl of Loudon, and Christian to John Lord Balmerino. The seventh Earl, Hugh, died 1669.

[8th Earl.] ALEXANDER, who succeeded, was one of the Privy-council to King William III.; in the last year of whose reign he died, leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William second Earl of Dumfries, one daughter and three sons. He died in 1701.

[9th Earl.] ALEXANDER, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1701. He was one of the Privy-council to King William, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. He was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland in 1710 and 1715, was one of the Privy-council to Queen Anne, and one of the Commissioners of the Chamberlain's Court; and having married three wives, by the first, who was Margaret, daughter of William Lord Cochrane, son to the Earl of Dundonald, he had two sons that died young, and four daughters, whereof Catharine was married to James Stewart the sixth Earl of Galloway, and Grace to Robert Dalziel Earl of

Carnwath, Eupheme to George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq., and Jean to Sir Alexander Maxwell, Bart.

By his second wife, Ann, daughter to George Gordon the first Earl of Aberdeen, he had an only daughter, Mary; and by his third, who was Susanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, Bart, he had three sons, James, Alexander, and Archibald, and seven daughters, whereof Lady Margaret was married to Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart., Lady Christian to Mr Murray of Abercairny, Lady Susan to John Renton, Esq., Lady Ellen to the Hon. Francis Stewart brother to James Earl of Murray, and Lady Grace to Mr Byne. His Lordship dying March 1729, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[10th Earl.] ALEXANDER, tenth Earl of Eglinton, who was a Lord of the King's Bedchamber, and was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland in 1761, and again in 1768. He was a very public-spirited character, and was the chief mean of the agricultural improvements in Ayrshire. He was shot by Mungo Campbell 24th October 1769. Dying unmarried he was succeeded by his only surviving brother, (James, the elder brother, having predeceased him unmarried.)

[11th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, eleventh Earl of Eglinton, was an officer of distinguished merit. In 1751 he was major of the 56th regiment; on the 4th January 1757 was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 77th, and accompanied them to America; in 1761 was chosen member of Parliament for the county of Ayr; and in 1764 was governor of Dunbarton castle, and was equerry to the Queen: In 1766 was deputy ranger of Hyde and St James's Parks; in the subsequent year got the command of the 51st regiment; and, upon his succession to the title, was one of the representatives of the Scottish Peerage; in 1782 appointed governor of Edinburgh castle; and on 2d December 1795 got the command of the Scots-Greys. He was successively a major-general, lieutenant-general, and, 23th October 1795, a general in the army. He died at Eglinton castle, 30th October

1796. He married, first, Lady Jean Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Earl of Crawford, who died without issue in 1778; and, secondly, Frances, only daughter of Sir William Twisden, and by her had two daughters, Lady Mary, born 5th March 1787, married, 28th March 1805, Archibald Lord Montgomery, eldest son of Hugh, twelfth Earl, (thus uniting the lineal and male branches of the family;) and Lady Susanna, born 20th May 1788, and died 16th November 1805, unmarried. Archibald Earl of Eglinton dying without male issue, was succeeded by his eldest daughter in a considerable part of his extensive landed property. The titles and old family estates devolved on Hugh Montgomery of Coilsfield, who derives his descent from the Honourable Colonel James Montgomery, fourth son of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, who married the only daughter of Æneas Lord Macdonell, by whom he had a son, Hugh, whose second wife, Catharine Arbuckle, had a son, Alexander Montgomery of Coilsfield, by whom he had Hugh, the twelfth Earl, and a numerous family.

[12th Earl.] HUGH, twelfth Earl, was born about 1740, and, in 1756, entered into the army. In 1778 was appointed major, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the West Lowland Fencible regiment; in 1780, 1784, and 1796, member of Parliament for Ayrshire. On succeeding to the peerage he was chosen one of the Scottish representatives; and, on the 15th February 1806, created a Baron of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Ardrossan of Ardrossan. He was lord-lieutenant of the county of Ayr, and died in 1819. He married his cousin, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, by whom he had two sons, Archibald Lord Montgomery, who died at Alicant in Spain in 1814, and was a major-general; and Roger, in the royal navy, who died in the West Indies in January 1799; Lady Jane, and Lady Lilias who, 1st February 1796, married R. D. Macqueen, Esq. of Braxfield.

[13th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, son of Archibald, Lord Montgomery, (and grandson to the twelfth Earl,) by

Lady Mary, daughter of Archibald, eleventh Earl, was born in 1812; succeeded his grandfather in 1819. A minor, 1824.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No. 24.)

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, three fleur-de-lis, or, for the name of Montgomery; 2d and 3d, Gules, three annulets, or, stoned, azure, for Eglinton; all within a border, or, charged with a double tressure, with fleurs-de-lis, gules.

CREST.—On a wreath, a maid, or the picture of Hope dressed in an ancient rich apparel, holding in her right hand an anchor, and in her left the head of a savage; which crest, with the motto, belonged to the family of Eglinton.

SUPPORTERS.—Two wyverns, dragons, vert, vomiting fire, being the crest of the Earl of Winton.

MOTTO.—*Gardé bien.* Take good care.

CHIEF SEATS.—Eglinton Castle, in the district of Cunningham in Ayrshire; and at Ardrossan, in the same county.

KENNEDY, EARL OF CASSILIS.

The Right Honourable ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Earl of Cassilis, Lord Kennedy, and Baron Ailsa of Ailsa.

Created Lord Kennedy about 1452; Earl of Cassilis, in the county of Ayr, in 1509, the 21st of James IV.; Bart. of Nova Scotia, 8th December 1682; Baron Ailsa of Ailsa, 4th November 1806.

The first of this name and family is said to be one KENNETH, an Irish or Highland Scotsman, from whom this noble family was named Kennedy. And in the reign of King William the Lion, 1185, lived HENRY Kennedy, who assisted Gilbert Lord Galloway in his wars.

In the reign of King David II. lived Sir JOHN Kennedy, Kt. who from that king got several lands, and added to his paternal inheritance of Dunure the barony of Cassilis, which he obtained by Mary his wife, the daughter of Sir John Montgomery, and founded the church of Maybole in Carrick. He had two sons, of which GILBERT, the eldest, succeeding, was one of the hostages sent to England for the ransom of the aforesaid King David, and was knighted by King Robert III.

He married Marian, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had JAMES, his heir, who married the Princess Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III., by whom he had Gilbert Lord Kennedy, and James bishop of St Andrew's, who was also Lord Chancellor of Scotland; and from that marriage they were authorised to bear their arms in a double tressure.

GILBERT, who succeeded his father, was, by King James II., made heritable bailiff of Carrick in the county of Ayr; and being created Lord Kennedy about 1452, he, in 1460, was one of the six governors of the kingdom during the minority of King James III. He married Agnes, sister to Robert the first Lord Maxwell, and by her had John, his successor in the honour, and two daughters, Catherine, married to Alexander Montgomery ancestor of the Earl of Eglinton, and Agnes to Sir George Campbell ancestor of the Earl of Loudon. JOHN, second Lord Kennedy, who succeeded, was one of the Privy-council to the aforesaid king; and dying in 1508, left issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Lord Montgomery,

[1st Earl.] DAVID, his heir, who was one of the Privy-council to James IV., and by him created Earl of Cassilis in 1509. He married two wives, Agnes, daughter

of William Lord Borthwick, and the Lady Mary, daughter of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, by the Princess Mary, eldest sister of King James III.; and being killed on the 9th of September 1513, with King James IV. at the battle of Flodden, was succeeded by his son,

[2d Earl.] GILBERT, the second Earl, who was one of the Privy-council to King James V., by whom, in 1523, he was sent ambassador to England to treat of a peace; but, in December 1527, he was murdered in attempting to rescue the King from the Earl of Angus. He married Lady Isabel, daughter to Archibald Campbell Earl of Argyll, by whom he had seven sons, of whom Quintin the youngest was abbot of Corsraguel, and was canonized a saint; and in 1527,

[3d Earl.] GILBERT, the eldest, (born 1515,) succeeding his father, was made Lord Treasurer of Scotland, and in 1558 was one of the peers sent over to France to assist at the marriage of Queen Mary with Francis the Dauphin, afterwards King Francis II.; and there died at Dieppe, leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to John Kennedy of Bargeny,

[4th Earl.] GILBERT, his successor, who was one of the Privy-council to Queen Mary 1562. He married Margaret, daughter of John Lyon Lord Glammis, ancestor of the Earl of Strathmore, and by her, (who married, 2dly, John the first Marquis of Hamilton,) he had three sons, John, Hugh, and Gilbert.

[5th Earl.] JOHN succeeded to the honour 1576, and was also appointed Lord Treasurer of Scotland; but dying without issue, October 1615,

[6th Earl.] JOHN, the son of his brother Gilbert, by Margaret daughter of Macdonald of Garthland, became heir 25th July 1616, and was the 6th Earl. He marrying to his first wife Lady Jane, daughter of Thomas Hamilton the first Earl of Haddington, by her had a son who died unmarried, and two daughters; whereof Katharine married William Lord Cochran, son to the Earl of Dundonald, and Margaret to Dr Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury; and by his second wife, who was

Lady Margaret, daughter of William Hay, Earl of Errol, and widow of Henry Lord Ker, he had John his heir, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. He died in April 1668.

[7th Earl.] JOHN, the seventh Earl, was one of the Privy-council to King William III. by whom he was also made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury; and he marrying Lady Susan, youngest daughter of James the first Duke of Hamilton, who was beheaded in 1648, by her had John Lord Kennedy, and a daughter Ann, who was married to John Hamilton Earl of Ruglen, who succeeded also as Earl of Selkirk: And the said JOHN Lord Kennedy dying in the year 1700, left issue by Elizabeth his wife, (a daughter of the family of Hutchinson, who married to her second husband the said Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen,) a son,

[8th Earl.] JOHN Lord Kennedy, who in 1701 succeeded his grandfather. He married Lady Susan, daughter of John Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, who died in March 1763; and his Lordship dying without issue in August 1759, was succeeded by

[9th Earl.] The Honourable Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullean, who succeeded his brother in 1744, and was an officer in the army. By a decision of the House of Lords, 27th January 1762, he became ninth Earl of Cassilis; and, at the general election in 1774, was chosen one of the sixteen representatives in Parliament. He died unmarried at Cullean, 30th November 1775, and was succeeded by his brother

[10th Earl.] DAVID, who in 1752 became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, member of Parliament for the county of Ayr, and, on a vacancy, one of the representatives of the Scottish Peerage, 14th November 1776; again in 1784, and 1788. He died unmarried, 18th December 1792.

[11th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, grandson of Alexander Kennedy, second son of Sir Alexander of Cullean, who entered into the royal navy in 1744, was a captain 1757, and was a distinguished officer. He succeeded in 1792,

and died 30th December 1794. He married, first, Miss Schuyler, of New Jersey—secondly, Anne, daughter of John Watts, of New York, Esq. by whom he had three sons, Archibald, John, Robert, and a daughter, Lady Anne. He was succeeded by

[12th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, his eldest son, twelfth Earl of Cassilis; Lieutenant-colonel of the West Lowland Fencible regiment in 1794, which he resigned the same year. At the general election, 1802, returned one of the sixteen representatives; and created a Baron of the United Kingdom on 4th November 1806, by the title of Baron Ailsa of Ailsa, in the county of Ayr. He married, 1st June 1793, Margaret, youngest daughter of John Erskine of Dun, by whom he has issue, Archibald Lord Kennedy, born 1794, (married Miss Allardyce of Dunottar, and has five sons and a daughter)—John—Ladies Anne Baird, Mary, Margaret (Viscountess Kinnaird,) and Alicia Jane.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 25.)

Argent, a chevron, gules, between three cross crosslets fitchee, sable, all within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered with fleurs de lis of the 2d.

CREST.—On a wreath a dolphin naiant, azure.

SUPPORTERS.—Two swans, proper.

MOTTO.—*Avise la fin.* Consider the end.

CHIEF SEATS.—At Cassilis, on the River Dun in Ayrshire, and Cullean-house, Ayrshire.

SINCLAIR, EARL OF CAITHNESS.

THE Right Honourable ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, Earl of Caithness, Lord Berriedale, and Baronet.

Created Earl of Caithness the 28th August 1455—new charter 2d October 1545; Baronet of Nova Scotia 2d January 1631. This earldom is not in its proper place in the Union roll, where it is postponed to Rothes, Morton, Buchan, Glencairn, Eglinton, and Cassilis, although these six were of a later creation than this one.

The name of Sinclair, which is originally from the family of Saint Clare in France, has been very eminent in Scotland. Sir WILLIAM Sinclair, in the reign of Alexander I. obtained several lands from that king, as the barony of Roslin in Mid-Lothian: and in the time of Alexander III. WILLIAM, his son, was Sheriff of Edinburgh.

To William succeeded his son HENRY, who was one of the Barons that swore allegiance to King Edward I. of England, and was father of WILLIAM, the next Baron, one of the subscribers to that famous letter sent by the nobility of Scotland to the Pope, asserting the independency of their country. He left issue, a son, Henry, and a daughter Jane, married to Sir Adam Forrester, ancestor of the Lord Forrester. HENRY who succeeded was created Earl of Orkney, and married Giles, daughter and heir to William Douglas Earl of Nithsdale, by the Princess Giles, his wife, daughter of King Robert II. by whom he had a son William, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to John Drummond ancestor of the Earl of Perth, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Lords Strathallan and Bellenden; and being governor to James, Prince of Scotland, when his father, King Robert III., sent him to France, they were both taken at sea by the English. WILLIAM, who succeeded his father as Earl of Orkney, and his mother as Earl of Nithsdale, was made Lord

Chancellor of Scotland by King James II., and obtained a grant from King James II. of the earldom of Caithness. He married to his first wife Margaret, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Viscount Turenne in France, and had William, from whom is descended the Lord SINCLAIR; and by his second wife Margery, daughter of Alexander Gordon, son to Adam the thirteenth Earl of Sutherland, he had another son christened also by the same name of William, and two daughters, Elizabeth married to Andrew Lord Leslie, eldest son and heir of George the first Earl of Rothes, and Beatrix to James the seventh Earl of Douglas. Passing by the son of his first marriage, he resigned the earldom of Caithness to

[2d Earl.] WILLIAM, his son, by his second wife, who got a new charter 1476 as Earl of Caithness, and married Margery, daughter of Sir William Keith of Inverugy, near Buchanness; and on the 9th of September 1513, being slain at the battle of Flodden, left by his said wife

[3d Earl.] JOHN, his heir, who succeeded him, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Sutherland of Duffus, and by her had two sons, William, who died young, and

[4th Earl.] GEORGE, who succeeded to the honour, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Graham, the second Earl of Montrose, by whom he had a son John, and four daughters; of whom Beatrix was married to Alexander, the thirteenth Earl of Sutherland, and Elizabeth to Hutcheon Mackay of Far, in Strathnavern. JOHN Lord Berriedale, their brother, dying in 1577, before his father, left issue by Jane his wife, daughter of Patrick Hepburn Earl of Bothwell, George, who succeeded his grandfather, James Sinclair of Muirhill, and a daughter Mary, who became the second wife of Andrew Hay, the ninth Earl of Errol.

[5th Earl.] GEORGE, the fifth Earl, married Jane, daughter of George Gordon the fifth Earl of Huntly, by whom he had WILLIAM Lord Berriedale, who married Mary daughter of Henry Lord Sinclair, and dying in his father's lifetime by her left a son, JOHN Lord Berriedale, who, dying in 1639, left by Margaret his wife, daughter to Colin Mackenzie Earl of Seaforth, a son,

[6th Earl.] GEORGE, who in 1644 succeeded his great-grandfather. He married Mary, daughter of Archibald Campbell Marquis of Argyle; but dying without issue, she remarried with John Earl of Breadalbane. His cousin-german,

[7th Earl.] GEORGE Sinclair of Keiss laid claim to the title in 1681, which was allowed him by Parliament; but he dying unmarried in 1698, the title devolved on the heir-male,

[8th Earl.] JOHN Sinclair of Murthil, near Forfar, a descendant of James, brother to George the fourth Earl; and he marrying Jane, a daughter of the family of Carmichael, by her had two sons, Alexander Earl of Caithness, John Sinclair of Murthil, one of the Judges in the Court of Session, who died in March 1755, and one daughter.

[9th Earl.] ALEXANDER, ninth Earl of Caithness, succeeded his father in 1705, took his seat in Parliament 17th December 1706, and uniformly opposed the treaty of Union. Upon the 9th December 1765, he died at Hemer, in Caithness, in the 81st year of his age, 60 of which he held the title. He married, 15th February 1738, Lady Margaret Primrose, second daughter of the Earl of Rosebery; and by her, who died 7th October 1785, had one child, Lady Dorothea Sinclair, born 4th April 1739, married 5th June 1759, to James second Earl of Fife, without issue.

[10th Earl.] The earldom, by a decision of the House of Lords, 7th May 1772, was adjudged to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR of Stevenson, and devolved on William Sinclair of Ratter, who is descended from Sir John of Greentown, son of John, Master of Caithness. He died 29th November 1779, in the 53d year of his age. He married Barbara, daughter of Sinclair of Scotscalder. She died 20th February 1795, and had issue, John, eleventh Earl of Caithness, William, who died 30th October 1796,—Ladies, Isabella, and Janet married, 31st July 1784, to James Traill of Ratter, Esq. Sheriff-depute of Caithness.

[11th Earl.] JOHN, eleventh Earl, had an ensign's

commission in the 17th regiment 23d September 1772, a lieutenancy 7th July 1775, and a majority in the 76th regiment in 1777, a Lieutenant-colonel 19th February 1785—was wounded in America. He died suddenly 8th April 1789. The title descended to Sir James Sinclair of May, sprung from George Sinclair, third son of George fourth Earl of Caithness.

[12th Earl.] JAMES became the twelfth Earl of Caithness 1789, but did not immediately assume the title; was chosen one of the representatives of the Scottish peerage in 1807, and he was Lord-lieutenant of Caithness-shire, Postmaster-General of Scotland, Lieutenant-colonel of the Rosshire militia. On 2d January 1784, he married Jean, daughter of Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine. Their issue were, John, who died young, Alexander, now Earl of Caithness, James, Patrick Campbell, Eric George, and ———— Sinclair,—Ladies Janet, Helen, Charlotte, Ann.

[13th Earl.] ALEXANDER, the thirteenth Earl, born in 1790; married in 1813 Miss Leigh, daughter of the late Dean of Hereford, succeeded his father 1823, and has issue, James Lord Berriedale, born in 1821.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No. 26.*)

Quarterly, 1st, Azure, a ship at anchor, within a double tressure, counter-flowered, her oars erect in saltire, or, for Orkney; 2d and 3d, Or, a lion rampant, gules, for Far; 4th, Azure, a ship under sail, or, for the title of Caithness; and over all a cross, engrailed, dividing the four quarters, sable, for the name of Sinclair.

CREST.—On a wreath, a cock, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two griffins, proper, armed and beaked or.

MOTTO.—*Commit thy work to God.*

SEAT.—Barrogill Castle in the county of Caithness.

STEWART, EARL OF MORAY.

The Right Honourable FRANCIS STEWART, Earl of Moray, Lord Doune, St. Colme, and Stewart of Castle-Stewart, Lord-lieutenant of the county of Moray.

Created Earl of Moray 20th June 1501, 30th January 1561, new-charter, 17th April 1611; Lord Doune, 24th November 1581; Lord St. Colme, 17th March 1611; Baron Stewart of Castle-Stewart in the county of Inverness, 28th May 1726. The Dunbars were anciently Earls of Moray; but being forfeited for rebellion 1455, the earldom became vested in the crown.

[1st Earl.] JAMES Stewart, natural son of King James IV. by Jane, daughter of the Lord Kennedy, was created Earl of Moray by the said king 1501, and marrying Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Colin Campbell the third Earl of Argyll, by her had a daughter Mary, who was married to John Stewart Master of Buchan; but having no male issue, the earldom, 12th June 1544, reverted to the crown, and by Queen Mary was bestowed on

[2d Earl.] JAMES Stewart, Prior of St. Andrews, born 1533, natural son of the aforesaid king by Margaret, daughter of John fifth Earl of Mar, and by her was created Earl 1561, and made one of the Privy-council.

He was also, by her Majesty, made Lord-lieutenant of the borders towards England; and after she was obliged to resign the government in favour of her son King James VI. he was chosen regent during the king's minority; but on the 23d of January 1570, as he was riding through the street of Linlithgow, he was shot from a window with a musket ball, in the belly, of which wound he died in the same evening. The assassin was James Hamilton of Bothwelhaugh, incited thereto by private and political revenge.

This Earl married, February 1561, Anne, a daughter

of William Keith Earl Marischal, and by her had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, of whom the youngest was married to Francis Hay the tenth Earl of Errol, and Elizabeth to James Stewart son of Lord Doune.

Elizabeth, who became Countess of Moray, marrying

[3d Earl.] JAMES Stewart Lord Doune, 1580, he in her right assumed the honour; but there happening a misunderstanding about some matters of interest between him and the Earl of Huntly, he was murdered on the 7th of February 1592. He had two sons, James and Francis, and three daughters, whereof Margaret was married to Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham in England, Mary to John Wemyss ancestor of the Earl of Wemyss, and Grizel to Sir Robert Innes of Innes.

[4th Earl.] JAMES the eldest son succeeding in the earldom, he, by the king's appointment, to remove the animosity between the families of Moray and Huntly, married, 1601, Anne, daughter of George Gordon the first Marquis of Huntly, by whom he had a son and daughter; the latter of whom, Lady Margaret, married Sir James Grant of Grant, and had issue. The son,

[5th Earl.] JAMES, who in 1638 succeeded his father, and married the Lady Margaret, sister and co-heir to Alexander Home the second Earl of Home, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, of whom Mary was married to Archibald Campbell the ninth Earl of Argyll, and Margaret to Alexander Sutherland the first Lord Duffus; and of the sons, Archibald married a daughter of Sir John Henderson of Fordel, from whom is descended James Stewart Esq. of Dunearn, who shot Sir A. Boswell in a duel 9th March 1822, for which he was acquitted 11th June same year. The eldest son dying young,

[6th Earl.] ALEXANDER, the second son, succeeded as Earl of Moray 1653. He was made Justice-general by King Charles II., also Secretary of State; and by King James II. was appointed High Commissioner to the Parliament. He married Amelia, daughter of Sir William Balfour of Pitcullo, and by her had four sons, James, Charles, John, and Francis; whereof the eldest died in

his father's life-time. He married Katharine, sister to Lionel Talmash Earl of Dysart, and by her, who afterwards married John the nineteenth Earl of Sutherland, had two daughters, Elizabeth married to Brigadier Alexander Grant, and Amelia first to Mr Fraser of Strichen, and, secondly, to John Lindsay Earl of Crawford.

[7th Earl.] CHARLES, second son of Alexander, succeeded to the earldom 1701, and was elected a knight of the order of the Thistle. He married the Lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald the ninth Earl of Argyll; but dying without issue in 1735, was succeeded by his brother,

[8th Earl.] FRANCIS, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir J. Murray of Drumcairn, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, Lady Jane Elphinstone, youngest daughter of John Lord Balmerino, and left five sons, James Lord Doune, and Francis, who married the Lady Ellen Montgomery, daughter of Alexander the ninth Earl of Eglinton. His Lordship dying in 1739, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[9th Earl.] JAMES, born about 1708, who was elected a knight of the Thistle, and one of the sixteen peers for North Britain in 1741, and 1747, and 1754, and 1761. He married Grace, the countess-dowager and widow of John Gordon Earl of Aboyne, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq. who left his Lordship three sons and a daughter, (who died unmarried,) of whom Francis Lord Doune, the eldest, in June 1765, married Jane Grey, eldest daughter to Lord Grey. James, the ninth Earl, died fifth July 1767, and was succeeded by

[10th Earl.] FRANCIS, born 11th January 1737. In 1784 and 1790 he was chosen a representative of the Scottish peerage, and created a British peer by the title of Baron Stewart of Castle-Stewart in the shire of Inverness; 28th May 1796, Lord-lieutenant of the county of Elgin. He had five sons and four daughters, by Jane, daughter of John Lord Gray; and the two elder sons having predeceased him, and he dying August 1810, aged 74, was succeeded by his third son,

[11th Earl.] Francis, eleventh Earl of Moray, born 2d February 1771. His Lordship married, first, 26th January 1795, Lucy, second daughter of General Scott of Balcomie, and by her, who died 5d August 1798, had two sons, Francis Lord Doune, born 7th November 1795, and John, born 25th January 1797. He married, secondly, 7th January 1801, his cousin, Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton by Elizabeth daughter of Lord Gray, and has issue, James and Archibald, George and Charles,—Ladies Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret Jane, Anne, Grace, and Louisa.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No. 26.)

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a lion, rampant, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, gules, within a border, gobanetted, argent and azure, for Stewart of the royal family; 2d, Or, a fess cheque, argent and azure, for Stewart of Doune; 3d, Or, three cushions, pendent by the corners, within a double tressure, gules, for Randolph Earl of Moray.

Crest.—On a wreath, a pelican in her nest feeding her young, proper.

Supporters.—Two greyhounds, proper.

Motto.—*Salus per Christum redemptorem.* Safety through Christ the redeemer.

Chief Seats.—At Dunibirsel on the coast of Fife; at Castle-Stewart in the county of Inverness; at the Castle of Darnaway in the county of Moray; and Doune-Lodge, Perthshire.

MAXWELL, EARL OF NITHSDALE.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Nithsdale, Lord Maxwell and Herris.

Created Earl of Nithsdale, which is part of Dumfriesshire, 29th October 1581, the 16th of James VI.

The first on record who used this surname was HERBERT de Macuswell, in the time of Malcolm IV. 1160, to whom succeeded Sir JOHN de Macuswell, who was one of the commissioners sent to England to treat of a marriage between Alexander II. and a daughter of that crown 1220, which having concluded he was thereupon made Great Chamberlain of Scotland 1231, an office he held to the time of his death, which was in 1241.

His son, Sir EUMER, enjoyed the same, and was Justiciary of Galloway. He married Mary, daughter of Roland de Mearns, and his heiress in Renfrewshire, by whom he had Herbert his successor, and John, who was father of the Maxwells of Nether Pollock, the stem of the western Maxwells, and of Springkell and Dalswinton in the south.

To Sir Eumer succeeded his son Sir HERBERT, who was father of another HERBERT, and he of EUSTACE, which last was one of those patriots who adhered to King Robert Bruce; and of his own accord demolishing his Castle of Carlaveroc, on the coast of Nithsdale, that the English invaders might not make it a garrison thereby to annoy the country, the king, for so noble a piece of service, rewarded him with several grants of lands, and twenty-two pounds in money.

He married Agnes, a daughter of the family of Maxwell of Nether Pollock, and by her had JOHN his heir, who, in October 1546, being slain at the battle of Durham, was succeeded by a son JOHN, who was father of ROBERT, father of Agnes, the wife of Sir John Mont-

gomery, and of Herbert, who, in 1049, had a grant from Archibald Earl of Douglas of the stewarty of Annandale. He was also one of the barons who were sent to England as hostages for the ransom of King James I.; and marrying the heiress of Balmacluchie in the county of Forfar, by her had Sir Robert his successor, who married Jane, daughter of Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, ancestor of the Lord Forrester, and by her had

[1st Lord.] HERBERT, who was created Lord Maxwell before 15th December 1430. He married a daughter of the family of Terreagles, and by her had a daughter, Agnes, married to Gilbert Kennedy, ancestor of the Earl of Cassilis, and a son,

[2d Lord.] ROBERT, who in 1455 succeeded his father, and had a son,

[3d Lord] JOHN, who was killed at Flodden in 1515. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, ancestor of the Earl of Galloway, by whom he had

[4th Lord.] ROBERT, the next Lord Maxwell, who married, first, Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, by whom he had Robert, (5th Lord,) Sir John of Terreagles, and Margaret, who first married Archibald Earl of Angus, and, secondly, Sir William Baillie of Lammington: He had no issue by his second wife, Agnes Countess of Bothwell. He died 9th July 1546, and was a person in great favour with King James V. by whom he was made captain and governor of Lochmaben, and colonel of his guard. He was also by that king sent ambassador to the Court of France, to treat of a marriage between his Majesty and Mary of Lorrain daughter to the Duke of Guise, which being concluded, he espoused the lady in his master's name, and brought her to Scotland: In recompence whereof, and other public services, the king bestowed on him the lands of Eskdale and Wauchopdale, and made him Gentleman of his Bedchamber.

[5th Lord.] ROBERT succeeding his father, married

Beatrix Douglas, sister to David Earl of Douglas and Angus, and to James Earl of Morton who was beheaded in 1581; and dying 14th September 1552, had by her a posthumous son,

[6th Lord.] JOHN his heir, who was served heir to his father in 1569, and by King James VI. made warden of the marches; but upon a new turn at Court was put out of his office, and succeeded by the Laird of Johnston, upon which a great quarrel arose between the two families, and, in a scuffle among a party of his own friends and the Johnstons, he was killed 7th December 1593.

He married Lady Elizabeth, daughter to David Earl of Douglas and Angus, and by her left two sons and three daughters, whereof Elizabeth was married to William Lord Herris; and of the sons, he was succeeded by

[7th Lord.] JOHN the eldest, who married Margaret daughter to John the first Marquis of Hamilton; but he having in a duel (1608) killed the laird of Johnston, in revenge of Johnston killing his father, in 1613 he was beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh, and his honour forfeited; but in the year 1618, by the favour of his Majesty,

[1st Earl.] ROBERT his brother was restored to the Lordship of Maxwell, and in 1620 created Earl of Nithsdale, and suffered much, by sequestration and imprisonment, for his loyalty to King Charles I. He joined Montrose in 1644; married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Francis Beaumont, a near relation to George Villiers the great Duke of Buckingham; and dying in 1646, by her left

[2d Earl.] ROBERT his successor, who also joined Montrose; but he dying unmarried October 1667, his estate and honour descended to his cousin and heir male,

[3d Earl.] JOHN Lord Herris, descended from John second son of Robert fourth Lord Maxwell, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor to the Viscount Kenmure, had a son who succeeded him,

[4th Earl.] ROBERT the fourth Earl, who married the Lady Lucy, daughter of William Marquis of Douglas; and by her had a son William, and a daughter Mary, who was the wife of Charles Stewart Earl of Traquair; and dying in 1695, was succeeded by his son,

[5th Earl.] WILLIAM, the fifth Earl, who in January 1715-16, being brought prisoner from Preston to London, for the rebellion against King George I. was tried, and condemned to be beheaded on the 24th of February following, with the Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure; but the night before his execution he made his escape out of the Tower, aided by the spirit and contrivance of his lady, and in the year 1744 died in his exile at Rome.

This noble Earl married Winifred, fifth and youngest daughter of William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, by Elizabeth his wife, youngest daughter of Edward Somerset Marquis of Worcester, and by her left

[6th Earl.] JOHN Lord Maxwell, who assumed the title of Earl of Nithsdale; and his father having, (1712,) previously to his attainder, transferred the estates to his son, he entered to the possession of these at his father's death in 1744, the old Earl's reserved liferent having been forfeited. John married his cousin-german, Lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of Charles Earl of Traquair, by whom he had two daughters, Lady Mary who died at Terreagles 31st December 1757, and Winifred, who succeeded her father in the estate 1776, and died at Terreagles 13th July 1801. She married, 17th October 1758, William Haggerston Constable of Everingham, second son of Sir Carnaby Haggerston of Haggerston in the bishopric of Durham, and had issue, MARMADUKE WILLIAM CONSTABLE MAXWELL of Nithsdale, born January 1760, William Constable Middleton of Stackeldpark in Yorkshire, Charles Constable Stanley of Acklam; and Catharine, married to John Wible Weston, of Sutton Place, in Surrey.—Title dormant, 1824.

ARMS.

(*Engraving*, *No.* 28.)

Argent, an imperial eagle displayed, sable, beaked and membered, gules, surmounted of a shield of the first, charged with a saltire of the second, and thereon a hedgehog, or.

CREST.—On a wreath, a mount and hollybush, and a tag, or, couchant, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two stags, proper, attired argent.

MOTTO.—*Reviresco.* I revive again.

CHIEF SEATS were, at Tereagles in the district of Nithsdale, and at Carlaverock, on the banks of the river Solway, near the former, and in full view of England.

SETON, EARL OF WINTON.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of Winton, and Lord Seton of Tranent, in the county of Haddington.

So created 1423, and 10th November 1600, the 31st of James VI. as King of Scotland.

This family of Seton or Seaton, is one of the noblest in North Britain, from which many families of antiquity are descended.

The name is derived from their ancient lands of Seton in East Lothian. The first of this family was DOWGAL SETON, who lived in the reign of King Malcolm III. 1060, and was succeeded by SECHER his son, who also inherited the lands of Winton and Winsburgh, and was father of ALEXANDER, whose son PHILIP married Alice, daughter of Waltoff Earl of Dunbar, (descended from Gospatrick

Earl of Northumberland,) and by her had Sir ALEXANDER his heir, who married Margaret, daughter of Walter Barclay Chancellor to King William the Lion; and their grandson, or great grandson, was Sir CHRISTOPHER Seton, knight, who in the reign of Robert I. bravely stood for the freedom of his country against the English usurpation; and was one of those worthies who, at the battle of Methven near Perth, in 1306, rescued the king from the English party; whereupon, for that singular piece of service, the king gave him in marriage his sister the Lady Christian Bruce; but at last he had the ill fortune to be taken by the English, and carried to London, where, with his brother John Seton, and Nigel Bruce, the king's brother, he was put to death by order of King Edward I. for the said revolt. He had issue, Sir Alexander his heir, and a daughter Margaret, married to Mr Elphingston, ancestor of the Lords Elphingston and Balmerino. Sir ALEXANDER, who succeeded, made a great figure during the reign of his uncle King Robert, from whom he obtained sundry grants of lands, and a charter under the Great Seal for erecting his lands of Seton into a free barony; and, on account of maternal descent and merit, had his three crescents surrounded with the double tressure; which, with the coat of augmentation given to his father, a sword supporting an imperial crown, remained in the family until it became extinct.

He married Isabel, sister to the Earl of Fife, and by her had ALEXANDER his heir, who marrying the Lady Cheynis of the family of Straloch, by her had three sons, Alexander, William, and Thomas; ALEXANDER the eldest succeeded, and married Margaret, sister to William Murray, captain and governor of Edinburgh Castle, and by her had Sir WILLIAM Seton their heir, who married Katharine, daughter of Sir William Sinclair of Herdmanston, by whom he had two sons, John and Alexander, and five daughters, Marian married to Sir John Ogilvy, progenitor of the Earl of Airly, Jane to John Montgomery the 8th Lord Lisle, and Katharine to Bernard Haldane of Gleneagles.

[1st Lord.] JOHN, the eldest son, who succeeded his father, and was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. to whom he was afterwards Master of the Household, was the first Lord Seton, being created a Lord of Parliament in 1423. He attended the Princess Margaret, that king's daughter into France, in order to her marriage with Louis the Dauphin, eldest son to Charles VII. of that realm, and married Lady Janet, daughter of George Dunbar Earl of March, by whom he had William, and a daughter of her name, who was married to Robert Keith, Marischal of Scotland, and Christian married to Norman Leslie of Rothes. Sir William, the only son, went with the Scotch to the assistance of Charles the Dauphin of France, and was killed at Vernueil in Normandy 1424, previous to his father's death in 1441. He left a son and two daughters; Catharine married to Allan Stewart of Darnley, and mother of the first Earl of Lennox, secondly, Herbert Lord Maxwell; Janet married to John Lord Halyburton, and afterwards to Edward Congalton of Congalton. His son

[2d Lord.] GEORGE, was created a peer of Parliament; and died 15th July 1478. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, only daughter and heir to John Earl of Buchan, by whom he had a son

JOHN, who died before him; but having married Christian daughter of John Lindsay, ancestor of the Earl of Crawford, by her, (who afterwards married Robert Coningham Lord Kilmaurs, ancestor to the Earl of Glencairn,) had George, successor to his grandfather.

[3d Lord.] GEORGE, the third Lord Seton, married the Lady Margaret, daughter of Colin Campbell Earl of Argyll, and by her left John, who married Sinclair, heiress of Northrig, ancestor to the Setons of Northrig, a daughter Martha, married to William Maitland, ancestor of the Earl of Lauderdale, and a son

[4th Lord.] GEORGE, who succeeded him; and being slain at the battle of Flodden with King James IV. left by Janet his wife, eldest daughter of Patrick Hepburn Earl of Bothwell, George the next Lord, and a

daughter Mariot, who was married to Hugh Montgomery the second Earl of Eglinton.

[5th Lord.] GEORGE the fifth Lord married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hay Lord Yester, ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had George his heir, John, and four daughters; of whom Eleanor was married to Hugh Lord Somerville, Margaret to Sir R. Logan of Restalrig, Marion to John fourth Earl of Monteith, and afterwards to John Earl of Sutherland. John married Isabel Balfour, and was ancestor to the Setons of Carrieston The eldest son being

[6th Lord.] GEORGE, the sixth Lord Seton, was governor of Edinburgh Castle during the regency of Queen Mary of Loraine, was in 1557 commissioned by the Estates of Scotland, to treat with the French king about the marriage of Queen Mary with Francis the Dauphin; and by the bounty of Henry II. had a pension for his service to that crown. He was a faithful adherent of Queen Mary in her greatest adversity; and after the battle of Langside went abroad.

After his return to Scotland he was made one of her Majesty's Privy-council, and by James VI. in 1583 was again sent ambassador to France; but dying soon after his return, 1584-5, left by Isabel his wife, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, five sons, and one daughter, Margaret, married to Claud Hamilton Lord Paisley, ancestor to the Earl of Abercorn; and of the sons, who were Robert his heir, John, Alexander, and William, the third was created Earl of DUNFERMLINE and married Lilias, daughter of Patrick the third Lord Drummond, and had issue, Charles the second Earl of Dunfermline, and four daughters, Margaret married to Colin Mackenzie the first Earl of Seaforth, Isabel to John Maitland the first Earl of Lauderdale, Anne to Alexander Erskine the third Earl of Kelly, Sophia to David Lord Lindsay, and was mother of the Earl of Balcarras.

[1st Earl.] ROBERT the seventh Lord being much esteemed by King James VI. his Majesty on the 16th of

November 1600, raised him to the honour of Earl of Winton; and he marrying the Lady Margaret, daughter of Hugh Montgomery the third Earl of Eglinton, by her had five sons, and one daughter; of the sons Sir Alexander changed his name to Montgomery, and became the sixth Earl of EGLINTON, pursuant to the entail made by his cousin-german Hugh the 5th Earl of that title, and the daughter Lady Elizabeth married James Drummond the first Earl of Perth.

[2d Earl.] ROBERT the second Earl of Winton, the eldest son, married Anne, sister to John the first Earl of Lauderdale; and dying in 1605, without issue,

[3d Earl.] GEORGE, the next surviving son, succeeded in the honour, and was one of the Privy-council. He was also one of the Privy-council to Charles I. whom, with his whole retinue, in the king's progress to Scotland, he entertained at his house at Seton with great splendour and magnificence, and was very faithful to that prince during the time of the civil war. He married to his first wife the Lady Ann, daughter of Francis Hay Earl of Errol, by whom he had two sons, George and Alexander, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Keith the Earl Marischal. Of the sons, Alexander, the youngest, was created Viscount KINGSTON, and George Lord Seton the eldest dying in his father's lifetime, left by the Lady Henrietta, daughter of George Gordon the second Marquis of Huntly, (who after his decease married John Stewart the first Earl of Traquair,) George who succeeded his grandfather: And the said George the third Earl marrying to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter to John Maxwell Lord Herris, by her had a son John, and three daughters; Isabel married to Francis Lord Semple, Ann to John Stewart the second Earl of Traquair, and Mary to James Dalziel Earl of Carnwath.

[4th Earl.] GEORGE, the fourth Earl, who in 1650 succeeded his grandfather, married to his first wife the Lady Mary, daughter of Hugh Montgomery the seventh Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had no surviving issue;

but by his second wife Christian, daughter and co-heir to John Hepburn of Elderston, he had a son

[5th Earl.] GEORGE, who succeeded him in March 1704; but being unhappily engaged in the insurrection 1715, he was carried prisoner to London from Preston in Lancashire, and committed to the Tower. In March following, being tried, he was found guilty of high treason, and received sentence of death; but in August following he made his escape, and died at Rome, Dec. 19 1749, unmarried. His estate and honours being forfeited, in him expired the family of Seton and Winton; than which there was none in Scotland more distinguished for courage, loyalty, and all the higher characteristics of nobility.

Some claimants of this title have lately appeared; but have only been heard of through newspapers.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No. 29.)

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three crescents within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered with fleurs de lis, gules, for Seton; 2d and 3d, Azure, three garbs, or, the arms of Buchan: And over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon, party per pale, gules and azure; the first charged with a sword in pale, proper, pommeled and hilted or, supporting an imperial crown with a double tressure of the last, given by King Robert Bruce for their bravery and loyalty; and the second is charged with a star of twelve points, argent, for the title of Winton.

CREST.—On a ducal coronet, or, a dragon, vert, spouting fire, his wings elevated, with these words over it, "Set on."

SUPPORTERS.—Two foxes, proper, collared and chained, or, each collar charged with the three crescents, gules; and upon a scroll coming behind the shield, and passing over the middle of the supporters, are these words, *Intaminatis fulget honoribus*:—It shines in unspotted honours.

MOTTO.—*Invia virtuti via nulla.* There is no merit in impracticable deeds.

CHIEF SEATS were, at Seton, in the county of Haddington or East Lothian. He had another seat at Winton, two miles from the former, and a fine house in Edinburgh.

LIVINGSTON, EARL OF LINLITHGOW.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of Linlithgow and Callander, and Lord Almond,

Created Lord Livingston 1458, Earl of Lithgow or Linlithgow, in West Lothian, 15th November 1600, by James VI.; Lord Almond in 1653, and Earl of Callander 1641, both in the county of Stirling, by Charles I.

The first of the name of Livingston is said to have been one of the gentlemen who accompanied Queen Margaret, wife of King Malcolm Canmore, from Hungary to Scotland; where, in the reign of King David I. he got lands in West Lothian, which he called Livingston, after his own name. He was succeeded therein by his son Thurstan, the father of Alexander, whose posterity enjoyed the barony of Livingston above 400 years, that is, till the reign of James IV. when Bartholomew Livingston dying without issue, with him that family became extinct.

Others, with more reason, suppose Livingston to be rather a modern Scots name, both from the termination, which is so common in North Britain, and Leven, which is the name of a town, lake, and river in Fifeshire, Perthshire, and Lennox.

In the reign of David II. Sir William Livingston, the immediate ancestor of this noble family, marrying Christian, daughter and heir to Patrick de Callander, Lord of Callander in the county of Stirling, with her had that barony; and afterwards obtained a royal grant to him

and his heirs of the lands of Kilsyth, lying west of Callander, then in the king's hands.

In 1346 he was one of the commanders at the battle of Durham, where he was taken prisoner with the king; but afterwards being released, he was commissioned to treat with the English about the redemption of his royal Master; which being happily agreed to on the payment of 100,000 marks, he delivered Sir William, his son and heir, as one of the hostages for the security thereof.

Sir WILLIAM, who succeeded his father, had a son JOHN; who being slain in 1402 at the battle of Halidon-hill, against the Percies, left by his first wife, a daughter of Menteith of Carse, Sir Alexander his heir, and a younger son, Robert, from whom sprung the Livingstons of West Quarter, progenitors to the Earls of NEWBURGH; and by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, he had Sir William Livingston, first of the branch of KILSYTH.

Sir ALEXANDER, who was the next heir, was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. when he was relieved from his captivity in England, and upon the decease of his Master was made choice of by the Three Estates of Scotland, to be governor to the young King James II. till he was 14 years of age; but soon after, the Earl of Douglas being the principal favourite at Court, and bearing no good will to Sir Alexander, or any of his former ministry, prevailed so far with the king as to call a Parliament, which met at Perth, where he and others of his party were summoned to answer to such accusations as should be exhibited against them; and Sir Alexander being accused of having alienated the crown lands, wasted the royal revenues, seized upon the king's jewels, and the furniture of his houses, and what else he could divert to his own private use, was declared a rebel, his estate confiscated, and he sent prisoner to the castle of Dunbarton: William, his second son, and Sir Robert Livingston of Drumray, late Lord-treasurer, were beheaded in the castle of Edinburgh; but after some time of imprisonment, the king was pleased to restore Sir Alex-

ander to his estate, and made him one of his Privy council and Justice-General of Scotland.

He married a daughter of Dundas of that Ilk, by whom he had the aforesaid William who was beheaded, and

[1st Lord.] JAMES, his successor, who was created Lord Livingston, and for his great prudence and ability was made captain of Stirling Castle, where he had the custody of the young king committed to him by his father, when he was the king's governor; which great trust he faithfully discharged, and was afterwards appointed Master of the Household, one of the Privy-council, and High Chamberlain of Scotland. He was created a peer before 30th August 1458; and dying in 1467, left two sons, James his successor, Alexander, and two daughters.

[2d Lord.] JAMES, who was the second Lord, was twice married; but dying without issue, his estate and honour fell to his nephew,

[3d Lord.] Sir JOHN Livingston, the son of his brother Alexander; and he marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lord Fleming, and dying 1510, left by her

[4th Lord.] WILLIAM, the 4th Lord, who married Agnes, daughter of Patrick Hepburn Lord Hales, and by her had Alexander his successor, and three daughters, Margaret, married to John Hay Lord Yester, ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Isabel to Nicholas Ramsay of Dalhousie, ancestor to the Earl of that name.

[5th Lord.] ALEXANDER, who was the fifth Lord, had the tuition of Queen Mary committed to him in her nonage; and he afterwards accompanied her Majesty into France, where he died, leaving issue by Agnes his wife, daughter of John, the second Earl of Morton, William his heir, three other sons, (of whom John, the eldest, fell at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, without issue,) and five daughters; viz. Mary married to John the second son of Robert Lord Semple, Elizabeth to John Buchanan of Buchanan, Janet to Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, and Magdalen, first to Erskine of Gogar, and

secondly to Scrymgeour of Glaster, and Jean married Alexander fourth Lord Elphingston.

[6th Lord.] WILLIAM, the sixth Lord Livingston, was in great favour with Queen Mary, to whom he continued loyal and serviceable to the end of the civil war; and marrying Agnes, daughter of Malcolm Lord Fleming, ancestor to the Earl of Wigton, by her had Alexander his heir, John, Henry, and William, and two daughters, of whom Margaret married Sir Lewis Bellenden, ancestor to the Lord Bellenden, and secondly Patrick Earl of Orkney. Jean married Alexander Lord Elphingston.

[1st Earl.] ALEXANDER, who succeeded, was much esteemed by King James VI. who, in recompense of his care in the education of his daughter the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, created him Earl of Linlithgow 1600; and in 1603, when his Majesty succeeded to the crown of England, his lordship carried the princess from Linlithgow to London, with a retinue, upon his own charge, suitable to her birth and dignity. He married Lady Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Hay, Earl of Errol; and dying in 1622, left two sons and two daughters, Margaret, married to John Fleming Earl of Wigton, and Ann to Alexander Montgomery the sixth Earl of Eglinton; and of the sons, who were John, Alexander, and James, the youngest, who had acquired honours and riches in the wars abroad, was, after his return, by King Charles I. in 1633, created Lord Almond, and in 1641 Earl of Callander. He married Margaret, daughter of James Lord Yester, ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale, widow of Alexander Seton Earl of Dunfermline; and John the eldest having died unmarried,

[2d Earl.] ALEXANDER, the eldest, succeeded to the title of Linlithgow. He married, first, the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of George Gordon, the first Marquis of Huntly, by whom he had George his heir; and by his second wife, Lady Mary, daughter of William the tenth Earl of Angus, he had two daughters, and a son, Alexander, to whom his uncle, James Earl of Callander, dying without issue, left his estate and honours.

[3d Earl.] GEORGE, who succeeded his father in the time of the civil war, firmly adhered to the cause of King Charles II. and suffered much for it; but after the Restoration was made one of his Majesty's Privy-council, captain of the royal regiment of Foot-Guards, and Justice-General of Scotland. He married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Maule Earl of Panmure, and widow of John Lyon Earl of Kinghorn; and dying in 1690 left two sons, and a daughter Henrietta, married to Robert Macgill Viscount Oxenford; and of the sons, who were George and Alexander, the youngest was the third Earl of Callander, and the eldest succeeded his father.

[4th Earl.] GEORGE, the next Earl, was one of the Privy-council to King William III. by whom he was also made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. He married Henrietta, daughter of Alexander Sutherland the first Lord Duffus; but dying in 1695 without issue, his estate and honours devolved on his nephew,

[5th Earl.] JAMES the fourth Earl of Callander, who was one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, by the titles of Earl of Linlithgow and Callander, in 1710 and 1713, the third and fourth Parliaments of Great Britain.

He married Lady Margaret, daughter of John Hay Earl of Errol, and sister to Mary Countess of Errol, by whom he had a son of his name, who died in 1715, and a daughter Lady Ann, married to the Earl of Kilmarnock. His Lordship joining with the Earl of Mar in the rebellion 1715, against King George I. was attainted of high treason, and his estate being forfeited was sold, and the keeping of the palace of Linlithgow was given to the Duke of Hamilton.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No. 30.)

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, three cinquefoils, gules, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs de lis, vert, for the name of Living-

ston; 2d and 3d, Sable, a bend between six billets, or, for Callander: And over all, by way of surtout, is an escutcheon, azure, an oak growing out of the base, or, within a border, argent, charged with eight gilliflowers, gules, as a coat of augmentation, for the title of Earl of Linlithgow.

CREST.—On a wreath, a demi-savage, wreathed about the temples and waist with laurel, proper, holding in his right hand a batoon erect, and in the left a serpent, which is twisted about his arm.

SUPPORTERS.—Two savages, proper, wreathed as the crest, each holding on his exterior shoulder a batoon, or.

MOTTO.—*Si je puis.* If I can.

CHIEF SEATS were, At Callander Castle in Stirlingshire, and at Brighouse in the county of Linlithgow.

HOME, EARL OF HOME.

THE Right Honourable ALEXANDER HOME RAMEY, Earl of Home, and Lord Dunglass.

Created Lord Home 2d August 1473; Earl of Home and Dunglass 4th March 1604, confirmed 22d May 1636.

This family takes their surname from the castle of Home in the Merse of Berwickshire, and derives its descent from William, a son of Patrick Home Earl of Dunbar; which William was succeeded by a son of his name, who lived in the reign of Alexander III. and the family, after several descents, became very eminent.

In the reign of Robert III. Sir Thomas Home of that Ilk, taking to wife Nicola, heiress of the family of Pepdie in the county of Berwick, with her had the lordship of Dunglass, and thereby his fortune being much increased,

he, in regard to that match, added to his paternal coat of arms, argent, three papingoes, vert; and by the said Nicola his wife had Alexander his successor, and David Home laird of Wedderburn.

ALEXANDER, who succeeded him, was taken prisoner by the English at the second battle of Halidon 1402, and died a captive in England, leaving a son Alexander, who distinguished himself in the wars against the English, but was slain with Archibald Earl of Douglas Marischal of France, at the battle of Verneuil, against the Duke of Bedford, 1424. He married a daughter of the family of Hay of Yester, and had three sons; of whom Sir Alexander the eldest, who succeeded, increased the grandeur of his family by the large estates he acquired, both by marriage and otherwise, out of which he erected the collegiate church of Dunglass; and marrying Mariota heiress of Lauder of Bass, by her had four sons, of whom his eldest son,

[1st Lord.] ALEXANDER, succeeded him. He was created a Lord of Parliament 2d August 1473; was employed in various affairs of state, and died in 1490 or 1491. He married Mariota, daughter and heiress of Landals of Landals, and had issue. Alexander his eldest son, married Elizabeth Hepburn, and, dying before his father, left John of Whiterigs and Ersilton, and

[2d Lord.] ALEXANDER, the eldest son, successor to his grandfather, John Home of Coldingknows, and a daughter, Janet, who was married to James Hamilton the first Earl of Arran.

Alexander, who thus succeeded his grandfather in 1491, was one of the Privy-council to King James IV. by whom he was made Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, captain of Stirling Castle, warden of the East Marches, governor to John Earl of Mar, the king's brother, then in minority, and created Lord Home. He died in 1506. By his wife Nicolas, daughter of George Ker of Samuelton, he had issue, Alexander, third, and George, fourth Lord Home, besides several other sons and a daughter.

[3d Lord.] ALEXANDER, the eldest son, first succeed-

ed. Along with the Earl of Huntly, he led the van of the battle of Flodden, dispersed the English opposed to them, and escaped the carnage of that day. But after the king's death, being charged with crimes of a very high nature, by John Duke of Albany, governor to the young King James V. he was found guilty and beheaded; and dying without male issue in 1516, his titles and estates were forfeited.

[4th Lord.] GEORGE, to whom these were restored, 12th August 1522, being a man of great bravery and conduct, performed many warlike exploits in the service of his country against the English; and marrying Mariot daughter and coheir to Patrick Hahburton, by her had Alexander his heir, and a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar in Mid-Lothian, ancestor to the Earl of Kelly. He died 1547.

[5th Lord.] ALEXANDER, who succeeded, was loyal to Queen Mary in the time of the civil war; and marrying to his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, ancestor to the Marquis of Lothian, by her had a daughter Margaret, who was married to George Keith the Earl Marischal; and by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Patrick Lord Gray, he (dying in 1575,) had

[1st Earl] ALEXANDER his heir; who was in great favour with King James VI. by whom he was made one of the Privy council, and created Earl of Home 1604. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Dudley Viscount Lisle in England, by whom he had a son James, and two daughters, Margaret, married to James Stewart the 5th Earl of Moray, and Ann to John Maitland Duke of Lauderdale; and he dying in 1612, was succeeded by his son,

[2d Earl.] JAMES, who married, first, Anne, daughter of Lucias Cary Viscount Falkland; and, second, the Lady Grace, eldest daughter of Francis the first Earl of Westmorland; but dying in 1633, without issue, his honours, by reason of an entail on the heirs male, came to Sir James Home of Coldingknows, descended from John

Home of the same place, as aforesaid, the estates going to his sisters.

[3d Earl.] Sir JAMES, who thus became Earl of Home, married Lady Jane, daughter to William the second Earl of Morton, and left three sons, Alexander, James, and Charles.

[4th Earl.] ALEXANDER, the eldest, succeeded, and married Lady Anne, daughter of Richard Sackville, the sixth Earl of Dorset in England; but dying without issue in 1674, his brother,

[5th Earl.] JAMES, became heir. He married the Lady Anne Ramsay, daughter of George the second Earl of Dalhousie; and dying without issue also, in 1674,

[6th Earl.] CHARLES, the youngest brother, succeeded to the honour. He married Anne, daughter of William Purves of that ilk, and dying in 1706, left Alexander his heir, James, and George, and three daughters; of whom Jane was married to Patrick Home Lord Polwarth, and died without issue.

James, the second son, being taken in the rebellion 1715, was sent prisoner to London, and secured with many others in Newgate; and on the 8th of May 1716, being tried, was found guilty of high treason, but received the benefit of his Majesty's act of grace 1717.

[7th Earl.] ALEXANDER, who succeeded, was, in 1711, made general of the Mint, being then one of the sixteen peers for Scotland; and marrying Lady Ann Ker, daughter of William, the second Marquis of Lothian, by her left eight sons and several daughters. Dying in 1720,

[8th Earl.] WILLIAM, the eldest, succeeded him, and married Mrs Laws of Albemarle Street in 1742. The next year he was made a captain and colonel in the third regiment of Foot Guards. In the year 1750 his Lordship was promoted to a regiment of foot, and was elected one of the sixteen peers for North Britain in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Parliaments. On the 8th March 1755 he was made a major-general of his Majesty's forces. He was afterwards, in February 1759, pre-

moted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and was appointed governor of Gibraltar, where dying the 28th of April 1761, he was succeeded by his brother Alexander.

[9th Earl.] ALEXANDER, ninth Earl of Home, a clergyman of the Church of England, who died at Hirsel, 8th October 1786. He married first, Primrose, a daughter of Lord Elphingston, and by her had two children, William Lord Dunglass, and Lady Eleonora. Secondly, his cousin Marion; she died 30th October 1763 without issue: thirdly, on 10th February 1768, Miss Ramey of Yarmouth; she had two sons,—one who died young, Alexander, tenth Earl of Home, and two daughters, Ladies Caroline (who died unmarried,) and Charlotte, married, 16th April 1797, to Rev. Charles Baillie, archdeacon of Cleveland.

[10th Earl.] ALEXANDER, born at Hirsel, 11th November 1769, succeeded his father in 1786; lord-lieutenant of Berwickshire and colonel of its militia, and was one of the representative Scots' peers at the election 1807. Married, 9th November 1798, Lady Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. Has issue, Cospatrick Alexander Lord Dunglass, born 27th October 1799, and William Montagu Douglas, born 22d November 1800.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 31.)

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Vert, a lion rampant, argent, armed and langued, gules, for Home; 2d and 3d, Argent, three papingoes, vert, beaked and membered gules, for Pepdies of Dunglass, as being descended from the heiress of that family; and over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon, or, charged with an orle, azure, for the name of Landal.

CREST.—On a cap of dignity, or, a lion's head erased, of the first.

SUPPORTERS.—Two lions, as those in the arms.

MOTTO.—*True to the end.*

CHIEF SEAT.—At Hirsel, in the county of Berwick, near the river Tweed.

DRUMMOND, EARL OF PERTH.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Perth and Lord Drummond, and Hereditary Steward of Strathearn and Menteith.

Created Lord Drummond by James III. 1487, and Earl of the town of Perth 14th March 1605, the 35th of James VI., first of that name in England; revived 1797.

The first of this family who took the name of Drummond was MAURICE, son of George, a younger son of Andreas king of Hungary, which Maurice quitted England with Edgar Atheling, the rightful heir to that crown, but unjustly deprived thereof, first by Harold, and afterwards by William Duke of Normandy, who seized the kingdom in 1066.

Maurice commanding the ship in which Edgar Atheling, his mother, Agatha, and his sisters, Margaret and Christian, were embarked, and meeting with a violent storm at sea, which drove them to Scotland, they put into the river Forth, and landed at a place since called Queensferry, from Margaret the said Edgar's sister.

This princess married Malcolm III. king of Scotland, who rewarded Maurice Drummond with a considerable share of wealth and honour, particularly a large estate in the county of Dunbarton or Lennox, and the stewartry thereof, which estate and office was enjoyed by his successors; and by the queen's recommendation, he

marrying one of her maids of honour, by her had MALCOLM Drummond, father to MAURICE II., who had issue, JOHN, father of a second MALCOLM, whose son MALCOLM III., called Begg, married Adda, daughter to Maldwin Earl of Lennox; and having four sons, John, Maurice, Thomas, and Walter, the latter was the King's Secretary, Thomas was Baron of Balfron, Maurice married the daughter of the Steward of Strathern, and succeeded him in his post and estate, and JOHN, the eldest, succeeded his father, and was the seventh Steward of Lennox.

Maldwin Earl of Lennox left but one son, who married the sister of Sir John Menteith, the betrayer of the famous Wallace, Regent of Scotland, to the English, but died without issue. Menteith, foreseeing that his brother-in-law the Earl of Lennox, would leave the earldom to Malcolm Drummond, his sister's husband, advised the king to demand it, hoping that when he resumed it he would have given it to him; but therein he was mistaken, for the king made a grant of it to Robert Stewart, whose posterity continued Earls of Lennox: Upon which, and an old misunderstanding between the two families, John Drummond, who was the seventh Steward of Lennox as aforesaid, having begun a feud with the said John Menteith, this animosity came to an open rupture, and being disputed in the field, wherein Menteith lost three sons, the king obliged both parties to go no farther in the quarrel; and, to complete the agreement, appointed a meeting of the great men of the kingdom.

The Earls of Douglas, Angus, Arran, and the Lord Robert, nephew to King Robert Bruce, being guardians for the performance of articles, their hands and seals are still to be seen in the deed of treaty, wherein Lord Robert, the king's nephew, owns himself related to both families.

Drummond, having by an article in the treaty lost the lands which he held in the sheriffdom of Lennox, retired into Perthshire, where he took to wife Mary, eldest

daughter and co-heir to Sir William de Pontifex, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, with whom he had divers lands in the said county, beside the baronies of Stobhall and Cargill near Perth; and by his said wife had several sons and daughters.

Of the daughters, the beautiful Annabel, the eldest, was queen to King Robert III. and mother of James I. King of Scotland, and by that marriage the houses of Austria and Burgundy, and many crowned heads of Europe who married the king's daughters, are allied to the Drummonds, an honour which few private families can boast of.

Of the other daughters, one was married to Archibald Campbell, another was the wife of Alexander Macdonald Lord of the Isles, and a third was married to Mr Stewart of Dowally. Of the sons, William the youngest marrying a daughter of the Baron of Airth, with her had the lands of Carnock, and from that match descended the branch of Hawthornden.

Sir MALCOLM the eldest succeeding his father, and marrying the Lady Isabel Douglas, daughter of William Earl of Douglas by Margaret his wife Countess of Mar, sister and sole heir to Thomas Earl of Mar, he in her right was styled Lord of Mar; and at the battle of Otterburn or Chevy-Chace in 1388, joining his own men with his brother-in-law, James Earl of Douglas, to fight the English, he there took prisoner Sir Ralph Percy, brother to Henry Lord Percy, called Hotspur, who in the same rencounter had killed Earl Douglas: But this Malcolm dying without issue by his lady, the estate reverted to herself, and his hereditary fortune descended to his next brother,

JOHN Drummond, who married Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter to Henry Earl of Orkney, ancestor of the Earl of Caithness, a person of great eminence both in Denmark and Scotland; and by this lady he had three sons and one daughter, who was married to Thomas Baron of Kinnaird; and of the sons, who were Walter, Robert, and John, the latter settled in the Madeira islands,

where his posterity made a considerable figure; Robert married the heiress of Barnbugle; and

Walter the eldest, who was knighted by James II. succeeded his father, and died in 1455. He married Margaret, daughter to Sir William Ruthven, chief of a noble family; and by her having three sons, Walter the youngest was Baron of Liderief, from whom descended the family of Blair-Drummond, which produced the two other branches of Newton and Gardrum: John the second was Dean of Dunblane; and

Sir Malcolm, the eldest, marrying Mariot, daughter of Sir David Murray of Tullybardine, ancestor to the Duke of Athol, had six sons, John, Walter, James, Thomas, William, and Andrew.

From Thomas, who was Laird of Drummondernock, descended the branches of Innermay, Cultmalindie, Comrie, and Pitcairn; James was Laird of Carrivecher, Walter was Laird of Deanston, and

[1st Lord.] John, the eldest, succeeded his father, and was made Steward of Strathern, Justice-General of Scotland, and created Lord Drummond by King James III. in 1487. He married the Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David Duke of Montrose for life; and being Justice-General, which in those days was the best post in the kingdom, he purchased all the estate which his kinsman the Baron of Concraig was possessed of in the sheriffdom of Strathern, and likewise, with the king's approbation, the heritable jurisdiction of Strathern. He likewise did great service to King James IV. having routed the Earl of Lennox, and the Lord Lisle, as they were upon their march to join the Earl Marshall and Lord Gordon, in order to seize the king and the administration, under pretence of revenging the death of King James III. after which he was sent ambassador into England to conclude a peace with King Richard III.; but after the death of the King of Scotland he forfeited all his offices and estate, for striking Lyon King at Arms, when delivering a message to the queen; but by her interest, and the intercession of some

great men, he was restored to his honours and estate in 1516. He had issue, William his heir apparent, Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffrey, and six daughters; whereof Margaret, the eldest, was privately married to King James IV. by whom she had a daughter Jane, who was married to John Lord Gordon, eldest son of Alexander the third Earl of Huntly. He married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David Duke of Montrose; and in 1519, the relation between the King and the said Margaret Drummond, making the Pope's dispensation necessary, and the King not being willing to wait till it could be procured, was married to her privately, intending, when the dispensation came, to marry her publicly; but the spleen which some had against the house of Drummond, prompted them to poison her, along with her sisters, Eupheme Lady Fleming, and Sybilla, to hinder her family from having the honour of giving two queens to Scotland.

Elizabeth, next sister to the said Queen Margaret, was married to George Douglas, eldest son of Archibald Earl of Douglas and Angus; Beatrix to James Hamilton the first Earl of Arran; Annabella to William the first Earl of Montrose; and Eupheme to John the second Lord Fleming. WILLIAM married Lady Isabel Campbell, daughter of Colin the first Earl of Argyll, and by her had two sons, Walter and Andrew; but the said William and his family being in open feud with the Murrays, there were several gentlemen of the house of Murray burnt in the church of Moneyvaird, by some of Drummond's party: for which outrage, William, Master of Drummond, was condemned to lose his head, and the sentence was executed accordingly in 1511.

His son Andrew was Laird of Bellyclone, the last male heir of which family was Maurice Drummond, who left four daughters, married into considerable families of South Britain; and WALTER Drummond, elder brother to the said Andrew, marrying Elizabeth Graham daughter of William Earl of Montrose, and dying before his grandfather, by her left an only son,

[2d Lord.] DAVID, who in 1519 succeeded his great grandfather, and married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander, Bishop of Moray, son of Alexander Duke of Albany, by whom he had only one daughter, Sybilla, who was married to the Laird of Ogilvy; but by his second wife, who was Lilias, daughter of William Lord Ruthven, he had two sons and five daughters; whereof Jane the eldest was married to John Graham fourth Earl of Montrose, Chancellor and Viceroy of Scotland; Ann to John the seventh Earl of Mar, Lord Treasurer of Scotland; Lilias to David Lindsay the eighth Earl of Crawford; Katharine to John Murray Earl of Tullybardine; and Mary the youngest was Lady Keir: and of the sons, Patrick and James, the latter, in the year 1607, was created Lord Maderty by James VI. and from him descended the Viscounts STRATHALLAN, and

[3d Lord.] PATRICK, the eldest, succeeded his father in 1571, as Lord Drummond, and married Elizabeth, daughter of David Lindsay, eighth Earl of Crawford, by whom he had two sons, James his heir, John, and five daughters; whereof Katharine the eldest was married to James Lord Leslie, eldest son of Andrew the fifth Earl of Rothes, Lilias to Alexander Seton Earl of Dunfermline, by whom she was mother to the Countesses of Seaforth, Lauderdale, and Kelly, and to the Lady Lindsay, mother of the Earl of Balcarras; Jane was married to Robert Ker the first Earl of Roxburgh, and was governor to the children of King Charles I.; Elizabeth was married to Alexander Lord Elphingston, and Ann was Lady Barclay.

[1st Earl.] JAMES succeeded his father before 1600; being much in favour with King James VI. he was sent, with Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham, ambassador to Spain, and after his return was created Earl of Perth 4th March 1605; and marrying the Lady Isabel Seton, daughter to Robert the first Earl of Winton, by her had a daughter Jane, who was married to John the thirteenth Earl of Sutherland; but having no male issue, his honours and estate descended, at his death in 1611, to his brother

[2d Earl.] JOHN, the second Earl of Perth, who married the Lady Jane Ker, daughter of Robert the first Earl of Roxburgh, and had five sons and two daughters; Jane, married to John Fleming the third Earl of Wigton, and Lilias to Lord James Murray, third son of John the first Marquis of Athol: And of the sons, James, Sir Robert, John, and William, the latter became Earl of ROXBURGH, by marrying the Lady Jane Ker, eldest daughter of Henry Lord Ker, only son of Robert Earl of Roxburgh, and from him also descended the Lord BELLENDEN; John was head of the branch of Logie-Almond; Sir Robert died in France; and James succeeded his father. Henry the eldest died in infancy.

[3d Earl.] JAMES, the third Earl, succeeded, at his father's death in 1662, and married Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of George the second Marquis of Huntly, by whom he had two sons, and a daughter of her name, who was married to John Hay Earl of Errol; and of the sons, James and John, the latter was created Earl of MELFORT by King James VII. and by him made Secretary of State for Scotland.

[4th Earl.] JAMES, who was elder brother to John Earl of Melfort, succeeded his father in 1675, and was the fourth Earl of Perth; and by King Charles II in 1678, was made one of the Privy-council; in 1682, Justice-general; and, in 1684, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in which station he was continued by King James VII. till the revolution in 1688, and then following that prince into France, was by him made a Duke, and Knight of the Garter. This noble Lord, who died at St Germains in France in the year 1716, and the 58th of his age, married to his first wife, the Lady Jane, daughter of William Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had James, his heir-apparent, and two daughters, Mary, married to William Keith Earl Marischal, and Anne, who died unmarried.

To his second wife the said James, titular Duke of Perth, married Lilias, daughter of Sir James Drummond of Machany, by whom he had three sons, John

who was married to the heiress of Dalgarno, and Charles who died without issue, and George who died young; and his third wife was the Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of Lewis the third Marquis of Huntly, and widow of Mr Urquhart of Meldrum; by her he had also two sons (who resided in France) Edward and William, and a daughter Teresa.

James, by his first wife, who was heir-apparent, followed the fortunes of King James VII.; and having engaged in the rebellion 1715, was attainted. He was Master of the Horse to Queen Mary dowager of King James VII. and dying in his father's lifetime, left, by Lady Jane his wife, daughter of George Duke of Gordon, two sons, James and John, and two daughters. James, who was born in 1713, had the estates conveyed to him by his father the same year, which saved it from forfeiture. On his father's death in 1750, he assumed the title of Duke of Perth, and in 1745 joined in the rebellion; John also took a part in the affair, and at the battle of Culloden John commanded the centre, and James the left wing: but the latter, being mortally wounded, died in his passage to France, 11th May 1746. John the youngest died in 1747.

Both brothers were included in the attainder and forfeiture which followed, and died without issue, and the estate remained forfeited till 1784, when an act of Parliament was passed authorising his Majesty to grant to the heirs of the said John Drummond the forfeited estates for payment into the Exchequer of L.52,547, 1s. 6d.

[5th Earl.] James Drummond, the lineal descendant of John Earl of Melfort, laid claim, and obtained a decreet of the Court of Session, 8th March 1785; and thereon the crown conferred a grant of the estate of Perth upon him. He was born 24th September 1744. In 1771 he was an ensign in the 66th Regiment, a lieutenant in 1775, and had a company in the 42d in 1780. Upon the 14th October 1797, he was created a British peer, by the titles of Lord Perth, Baron Drummond of Stobhall. He died at Drummond Castle, 2d July 1800. Upon the 15th March

1785 he married the Honourable Clementina, daughter of Lord Elphingston. His Lordship dying without male issue, the estate devolved on his only surviving daughter Clementina Sarah Drummond. This Lady was born 5th May 1786; and on the 20th October 1807, she married Peter Robert, Lord Gwydir, Deputy Great-Chamberlain of England. They had a son born in 1821, and have besides several daughters.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No. 52.*)

Or, three bars, wavey, gules.

CREST.—On a ducal coronet, a slouth hound, proper, collared and leashed, gules.

SUPPORTERS.—Two savages, proper, bound about the temples and waist with oak leaves, each holding on the outer shoulder a batoon, all proper; both standing on a green hill, semee of caltropes.

MOTTO.—*Gang warily*,—or, Walk cautiously.

CHIEF SEAT.—At Drummond Castle in Perthshire.

FLEMING, EARL OF WIGTON.

Created Earl of Wigton in the county of Wigton, 9th November 1341, and Lord Fleming before 1460.

The surname of this family, according to antiquaries, is derived from a person of distinction, who, in the time of King David I. about the year 1140, came from Flanders into this realm, and took the surname of Fleming.

In the reign of Malcolm IV. William I. Alexander

II. and III. there are several of this name found witnesses to records of those kings, as Baldwin, Jordan, William, Duncan, and Simon le Fleming; and Sir Robert Fleming being one of those patriots who, in 1209, stood up for the interest of King Robert I. and the independence of Scotland, and never leaving his rightful sovereign, till he had set the crown upon his head, his Majesty, in recompence for that signal service, and his other merit, rewarded him with the baronies of Lenzie and Cumbernauld in the county of Stirling, and with several other donations; in all which he was succeeded by his eldest son Malcolm in 1314; and Sir Patrick, the second son, marrying the daughter and coheir of Sir Simon Fraser of Oldver Castle in Tweeddale, with whom he had the neighbouring barony of Biggar in Clydesdale, his descendants thereupon placed the arms of Fraser into the atchievement of their own family.

[1st Earl] Sir MALCOLM, who succeeded, was in great favour with King Robert I. who, in memory of his father's services, and his own merit, made him a grant of divers lands in Galloway; as also made him sheriff of that province, and governor of Dunbarton Castle; in both which offices he was succeeded by a son Malcolm, who had the tuition of the young King David and his royal consort committed to his charge in the aforesaid castle, and afterwards waited on his Majesty into France.

He had likewise the honour, after his return from France, to shelter and protect Prince Robert Stewart of Scotland, afterwards King Robert II. from his great enemy Edward Baliol, who had usurped the crown from King David: But when the king's affairs took a more favourable turn, by Baliol's losing the sovereignty, he was sent again into France to attend King David home. After their return he obtained a grant from the king, in which he was designed "Comes de Vygtown" in November 1341.

In 1346 he attended the said King David to the battle of Durham, where with his royal master he was taken

prisoner; but being soon after released, was one of the commissioners who, in 1354, were appointed to treat with the English at Newcastle about the king's redemption; which being concluded, John his son was one of the hostages for the ransom, and afterwards succeeded to the Fleming estates; but dying before 1351, his son,

[2d Earl.] THOMAS, received a new charter of his lands from the aforesaid king; but having no issue, he in his old age resigned, to Sir Malcom Fleming of Biggar, the barony of Lenzie, which was ratified to him by a charter under the great seal, and sold the earldom of Wigton to Douglas Lord of Galloway in 1371. The title thus fell, but

Sir MALCOLM, who was his cousin, being a son of Sir Patrick Fleming of Biggar, succeeded to the estate. Sir Malcolm had two sons, of whom the younger, Patrick, was ancestor to the Flemings of Bard, and

Sir DAVID his son, who at the battle of Otterburn, or Chevy-Chace, 1388, eminently signalized his valour: In the year 1405, sent ambassador to England; and afterwards, for his good services there, had a grant of divers lands in Carrick in the county of Ayr, with the barony of Caver, and sheriffship of Roxburgh; and marrying to his first wife, Jean, daughter of Sir David Barclay of Brechin, by her had a daughter Marion, who was the wife of Sir William Maule of Panmure; and by Isabel his second wife, who was heiress to the Baron of Monycabow, he had two sons, of whom David the younger was progenitor to the Flemings of Boghall; and the eldest,

Sir MALCOLM, succeeded him, and married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Stewart Duke of Albany; and after his return from England, being one of the hostages for King James I. he was barbarously murdered with the Earl of Douglas and his younger brother, by the contrivance of the Lord Chancellor Crichton, in the Castle of Edinburgh, in 1440. He left one son, Sir Robert, his heir, and a daughter Mary.

[1st Lord.] Sir ROBERT, who succeeded, was created

Lord Fleming, by King James II. prior to 1460, and marrying Janet, daughter of James the seventh Earl of Douglas, by her had Malcolm his heir-apparent, Sir Robert, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Beatrix, of whom the eldest was married to John Lord Livingston, and the other to Sir William Stirling of Keir.

Malcolm, who was heir-apparent, dying in his father's lifetime, left, by Euphemia his wife, daughter of James Lord Livingston.

[2d Lord.] John his son, who succeeded his grandfather in 1494; and being an accomplished gentleman, was by James V. sent ambassador to France, and, after his return, made Lord Chamberlain of Scotland. He married Eupheme, daughter of David Lord Drummond, and by her had

[3d Lord.] Malcolm, his heir, who by King James V., in 1524, was also constituted Lord Chamberlain, which office he held to his death; and, being slain at the battle of Pinkie or Musselburgh in 1547, left by Johanna his wife, natural daughter of King James IV. two sons, James and John, and five daughters; of whom Janet was married to John Lord Livingston; Margaret, first to Robert Master of Montrose, 2dly, to Thomas Master of Erskine, and lastly, to John Stewart Earl of Athol; Mary to Sir William Maitland, ancestor of the Earl of Lauderdale; Elizabeth to William the third Lord Crichton, ancestor of the Earl of Dumfries; and Jane to John Stewart, ancestor of the Lord Blantyre.

[4th Lord.] James, the eldest son succeeded his father, and by Queen Mary was constituted Lord Chamberlain during life, and guardian of the East and West Marches towards England; and when the marriage was to be solemnized between her Majesty and the Dauphin of France, he was one of the peers whom the Parliament sent over upon that occasion; and dying soon after 1558 at Paris, left, by the Lady Barbary, daughter of James Hamilton Duke of Chattelherault, ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, a daughter Jane, married to John

Lord Thirlestane; but leaving no male issue, his estate and honours devolved on

[5th Lord.] JOHN his brother, who by the aforesaid queen was continued in the office of Lord Chamberlain, and made governor of Dunbarton Castle. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to Robert Master of Ross; and dying in 1572, left issue, John his successor, and three daughters; of whom Mary married Sir James Douglas, the eighth Lord of Drumlanrig.

[5d Earl.] JOHN, who succeeded, was by King James VI. anew created Earl of Wigton, 1606, and marrying Lilias, daughter of John Graham the third Earl of Montrose, had three sons, John, James, and Malcolm, and five daughters; whereof Jane was married to George Campbell, son of Hugh Lord Loudon, by whom she had Margaret, Baroness of Loudon, the wife of John Campbell created Earl of Loudon.

[4th Earl.] JOHN, the eldest son, succeeded in 1619, and married Lady Margaret, daughter of Alexander the first Earl of Linlithgow, and by her had John his heir, Sir William, who was Gentleman-Usher to King Charles I. and Chamberlain of the Household to King Charles II., and several daughters; of whom Eleanor was married to David Earl of Wemyss, and Ann, first to Robert Lord Boyd, and after to George Ramsay the second Earl of Dalhousie.

[5th Earl.] JOHN, in 1650 succeeded his father, and for his loyalty to King Charles I. was obliged to fly to the Highlands, where he lay concealed till his friends compounded for his delinquency; he dying in 1665, left by the Lady Jane, daughter to John Drummond the second Earl of Perth, five sons and two daughters;

[6th Earl.] JOHN, the eldest son succeeded, and married Anne, second daughter of Henry Lord Ker, by whom he had a daughter Jane, who became the wife of George Maule the third Earl of Panmure; but having no male issue, his estate and honour came in 1668, to his brother

[7th Earl.] WILLIAM, who was one of the Privy-

council to King Charles II. by whom he was also made sheriff of the county of Dunbarton, and governor of that castle; and dying in 1681, left, by Henrietta his wife, daughter of Charles Seton Earl of Dunfermline, John his heir, Charles, and Mary.

[8th Earl.] JOHN, who succeeded, married first, Margaret, a daughter of Colin Lindsay the third Earl of Balcarras, and by her had one daughter; he married, secondly, Lady Mary Keith, daughter of William Keith the ninth Earl Marischal, by whom he had one daughter. Lady Clementina married to Charles Elphingston, Esq. second son of Charles Lord Elphingston; his third wife was Miss Lockhart, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Esq. who died in 1762, but had no issue by her. He was committed to Edinburgh Castle at the beginning of the rebellion in 1715, but was soon after discharged without trial; and dying in 1742, was succeeded by his brother

[9th Earl.] CHARLES, who dying unmarried in 1747, the estates devolved on his niece, Lady Clementina. The title was claimed by Dr Charles Ross Fleming, physician of Kilkenny, who voted as Earl of Wigton at the general election of the Scottish representative peers; but being required in 1761 to attend in the House of Lords, and substantiate his claim, and this petition having been considered by the House on 29th January 1762, it was found that he had no sufficient right to the said title, and was debarred from voting at elections. He died in 1769, and his son, Hamilton Fleming, having petitioned the king that he might be permitted to assume the title, the House of Lords on 6th February 1782, resolved that he had no right to the titles, honours, and dignities claimed by his petition.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No. 35.)

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a chevron within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lis, gules, for Fleming; 2d and 3d, Azure, three cinquefoils, argent, for Fraser.

CREST.—A goat's head erased, argent, armed, or.

SUPPORTERS.—Two stags, proper, attired and unguled, or; each gorged with a collar, azure, charged with three cinquefoils, argent.

MOTTO.—*Let the deed shaw,* (show.)

LYON, EARL OF STRATHMORE.

THE Right Honourable THOMAS LYON BOWES, Earl of Strathmore, Lord Glammis and Kinghorn.

Created Lord Glammis in the county of Forfar, and Kinghorn in the county of Fife, by Robert II. 1445; and Earl of Kinghorn, 10th July 1606, the 39th of James VI. which title was changed to Strathmore in Angus, soon after the restoration of Charles II. 1st July 1677.

The origin of this noble family is said to be the same as that of Lyon in France, which derives itself from the noble house of Leoni at Rome, a branch whereof came from France into England with William the Norman in 1066, and from thence in 1098 with King Edgar, the fourth son of Malcolm III.

This Lyon was a great favourite with that prince; and for the good services he had done against Donald

Bane, the Usurper, had a grant of considerable lands in Perthshire, which from him received the name of Glen-Lyon.

Afterwards JOHN de Lyon obtained, in 1342, or 1343, a grant from King David II. of the baronies of Forteviot and Forgandenny in the said county, with Drumgovan and others in the shire of Aberdeen, and the grant was confirmed by King Robert II.

[1st Lord.] Sir JOHN Lyon, son of the said John, was commonly called the White Lyon, from his complexion, and was Secretary to King Robert II. who in the year 1371-2, granted him the Thanedom of Glammis in Forfarshire, and not long after preferred him to be Great Chamberlain for Scotland.

He also advanced him to the degree of a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord Glammis, and gave him in marriage the Lady Jane Stewart, his third and youngest daughter, by Elizabeth Mure, his first wife, together with the barony of Kinghorn in Fifeshire, and from that match his family had the honour to surround their arms with a double tressure.

He had likewise several grants of lands from the crown, to which he made a large addition by the purchase of many baronies, and was also made governor of Edinburgh Castle during life, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland.

In 1382 he was sent ambassador to England; but in his return, having the misfortune to quarrel with Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, was by him killed in a duel, at the Moss of Balhall, which was highly resented by the king, who ordered the corpse to be buried in the abbey of Scone.

By the said Lady Jane his wife, the king's daughter, he left an only son John, who being very young, the king his grandfather took him under his royal patronage strictly forbidding any to harm him, under the highest penalty the law could inflict.

[2d Lord.] JOHN, the second Lord Glammis, was served heir to his father in 1396, married Lady Elizabeth, daugh-

ter of Patrick Graham Earl of Strathearn; and dying 1435, was buried among the kings at Scone, leaving a son

[3d Lord.] PATRICK, the third Lord, who was one of the hostages sent into England in 1424 for the return of King James I. and was one of the Privy-council to King James II. and Master of his Household: he married Isabel, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, purchased the lands of Blackie, Cardean, and Drumgly, died in 1459, and was buried at Glammis, leaving three sons.

[4th Lord.] ALEXANDER, the eldest, succeeded, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Crichton Chancellor of Scotland; but dying in 1485, without issue, his estate and honours descended to his brother

[5th Lord.] JOHN the fifth Lord Glammis, who was one of the Privy-council to King James IV. by whom he was made Justice-General of Scotland; and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Scrimgeour, Constable of Dundee, purchased the heritable office of Coroner for the counties of Forfar and Kincardine; and dying in 1497, left John his heir, David, and a daughter Christian, who was married to William Hay the fifth Earl of Errol; William and George, both killed at Flodden; Elizabeth married to Arthur Lord Forbes; Margaret married to Rhind of Broxmouth.

[6th Lord.] JOHN, the sixth Lord Glammis, married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Lord Gray, by whom he had three sons, George, John, and Alexander.

[7th Lord.] GEORGE, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1500, and was the seventh Lord; but he dying in 1505 unmarried, the estate and honours came to his brother

[8th Lord.] JOHN, the eighth Lord, who married Janet Douglas, sister to Archibald the twelfth Earl of Douglas, and had John, his heir, who being a minor at his father's death, in 1529, was, with his mother, wrongfully accused of treason; and, in 1537, this lady was burnt for the pretended crime of witchcraft, enduring the

torments with the most heroical constancy. Her son was also sentenced to death for participation in the same alleged treason and witchcraft; but the accuser afterwards avowing his accusation to be false, Lord Glammis was released, and his forfeiture repealed. He was thus

[9th Lord.] JOHN, the ninth Lord; married Janet Keith, sister of William Earl Marischal, by whom he had John his successor, Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, who was Lord Treasurer of Scotland, and married the Lady Eupheme, daughter of William Douglas the sixth Earl of Morton, and a daughter, Margaret, who was first married to Gilbert Kennedy the fourth Earl of Cassilis, and secondly to John the first Marquis of Hamilton.

[10th Lord.] JOHN, who succeeded his father, was the tenth Lord, and for his great abilities and learning was, in 1575, constituted Lord Chancellor of Scotland. He married Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Abernethy of Salton, by whom he had Patrick, his heir, and several daughters; Jane who was first married to Robert Lord Douglas, heir-apparent to William Earl of Morton, secondly to Archibald Douglas the fourteenth Earl of Douglas, and, lastly, to Alexander Lindsay Lord Spinzie, youngest son of David Earl of Crawford; and Elizabeth was the wife of Patrick Lord Gray.

[1st Earl] PATRICK, who was the eleventh Lord, was made captain of the Guard, and one of the Privy-council to King James VI. and Lord Treasurer of Scotland, and in 1606, was created Earl of Kinghorn. He married Lady Ann, daughter of John Murray the first Earl of Tullibardine; and dying at Edinburgh in 1615, left three sons, John, James, and Frederick, and a daughter Anne, who was married to William Hay the eleventh Earl of Errol.

[2d Earl.] JOHN, the eldest son, succeeded his father as Earl of Kinghorn; and marrying to his first wife Lady Margaret, daughter of John Erskine Earl of Mar, and, secondly, Elizabeth Maule, daughter of Patrick the first Earl of Panmure, by the latter, who, after his decease married George the third Earl of Linlithgow, had Patrick

the third Earl of Kinghorn, and a daughter Elizabeth, who was married first to Charles Gordon, the first Earl of Aboyne, and secondly to Captain Alexander Grant.

[3d Earl.] PATRICK, who, in 1647, succeeded his father, and was the third Earl of Kinghorn, with the consent and approbation of King Charles II. changed his title to Strathmore and Kinghorn. He was one of the Privy council in that reign, as also in that of King James VII. likewise one of the extraordinary Lords of Session; and marrying Lady Ellen Middleton, daughter of John Earl of Middleton, by her had two sons, John and Patrick, and two daughters; whereof Grisel was married to David Ogilvy the third Earl of Airly; and Elizabeth to Charles Gordon, the second Earl of Aboyne, and after his decease to Patrick Lord Kinnaird.

[4th Earl.] JOHN, the eldest son, succeeded his father in his honours in 1695. He was one of the Privy council to Queen Anne. He married the Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter to Philip the second Earl of Chesterfield, and dying in 1712, left four sons, John, Charles, James, and Thomas, and two daughters, of whom the Lady Ellen was married to Robert Stewart Lord Blantyre.

[5th Earl.] JOHN the eldest son succeeded his father; and being in the rebellion in 1715, under the command of John Earl of Mar, was killed in the battle of Sheriffmuir, 15th November 1715.

[6th Earl.] CHARLES his brother succeeded, and married Lady Susan Cochrane, daughter of John the fourth Earl of Dundonald; but he being accidently killed at Forfar in 1728 by James Carnegy of Finhaven,

[7th Earl.] JAMES, the third brother, became heir to the estate and honour, and dying in 1735, without issue, was succeeded by

[8th Earl.] THOMAS, the youngest brother, then representative in Parliament for the county of Forfar; who in 1736, married Jean Nicolson of West Raintown in the county of Durham, by whom he had two sons, one

born in 1737, and the other in 1738; and his Lordship dying in January 1753, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[9th Earl.] JOHN, ninth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, born 1737. On a vacancy of the representatives of the Scotish peerage, he was elected 1st October 1767, and re-chosen in 1768 and 1774, and died on his passage to Lisbon 7th March 1776. He married 24th February 1767, Mary Eleanor, only child of George Bowes of Streatham Castle and Gibside. They had issue, three sons, John tenth Earl of Strathmore, George, Thomas, and two daughters, Ladies Mary and Anna Maria.

[10th Earl.] JOHN, the tenth Earl, was born 14th April 1769. In 1786 he was a cornet in the Horse-guards, and in 1789 a captain in the 65th foot. At the general elections 1796, 1802, and 1807, he was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scotish peerage, and in 1815 was created a British peer by the title of Lord Bowes of Streatham Castle. His Lordship died in 1820. And having married on his death-bed, a competition arose betwixt a son of that marriage and his Lordship's brother but

[11th Earl.] THOMAS Lyon Bowes succeeded his brother, and was born on 3d May 1773. He married, first, Miss Carpenter, who died at Caldecote Hall, 1st June 1811; issue, Lord Glammis, married, and had a son born in 1822,—and Ladies Mary and Sarah. He married, secondly, Wilhelmina, daughter of John Cheape of Sauchie, and dowager of Sir Alexander Campbell of Ardkinglass.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 34.)

Argent, a lion rampant, azure, armed and tangued, within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered, gules.

CREST.—A lady to the girdle, holding in her right hand the royal thistle, inclosed with a circle of laurel, proper, in honour of the family's marriage with the daughter of King Robert II.

SUPPORTERS.—Dexter, an unicorn, argent, armed, maned, and unguled, or; sinister, a lion rampant, gules.

MOTTO.—*In te Domine speravi.*—In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.

CHIEF SEATS.—At Glammis, near Forfar, in the county of Forfar, where the Pretender lay in 1715, and had above fourscore beds made for him and his retinue, the inferior servants being disposed in the offices round the house; at Streatham Castle and Gibside in Durham.

HAMILTON, EARL OF ABERCORN.

THE Right Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Marquis and Earl of Abercorn, Viscount Hamilton and of Strabane, Baron of Paisley, Abercorn, Hamilton, Mountcastle, Kilpatrick, and Strabane, and Baronet.

Created Baron of Paisley, in the county of Renfrew, in 1587; Baron of Abercorn in the county of Linlithgow, in 1603; Earl of the same place, Baron of Hamilton, Mountcastle, and Kilpatrick, July 10, 1606; Baron of Strabane in the county of Tyrone, 8th May 1616,—all by King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England; and created Viscount of Strabane and Baron of Mountcastle in the county of Tyrone, December 2, 1701, the thirteenth of King William III. The title of Baronet was given by Charles I. and of Marquis on 1st October 1790.

The descent of this noble family is to be found under the title of Duke of Hamilton. James the second Earl of

Arran, who was by King Henry II. of France created Duke of Chatelherault, marrying the Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of James the third Earl of Morton, by her had four sons, James, John, Claud, and David; whereof

[1st Lord Paisley.] CLAUD was progenitor of the Lord of whom we are now speaking. In 1553 he was promoted to be commendator of the abbey of Paisley, upon the resignation of John archbishop of St Andrews, which was ratified and approved by Pope Julius III.; and upon the breaking out of the civil war, he, adhering to the interest of Queen Mary, was by her constituted one of the principal commanders of her army at the battle of Langside 1568, where he performed the part of a brave and valiant general; and resolutely persisting in her Majesty's service, his estate was thereupon forfeited, and continued in other hands, till his Majesty King James VI. in 1585, was pleased to restore the long injured family of Hamilton; and, in testimony of the great sense he had of that gentleman's sufferings for his loyalty to the said queen, created him Lord Paisley, as above. He married Margaret, daughter to George Lord Seton, sister to Robert the first Earl of Winton, and by her had five sons, and a daughter of her name, married to William Marquis of Douglas; and of the sons, who were James, Sir Claud, Sir George, and Sir Frederick, the latter, who served under Gustavus Adolphus, and had a regiment in the wars of Ireland in the reign of King Charles II. was progenitor of the Lord Viscount BOYNE.

Sir George, the third son, performed many eminent services for King Charles I. in the civil wars, as he also did for Charles II. being then a captain of horse, and a colonel and captain of foot. Sir George, married first, Isabella of the family of Civico in Flanders, by whom he left an only daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Archibald Aitchison of Gosford, ancestor of Sir Archibald, member of Parliament for the University of Dublin. Sir George's second wife was Mary, daughter of Walter Earl of Ormond and Ossory, by whom he had a son James, who died unmarried.

[2d Lord P. 1st Earl of A.] JAMES, the eldest son of the said Claud and Margaret Seton, being a man of great parts, and much in favour with King James VI. was by him made Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and created Earl of Abercorn; and he marrying Marion, daughter to Thomas Lord Boyd, by her had five sons and three daughters, Lady Anne married to Hugh Lord Semple, Lady Margaret to Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, and Lady Lucy contracted by her father, when very young, to the Marquis of Antrim, but he not abiding by the contract she never married.

Of the sons, James, Claud, Sir William, Sir George, and Sir Alexander, Sir William was long resident at Rome, from the queen-dowager of England, and in his old age married Jane, daughter to Alexander Colquhoun Laird of Luss, and widow of Allan the fifth Lord Catheart, but left no issue. Sir Alexander, the youngest son, was father of Count Hamilton, who settled first at the Court of Philip-William, Elector Palatine, who sent him envoy-extraordinary to King James II. of England. He accompanied the Elector's daughter, Eleanor-Magdalena, to Vienna, who married the Emperor Leopold, and by the favour of the Empress was created a Count of the Empire, with a grant of the county of Newburg, near Passau, and other estates in Moravia and Hungary. He had issue a daughter, Maid of Honour to the Empress Emilia, consort of the Emperor Joseph; and a son, Count Julius, Chamberlain to the Emperor, who married Maria Ernestina, born Countess of Staremberg, who died in 1724, and had issue three sons and several daughters.

[1st Lord S. 2d Earl of A.] JAMES, the eldest son, was created Baron of Strabane in 1717. He married Catharine, daughter and heir to Gervais Lord Clifton of Leighton-Bromeswold, (widow of Esme Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, from whom Lord Clifton and Earl of Darnley are descended,) by whom he had three sons, James Lord Paisley, who died before him, and who by a daughter of William Lenthal, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons in the long Parliament, left an only

daughter, Catharine, married first to William Lenthal of Burford in Oxfordshire, Esq. her cousin, and, secondly, to Charles the fifth Earl of Abercorn. The second son, William, was colonel of a regiment, and killed in Germany; and

[3d Earl.] GEORGE, the third son, succeeding to the title, was the third Earl, but dying unmarried, we return to

[2d Lord S.] CLAUD, second son to James the first Earl, to whom his brother James resigned the barony of Strabane; he died June 14, 1638. He married, in 1632, the Lady Jane Gordon, fourth daughter to George the first Marquis of Huntly, and by her had two sons, James and George, and two daughters; Catharine, married first to James, eldest son to Sir Frederick Hamilton, before mentioned, an elder brother to Gustavus created Viscount Boyne, secondly to Owen Wynne of Lurganbuy in the county of Leitrim, Esq., and thirdly to John Bingham of Castlebar in the county of Mayo, Esq.; Marianne, married to Richard Perkins of Lifford in the county of Donegal, Esq., all in Ireland.

[3d Lord S.] JAMES, the eldest son, succeeded his father 1638, but dying without issue, June 16, 1655, was succeeded by his brother,

[4th Lord S.] GEORGE, the fourth Lord, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Christopher Fagan of Feltrim in the county of Dublin, Esq., and dying April 14, 1668, left two sons, Claud and Charles, and two daughters; Anne, married to John Browne of Neale in the county of Mayo, Esq., and Mary to Gerard Dillon, Esq. Recorder of Dublin, and Prime Serjeant to King James II.

[5th Lord S. 4th Earl of A.] CLAUD succeeded in 1688 to the titles of Lord Strabane and Earl of Abercorn; but, attending King James II. from France, as colonel of a regiment in his army, he was attainted March 1, 1688-9. After the defeat at the Boyne, he embarked for France, and was killed in his voyage in 1690. He was outlawed, and forfeited his estate and

title of Strabane, but the earldom devolved on his brother,

[6th Lord S. and 5th Earl of A.] CHARLES, who obtaining a reversal of his brother's attainder, succeeded also to the title of Strabane, 24th May 1692, and died in June 1701. He married Catharine, only daughter to James Lord Paisley, relict of William Lenthal as beforementioned; but having only a daughter, Elizabeth, who died young, we return to

Sir GEORGE, fourth son of James the first Earl of Abercorn, who during the rebellion performed good services in Ireland for King Charles I. and II. being a colonel of foot, and governor of the castle of Nenagh in 1649. In 1651, he retired to France, where he continued till the restoration of King Charles II. who created him a baronet. He married Mary, the third sister to James the first Duke of Ormond, and by her, who died in August 1680, had six sons and three daughters; first, James; second, Sir George, made a Count in France, and Marshal du Camp in that service, who married Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir to Richard Jennings of Sandridge in the county of Hertford, Esq. and sister to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, and dying in 1667, left issue by her, who re-married with Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, and died in Dublin, March 7, 1750-1; three daughters, Elizabeth Viscountess Ross, Frances Viscountess Dillon, and Mary Viscountess Kingsland, all then in their infancy; third, Anthony, who followed King James into France, and died a lieutenant general in that kingdom; fourth, Thomas, a commander in the sea service, died in New England; fifth, Richard, colonel of a regiment of horse in King James's army, and a brigadier-general, fled also into France, where he died a lieutenant-general; sixth, John, a colonel in King James's service, lost his life at the battle of Aughrim; seventh, Elizabeth, married to Philibert Count of Grymont, by whom she had a daughter, Claude-Charlotte, married to Henry Earl of Stafford; eighth, Lucia, married to Sir Donough O'Brien of Lemineagh,

Bart.; ninth, Margaret, to Matthew Ford of Coolgreny in the county of Wexford. Esq. both in Ireland.

JAMES, the eldest son, was Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles II. and colonel of a regiment of foot on board the Navy with the Duke of York, where he had one of his legs taken off by a cannon ball, of which wound he died, June 6, 1673. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter to John Lord Colepepper, Maid of Honour to Mary Princess of Orange, mother of King William; and by the said lady, who died in 1709, had six sons, of whom three only survived their infancy; first, James; second, George, who lost his life at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692, commanding a regiment of foot; third, William, who was one of the five Kentish petitioners, of which county he was depaty-lieutenant, and colonel of a regiment of militia. He married Margaret, second daughter to Sir Thomas Colepepper of Hollingburne in Kent, Knt. and had issue four sons and one daughter, viz. John, sheriff of Kent in 1719, who married Mary, daughter of John Wright, Esq. M. D. and has many sons and daughters, of whom William was Page of Honour to the Prince and Princess of Wales; second, George, who married he daughter of Monsieur Vasserot, a native of Switzerland, had several sons and daughters, and resided at Geneva; third, Thomas, who was an officer, and died in Ireland; fourth, William who died young; and Elizabeth, married to Edwin Steed of Steedhill in Kent, Esq.

[1st Visc. S. 6th Earl of A.] JAMES, the eldest son of ames and Elizabeth Colepepper, succeeded his father as Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles II.; he also succeeded to the titles of Baron Strabane and Earl of Abercorn; and was created Baron of Mountcastle and Viscount Strabane, 9th September 1701. In 1706, to preserve his Scotch Peerage, he went over to that kingdom, and sat in the session of Parliament which concluded the Union.

In the reign of King James II. he had the command f a regiment of horse, and was one of that King's Privy-council, as he was to King William and Queen Anne;

and in September 1714, was appointed the same to his Majesty King George I. as he also was in 1727 to King George II. but died November 28, 1754. His Lordship married, in 1686, Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Reading of Dublin, Bart. (by his wife Jane, relict of Charles the first Earl of Montrath,) and by her had nine sons and five daughters; first, Lady Elizabeth, married first to William Brownlow of Lurgan, Esq. knight of the shire for the county of Armagh, (and had several children, of whom Elizabeth married the Lord Knapton) and secondly the Count de Kearney in France; second, Lady Jane, who died young; third, Lady Mary, married to Henry Colley, Esq. elder brother to Richard Lord Mornington; fourth, Lady Phillippa, married first to Benjamin Pratt, dean of Down, and secondly to Michael Connel of London, Esq. M. D.; fifth, Lady Jane, married to the Lord Archibald Hamilton, brother to James Duke of Hamilton.

The sons were, first, Robert, who died an infant; second, James; third, Robert, who died young; fourth, John, who died in 1714 unmarried; fifth, George, who died an infant; sixth, George, who was a cornet of horse, and in October 1742 made Deputy-cofferer of the Prince of Wales' Household; he was member of Parliament for St Johnstown in Ireland: He married, in 1712, Bridget, daughter and heir of Colonel William Coward of the city of Wells, who died in 1716, member in Parliament for the said city, and had by her six sons and six daughters: he was chosen representative for that city in 1734 and 1747; seventh, Francis, a clergyman, married to Dorothea, second daughter and co-heir to James Forth of Redwood in King's County, Esq. and dying in May 1746 left issue; eighth, William, cast away in the Royal Ann galley, with the Lord Belhaven, in November 1721; ninth, Charles, who was in April 1738 made Clerk of the Green Cloth to the Prince of Wales, and in 1743 Receiver-general and Collector of the Revenues in the island of Minorca. He was chosen in 1741 member of Parliament for Truro in Cornwall, and rechosen in 1745, and represented the borough of Strabane in Ireland.

[2d Visc. S. 7th Earl of A.] JAMES, the second, but eldest surviving son, succeeded his father 1754. In 1738-9 he was appointed one of his Majesty's Privy-council for the kingdoms of England and Ireland; and marrying Anne, daughter to Colonel John Plumer of Blakesware in the county of Hertford, by her, who died March 16, 1776, had six sons and one daughter, the Lady Anne married to Dr Cornwall dean of Canterbury. The sons were, 1st, James; 2d, John, who was drowned December 18, 1755, as he was going from the Lancaster man-of-war, of which he was captain, after having swam twenty minutes about his boat which was overset: He married in November 1749, the widow of Richard Elliot of Port-Elliot, Esq. member of Parliament for St. Germans, Cornwall, by whom he had John James, ninth earl; 3d, William, who died young; 4th, George, rector of Taghcon and Donaghadee in the diocese of Raphoe in Ireland; 5th, Plumer, who died young; 6th, William, appointed lieutentant of a man-of-war in August 1742: And his Lordship dying in January 13, 1743-4, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[3d Visc. S. 8th Earl of A.] JAMES, who was summoned by writ to the house of peers in Ireland, as Baron Mountcastle, March 23, 1735-6. He was appointed one of his Majesty's Privy-council for the kingdom of Ireland; and, in 1761, was elected one of the sixteen peers to represent the Scots peerage; rechosen 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784. He was created a peer of Great Britain, 8th August 1786, by the title of Viscount Hamilton, with remainder to his nephew John James. In 1745 he purchased from Archibald Duke of Argyll the barony of Duddingston. In 1764 he purchased the paternal inheritance of his ancestors, the lordship of Paisley in the county of Renfrew. He built a magnificent mansion at Baron's court near Londonderry. He had also a seat at Witham in Essex. He died at Boroughbridge on his road from Duddingston to London on the 9th October 1789, in the 77th year of his age, unmarried, and was buried in the abbey of Paisley.

[9th Earl and 1st Marquis.] JOHN JAMES, ninth Earl

of Abercorn, succeeded his uncle in 1789, as Earl of Abercorn in Scotland, Viscount of Strabane in Ireland, and Viscount Hamilton in Great Britain. He was born in 1756, and in 1783-4 elected a member of Parliament. He was advanced to the dignity of a Marquis of Great Britain, 1st October 1790, by the title of Marquis of Abercorn; and on St. George's day, 23d April 1805, was installed a knight of the Garter at Windsor. On 20th June 1779 he married Catharine, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley of Sprotborough in the county of York, Bart. and by her, who died 13th September 1791, had six children; James Viscount Hamilton born 7th October 1786, who married Harriet daughter of the honourable John Douglas, by whom he had a son James, the present Earl; 2dly, Claud, born 1st November 1787, and died in January 1808: Ladies, Harriet Margaret (who died in 1805,) Catharine Constantia (died in 1783,) Catharine Elizabeth, married 28th July 1805 to the Earl of Aberdeen, and Maria born in 1785. His Lordship married, secondly, 4th March 1792, his cousin, Lady Cecil Hamilton, and by her had a daughter Lady Cecil Francis. He married, thirdly, Lady Anne Jane Gore, daughter of the Earl of Arran, in 1800, by whom he left no issue.

[10th Earl, 2d Marquis.] JAMES, son of James Viscount Hamilton (who predeceased his father John James in 1818,) born in 1811, succeeded his grandfather, and is a minor, 1824.

ARMS.

(See Engraving, No. 35.)

Quarterly,--1st and 4th, Gules, three cinquefoils, pierced, ermine, for Hamilton; 2d and 3d, Argent, a ship with its sails furled up, sable, for the earldom of Arran.

CREST.—In a ducal coronet, or, an oak, fructed, and penetrated transversely through the main stem by a frame-saw, proper, the frame or.

SUPPORTERS.—Two antelopes, argent, gorged with ducal coronets and chains affixed thereto, or.

MOTTO.—*Sola nobilitat virtus.*—Virtue alone ennobles.

CHIEF SEATS.—The Priory, near Stanmore, Middlesex; Duddingston-house, in the county of Edinburgh; and Baron's-court, county of Londonderry, Ireland.

ERSKINE, EARL OF KELLIE.

THE Right Honourable THOMAS ERSKINE, Earl of Kellie, Viscount of Fenton, Baron of Dirleton, Premier Viscount of Scotland, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight-commander of the royal order of Vasa.

Created Baron of Dirleton in the county of Haddington 1603, Viscount Fenton in 1606, and Earl of Kelly in the county of Fife, 12th March 1619; all by King James VI.

The descent of this noble family being specified under the title Earl of Mar, we shall here only observe, that ALEXANDER Erskine of Gogar in Mid-Lothian, brother to John the fifth Earl of Mar, who died in 1572, being intrusted with the custody of young King James VI. in the castle of Stirling, and marrying Margaret, daughter of George the fourth Lord Home, by her had a son

[1st Earl.] THOMAS, who being educated with the aforesaid King James from his childhood, thereby became a great favourite with that prince, who first made him a knight and Gentleman of his Bedchamber; and afterwards, in regard of his signal merit, (having with Sir John Ramsay, in the year 1600, rescued the said king from the sons of William Ruthven Earl of Gowrie,) was

thereupon honoured with a coat of augmentation, and rewarded with the lordship of Dirleton, made captain of the English Guards, Groom of the Stole, created Viscount Fenton 1606, and Earl of Kellie 1619, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter. He married Ann, daughter of Gilbert Ogilvy of Pourie, and by her had a son, whom he survived, and a daughter, Lady Anne, married to Sir R. Moubray of Barnbougle. He died 12th June 1639. Alexander his son died in 1631. Having married Lady Anne Seton, eldest daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Dunfermline, he had by her four sons and three daughters; of whom

[2d Earl.] THOMAS, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather; but he dying unmarried, the estate and honours descended, 1643, to

[3d Earl.] ALEXANDER, his brother, who suffered much for his loyalty during the usurpation, being in 1651 taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester; and dying in 1677, left by his wife Mary, daughter of Colonel Kirkpatrick, a daughter; and by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Dalziel of Glenae, had a son and daughter. He died in 1677.

[4th Earl.] ALEXANDER his son succeeded, and died 8th March 1710. His Lordship married Lady Anne Lindsay, eldest daughter of Colin, Earl of Balcarras, and by her had a son and daughter.

[5th Earl.] ALEXANDER, the son, succeeded, and married, first, Louisa, daughter of William Moray of Abercairney, without issue; but by Janet his second wife, daughter of Dr Alexander Pitcairn, he had three sons and three daughters. His Lordship being engaged in the rebellion 1745, his name stands first in the act of attainder 1746; but his Lordship surrendering in due time, prevented in part the penalties of that act. His Lordship dying in March 1756, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[6th Earl.] THOMAS ALEXANDER, who was born 1st September 1732, and died at Brussels 9th October 1781,

unmarried. He had an extraordinary taste for music, and was esteemed an admirable composer.

[7th Earl.] ARCHIBALD, his younger brother, succeeded. He was born at Kellie 22d April 1736; was a major in the eleventh regiment of foot, and in February 1782 was made lieutenant-colonel of the 104th foot. In 1790 he was elected one of the representatives of the Scotish peerage, and died at Kellie 8th May 1797, unmarried. The title devolved upon Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, descended from the Honourable Sir Charles Erskine, third son of Alexander Viscount of Fenton, whose only son Sir Alexander, married Lady Mary Erskine, daughter of Alexander fifth Earl of Kellie.

[8th Earl.] CHARLES succeeded in 1797, and upon 28th October 1799, when a captain of the Fifeshire Light Dragoons, died at Folkestone in Kent, in the 35th year of his age, unmarried, and was succeeded by his uncle,

[9th Earl.] THOMAS, who was born about 1745. On the death of the Marquis of Tweeddale, 14th November 1801, he was chosen one of the sixteen peers, and has been returned ever since. He was appointed by his Majesty consul at Gottenburgh, &c.; in 1775, he was created by the King of Sweden commander of the Swedish order of Gustavus Vasa. In 1824 he was created Lord-lieutenant of the county of Fife. He married in 1771 Anne, daughter of the late Adam Gordon of Ardoch; they have no issue. Heir-presumptive, the Earl's brother, Methuen Kellie Erskine of Airdrie.

ARMS.

(*See Engraving, No. 36.*)

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Gules, an imperial crown, within a double tressure, flowered or, as a coat of augmentation beforementioned; 2d and 3d, Argent, a pale, sable, for Erskine.

CREST.—On a wreath, a demi-lion, guardant, gules.

SUPPORTERS.—Two griffins, or, armed, gules, on their breasts a crescent, sable.

MOTTO.—*Decori decus addit avito.*—He adds an honour to that of his ancestors.

CHIEF SEAT.—At the castle of Kellie in the county of Fife, and Cambo-house.

HAMILTON, EARL OF HADDINGTON.

THE Right Honourable CHARLES HAMILTON, Earl of Haddington and Baron of Binning and Byres, Lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington.

Created Baron of Binning 30th November 1615, Earl of Melrose 20th March 1619, and Earl of Haddington in East Lothian 27th August 1627, by King James VI..

Of this family, one of the first cadets of the noble house of Hamilton was Sir Thomas Hamilton of Byres in Haddingtonshire, descended from John Hamilton of Innerwick, second son of Sir Walter Hamilton, ancestor of the first Duke of Hamilton; and his son, Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, by her had a son

[1st Earl.] THOMAS, who being bred to the law, was by King James VI. made one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Secretary of State, Lord Advocate and Register, Baron of Binning, and Earl of Melrose in the county of Roxburgh; but he afterwards, with his Majesty's approbation, changed the latter title to Haddington.

In 1627 he was constituted Lord Privy-seal, which office he held for ten years. He married to his first wife a daughter of James Borthwick of Newbyres, by whom he had a daughter Christian, first married to John Lord Lindsay, by whom she had John the fourteenth Earl of

Crawford; and, secondly, to Robert Lord Boyd; and his Lordship marrying to his second wife a daughter of James Foulis of Collington, Bart. by her had three sons and three daughters; Isabel married to James Ogilvy the first Earl of Airly, Margaret to David Lord Carnegy, eldest son of David the first Earl of Southesk, and Jane to John Kennedy the sixth Earl of Cassilis; and of the sons, who were Thomas, James, and John, the two youngest were knighted, and

[2d Earl.] THOMAS, the eldest, succeeded his father 1637; and joining with the covenanters in the beginning of the civil war, was governor of the castle of Dunglass, seven miles below Dunbar, on the eastern coast of Haddingtonshire. His servant, one Pariss an Englishman, was the storekeeper, when, in August 1640, he treacherously set fire to the magazine, which blew up himself, the said Earl, the Sheriff of Haddington, and nine other persons of quality, besides many that were wounded. What provoked the wretch to this horrid action was a certain account that the Scots army had defeated the king's forces at Newburn, and taken possession of Newcastle. He married to his first wife Lady Katherine, daughter to John the seventh Earl of Mar, by whom he had two sons, Thomas who died without issue, and John his successor; and by his second wife Lady Jane Gordon, daughter of George created Marquis of Huntly, he had a daughter Margaret, who was married to John Keith the second Earl of Kintore.

[3d Earl.] THOMAS, succeeded his father in 1640, but dying abroad without issue in 1645, his brother

[4th Earl.] JOHN succeeded, and was one of those peers who in the Parliament of Scotland 1706 zealously promoted the Union. He married Lady Christian Lindsay, daughter of John the fifteenth Earl of Crawford, and by her had a son Charles, and three daughters, of whom Lady Margaret married John Hope, Esq. and was mother of Charles Earl of Hopetoun. He died 1st September 1669.

[5th Earl.] CHARLES, the son, marrying Margaret,

Countess of Rothes, eldest daughter of John Duke of Rothes, by her had, besides Thomas Earl of Haddington, an elder son John, who took the name of Leslie, and was the eighth Earl of Rothes. Earl Charles died in 1685.

[6th Earl] THOMAS, his second son, who succeeded, was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland in the beginning of the year 1716, in the room of the Marquis of Tweeddale, deceased: He was also one of the sixteen peers in the two next Parliaments, and on the first of March 1716 made a knight of the ancient order of the Thistle: In April following he was made governor of Edinburgh Castle; and in March 1727, was appointed one of the Privy-council to King George II. and died in 1735. He married Ellen, sister of Charles Hope Earl of Hopetoun, and had two sons, John Lord Binning, Charles, and two daughters; which John was elected a member of Parliament for St Germains in the county of Cornwall in 1722, and was a Commissioner of Trade in Scotland; and Charles in 1720, married Rachel, daughter and heir to George Baillie of Jerviswood, by whom he had that estate, and took the name of Baillie.

John Lord Binning, dying at Naples before his father in 1732, left two sons and two daughters: of whom Grisel married Philip Earl of Stanhope in July 1745. By his wife Lady Grizel Home, eldest daughter of Patrick first Earl of Marchmont, he had

[7th Earl.] THOMAS, seventh Earl, who succeeded his grandfather in 1735, and died in 1794. He married, first, Mary, daughter of R. Holt of Redgrave, in Suffolk, by whom he had Charles, the present Earl, and Thomas who died young.

[8th Earl.] CHARLES, eighth and present Earl of Haddington, was born 5th July 1753; was captain in the Duke of Buccleuch's Fencible regiment in 1778; succeeded his father in 1794; in 1804 appointed Lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington; and in 1807 a representative of the Scotish peerage. He married, 30th April 1779, Lady Sophia Hope, third daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun, and they had one son, Thomas, Lord

Binning, born 21st June 1780, a member of Parliament and a Privy-councillor. On 25d November 1802, Lord Binning, married Lady Maria, daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

ARMS.

(See Engraving, No. 37.)

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, Gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils, ermine, a buckle, azure, between two muchetours, all within a bordure, or, charged with eight thistles, vert, for Hamilton of Innerwick; 2d and 3d, Argent, a fess, wavey, between three roses, gules, barbed and seeded, proper, as a coat of augmentation for the title of Melrose.

CREST.—On a wreath, two dexter hands, fessways joined, issuing out of clouds, and holding between them a branch of laurel, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two talbots, argent, each gorged with a plain collar, gules.

MOTTO.—*Præsto et Persto.*—I perform and persevere.

CHIEF SEATS.—At Tyningham n East Lothian, and Lepnel House, Berwickshire.

STEWART, EARL OF GALLOWAY.

THE Right Honourable GEORGE STEWART, Earl of Galloway, and Lord Gairlies a Baronet.

Created Lord of Gairlies in the county of Wigton, 19th July 1607, and Earl of the county or province of Galloway, 19th September 1623, by King James VI. Baron Stewart of Gairlies 28th May 1796.

Alexander Stewart, of Paisley, having a son Alexander, he, for his good service against the Danes at the battle of Largs in Cunningham, and attempting to recover the isle of Man to the crown of Scotland, had a grant from King Alexander III. in 1265, of the lands of Gairlies and Glasserton, and therein was succeeded by Walter, his son and heir, who after the death of Alexander III. joining Sir William Wallace against the English, was slain at the battle of Falkirk, against King Edward I. in person, 1298.

Alexander his son succeeded, who immediately after the battle of Bannockburn was knighted, which happened in the beginning of Edward II. when the Scots were victorious; and, in regard of his service to the crown, obtained a charter from King Robert I. of the lands of Dalswinton in Nithsdale, in which and the former he was succeeded by his son Sir Walter, who always adhered to King David Bruce, and, in consideration of his loyalty, procured a charter of the lands of Gairlies, from John Randolph Earl of Moray. In 1357 he was one of the hostages for the ransom of the said King David, who was then a prisoner to King Edward III. of England: And marrying Isabel, daughter of the Earl of Lennox, by her had a son Sir Alexander, who succeeded him, and lived in the reign of King Robert II. but having no male issue, married his only daughter to John Stewart, son of Sir William Stewart, Sheriff of Tiviotdale; and they having a son Sir William, he had a son and successor Alexander, Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto,

ancestor to the Lord Blantyre, and Walter Stewart, of whom proceeded the branch of Tonrie.

Sir Alexander, who succeeded his father, married Elizabeth Livingston, by whom he had a son Alexander, and a daughter Agnes, who was married to John the second Lord Maxwell; and the said Alexander, her brother, marrying Margaret Maclellan, daughter of the laird of Bombre, and ancestor to the Lord Kircudbright, by her had Sir Robert Stewart, his heir, who married Jane Murray, daughter to the laird of Cockpool, ancestor to the Earl of Annandale, by whom he had Sir Alexander Stewart, who married Jane Kennedy, daughter to the laird of Bargeny in Carrick, and by her was father of another Alexander, who, on the 9th of September 1513, was slain at the battle of Flodden with King James IV. He married Christian, daughter of Archibald Douglas of Cavers, and by her left Alexander his heir, one of the Privy council to King James V. who sent him ambassador to Henry VIII. of England; but in 1571 was slain at Stirling, when the regent, Matthew Earl of Lennox, was basely murdered.

He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Clugston, and sister to Gavin archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland, and by her had two sons; Alexander was slain in his father's lifetime by the Earl of Huntly, at the surprize of the town of Stirling; but having married Catharine, daughter and co-heir to Andrew Maxwell Lord Herris, by her left another Alexander, who succeeded his grandfather, and was knighted at the coronation of Queen Ann, wife of King James VI. He married Christian, daughter of Sir James Douglas the seventh Lord Drumlanrig, ancestor to the Duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and William, and two daughters; and dying in 1596, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[1st Earl.] ALEXANDER, who was created Lord Garlies 1607, and Earl of Galloway 1623, and made one of the Privy-council to King Charles I. He married Grizel, daughter of John Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor

to the Viscount Kenmure; and by her had Alexander, Sir James Stewart, and a daughter Ann. He died 1649.

ALEXANDER, Lord Garlies, dying young, the estate and honour descended to

[2d Earl.] Sir JAMES Stewart, Bart. aforesaid, who during the usurpation was very active for the royal cause, and a great sufferer in it; and dying in 1671, left by Nicolas his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, three sons, Alexander, Robert, and William, and a daughter Grizel, married to Alexander Gordon the fifth Viscount Kenmure.

[3d Earl.] ALEXANDER the eldest son succeeded his father, and married Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of James second Duke of Queensberry, by whom he had six sons and two daughters; whereof Henrietta was married to William Cunningham Earl of Glencairn; the third son was representative in several Parliaments of Queen Anne and King George I. for the shires of Dumfries and Wigton, and Brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces.

[4th Earl.] ALEXANDER the eldest succeeded his father; but he dying in 1694, unmarried, his next brother,

[5th Earl.] JAMES became Earl of Galloway, and marrying the Lady Katharine Montgomery, daughter of Alexander the ninth Earl of Eglinton, by her had Alexander Lord Gairlies; James, lieutenant colonel of the third regiment of Foot Guards; he had been twice elected to Parliament for the shire of Wigton, and twice for the burghs of Wigton, &c.; William a captain of Dragoons, and member for the burghs of Wigton, &c. in the ninth Parliament of Great Britain: also three daughters, Margaret first married to James Carnegy, Earl of Southesk, and secondly to John Sinclair, who was attainted in 1716, eldest son of Henry Lord Sinclair; another daughter, who married Alexander Murray of Broughton, Esq. and Ann died March 12, 1755. Their father, the said James Earl of Galloway, dying in February 1746, was succeeded by his eldest son,

[6th Earl.] ALEXANDER, who married Lady Ann

Keith, daughter of William the ninth Earl Marischal, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; of the sons, the youngest died of the small-pox, and the eldest died on his travels in the year 1738. His Lordship took to his second wife, Lady Katharine, daughter of John Cochrane Earl of Dundonald, and by her had several children. He died 1773.

[7th Earl] JOHN was born 15th March 1736; was chosen a member of Parliament in 1761 for Morpeth, and again in 1768; in 1772 one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and was invested with the order of the Thistle 1st November 1775; chosen a Lord of the Bedchamber in 1784, and in 1774, 1780, and 1784, one of the representatives of the Scotish Peerage. He was created a British peer 28th May 1796, by the title of Baron Stewart of Gairlies. He died 14th November 1806. He married, first, in August 1762, Lady Charlotte M. Greville, daughter of Earl Brooke. She died in the 18th year of her age: Secondly, in 1764, Anne, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, and by her had eight sons and eight daughters. Alexander the eldest son dying 29th March 1766,

[8th Earl.] GEORGE, the second son, succeeded. He entered into the navy in 1780, and after the regular gradations, and seeing a great deal of service, was in 1795 promoted to the rank of captain. He commanded the Winchelsea frigate under Sir John Jervis in the West Indies, and the Lively frigate at the battle off Cape St Vincent; the line of battle ships, Bellerophon in 1801, and the Ajax in 1804. He was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty 30th April 1805, and upon the death of his father relinquished his seat in Parliament: In 1807 Lord-lieutenant of Wigtonshire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and is also a Vice-admiral of the White. He married, 18th April 1797, Lady Jane Paget, daughter of the late Earl of Uxbridge, and sister of the present Marquis of Anglesey, by whom he has Randolph Viscount Gairlies Keith; and Ladies Jane married to George Marquis of Blandford, Caroline, and Louisa married to

William Duncombe, Esq. of Duncombe Park, M. P. Arthur, Allan, and Helen died young. Heir-apparent, Randolph, Viscount Garlies, his Lordship's son.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 53.)

Or, a fess cheque, azure and argent, surmounted with a bend ingrailed, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, gules.

CREST.—On a wreath, a pelican feeding her young in the nest, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.—On the dexter side, a savage wreathed with laurel about the temples and middle, holding a batoon over his shoulder, all proper; and on the sinister, a lion rampant, gules.

MOTTO.—*Virescit vulnere virtus.* Virtue flourishes from a wound.

CHIEF SEAT.—Galloway-House, county of Wigton.

MACKENZIE, EARL OF SEAFORTH.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of Seaforth, Lord MACKENZIE of Kintail, and Hereditary Constable of Donen Castle, (forfeited.)

Created Baron of Kintail, being a district in the north-west of Inverness-shire, in November 1609; and Earl of Seaforth in the Isle of Lewis and county of Ross, in December 1623; both by King James VI.

The first of this name is said to be COLIN Fitzgerald, of the family of Kildare in Ireland, who with a few volunteers, in 1263, came from that kingdom to the assistance of Alexander III. of Scotland, against the Norwegians and Danes, and there behaved so well at the battle of Largs in Cunningham, that the king took him into favour, and by his charter, dated at Kincardine 1266, gave him the barony of Kintail, in which he was succeeded by KENNETH his son, who married a daughter of Alexander Lord of Lorn, and dying in 1304, was succeeded by his son KENNETH MACKENNETH, from whom his descendants took the name of Mackenneth, now changed into Mackenzie. He joined Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn; married Margaret, daughter of David Earl of Atholl, and died in 1378, leaving a son KENNETH, who married Fynvola, a daughter of Roderick Macleod of Lewis, and had by her a son MURDOCH, called MURDOCH DOW. He had a charter of all the lands of Kintail, &c. from King David II. in 1360, and died in 1375. He married Isabel, daughter of Murdoch Macaulay, with whom he got Lochbroom, and by her had a son

Murdoch Mackenzie of Kintail, who had a charter from Robert II. in 1380. He married Fynvola, daughter of Macleod of Harris, and dying in 1416, left an infant son,

ALEXANDER, who was presented to James I. in 1426. He rendered services to the state in crushing the rebellion of the Earl of Ross, for which he obtained, in 1477, Strathconnon, Strathgarve, &c. He married, first, Lady Agnes Campbell, sixth daughter of Colin first Earl of Argyll, by whom he had a son, Kenneth; secondly, Margaret, a daughter of the house of Lorn, by whom he had two sons, Hector and Duncan. From these are descended the Mackenzies of Gairloch, Hilton, and others.

KENNETH, the eldest son, was knighted by King James IV. Sir Kenneth married, first, a sister of the last Earl of Ross, by whom he had a son; and, secondly, Agnes, daughter of Hugh Lord Lovat, by whom he had is-

sue, four sons and two daughters. Kenneth, the son of his first marriage, suffered a violent death on account of some troubles in the north, and his father died in 1506, or 1507. He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN, who, on 25th February 1508, got a charter of Kintail, Eleandownan, &c. He married Elizabeth Grant, and died about 1556, leaving as his successor

KENNETH, who married Lady Isabel Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Atholl, by whom he had issue, two sons and six daughters. He died 6th June 1568, and was succeeded by his son,

COLIN, who married Barbara Grant, eldest daughter of John Grant of Grant, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters; and, secondly, Mary, daughter of Roderick Mackenzie of Davockmalnack, by whom he had a son. Dying 14th June 1594, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Kenneth, the Earls of Cromarty being descended from Sir Roderick. The second,

[1st Lord.] KENNETH, who had various charters in 1594-5-7-8, and who, on 19th November 1609, was by patent created a peer, by the title of Lord Mackenzie of Kintail. He married, first, Anne, daughter of George Ross of Balnagown, by whom he had Colin his heir, and two daughters; Barbara married to Donald the first Lord Rae, and Janet to Sir Donald Macdonald of Slate, Bart.; and by his second wife Isabel, daughter of Gilbert Ogilvy of Pourie, he had a son George, who was the second Earl of Seaforth. Lord Kenneth died in March 1611.

[1st Earl.] COLIN, who was heir to his father, was by King James VI. created Earl of Seaforth 1627, and marrying Lady Margaret Seton, daughter of Alexander Earl of Dunfermline, by her had two daughters; Jane, married to John Lord Berridale, son of George the fourth Earl of Caithness, and Anne, first to Alexander the first Earl of Balcarras, and afterwards was the second wife of Archibald the ninth Earl of Argyll; but the said Earl their father having no male issue, on his death, in 1633, his estate and honour descended to

[2d Earl.] GEORGE, his half-brother, who for his adherence to King Charles I. had his estate sequestrated, was himself excommunicated, and forced to leave the kingdom, and repairing to King Charles II. in Holland, was very graciously received, and made Secretary of State for Scotland. He married Barbara, daughter of Arthur Lord Forbes; and dying in 1651, left two sons, Kenneth his heir and Colin, a daughter Mary, married to John Erskine the eighth Earl of Mar, and another daughter Margaret, married to Sir William Sinclair of May, Bart.

[3d Earl.] KENNETH, who succeeded, was an eminent loyalist to King Charles II. during the Usurpation, for which he suffered a long imprisonment, and was not relieved till the king was restored. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat, Bart. ancestor of the Earls of Cromarty, and had two sons, Kenneth and John, and four daughters; whereof Margaret was married to James Lord Duffus, Isabel to Roderick Macleod and Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, and Mary to Alexander Macdonell of Glengary. The third Earl died in December 1678.

[4th Earl.] KENNETH, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and by King James VII. was made one of the Privy council. He was also by that king made knight of the Thistle, which his Majesty was pleased to revive in 1687; and at the revolution, when the king retired into France, and thence into Ireland, he followed him thither and was created a Marquis, though that honour was not allowed here.

He married the Lady Francis Herbert, second daughter of William Marquis of Powis in England, by the Lady Elizabeth his wife, younger daughter of Edward Somerset Marquis of Worcester; and dying in 1701, left by her, who died at Paris in 1752, aged 98,

[5th Earl.] WILLIAM, his heir, who in 1715 married Mary, only daughter and heir to Nicholas Kennet of Cuxhow in Northumberland, Esq. and by her, who died in France in 1739, had a son Kenneth. Being a par-

ty in the rebellion the same year against King George I. he, with many lords and others, was summoned by proclamation to surrender at Edinburgh; but he made his escape, and in April 1719 landed in the north-west of Scotland, with the Marquis of Tullybardine, the Earl Marischal, and some Spanish forces, to carry on a second rebellion; but they were soon defeated at Glenshiel by Major-general Wightman.

He was attainted in June 1716, with the Earls of Mar, Southesk, Linlithgow, Marischal, and Panmure; but through the king's great clemency in 1726, he obtained a pardon and returned home, where he remained in a quiet retirement till his death in 1740; and in 1735 an act of Parliament was passed, authorising him to inherit any real or personal estate.

KENNETH, Lord Fortrose his son, was elected member of Parliament for the Burghs of Fortrose, &c. in 1741, and for the shire of Ross in 1747, 1754, and 1761; and dying the 18th of October 1761, was succeeded in his estate by his son,

[6th Earl.] KENNETH, born at Edinburgh, 15th January 1744; created Baron of Ardelve in Wicklow, and Viscount of Fortrose in Ireland, in 1766, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Seaforth, also in Ireland, in 1771. He married Lady Caroline, eldest daughter of William second Earl of Harrington, and by her had an only daughter Caroline, who in 1766 married Count Melfort. Dying without male issue, on 9th February 1767, his titles became extinct; and his estates were purchased by his cousin and heir-male, Colonel Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberstone, grandson of Colonel Alexander Mackenzie second son of Kenneth fourth Earl of Seaforth.

ARMS.

(Engraving, No. 59.)

Quarterly,—1st, and 4th, Azure, a stag's head cabossed, or, for Mackenzie: 2d, and 3d, Argent, three bars, sable, in chief, three pallets, for Humberston.

CREST.—On a wreath, a mountain in flames, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two savages, wreathed about their temples and middles with laurel, each holding in his exterior hand a baton erect, with fire issuing out of the top of it, all proper.

MOTTO.—*Luceo non uro.* I shine, I do not burn.

CHIEF SEATS —At Braham Castle in the county of Ross, and at Seaforth-Lodge in Lewis.

MAITLAND, EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

THE Right Honourable JAMES MAITLAND Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, Lord Thirlestane and Bolton, and Lauderdale of Thirlestane, a Baronet.

Created Lord Maitland of Thirlestane in the county of Berwick, 18th May 1590; Viscount Lauderdale 1616, and Viscount Matulant and Earl of Lauderdale in the aforesaid county, 14th March 1624,—all by James VI.

Of this family, whose name of old was written de Matulant, and Mautlant, was Sir RICHARD de Mautlant of Thirlestane, who gave divers lands to the abbey of Dryburgh in the reign of Alexander II. all which were confirmed by his son WILLIAM, who was also a benefactor to the said abbey, joined King Robert Bruce, and died about 1315.

In the reign of King David II. Sir ROBERT Maitland, successor to William, obtained a grant from Sir John Gifford, Lord of Yester, of the lands of Lethington in East Lothian, 1345. Sir Robert fell at the battle of Durham in 1346; and having married a daughter of the Marischal family, whose brother Sir Robert fell in the same battle, he was succeeded by JOHN his son, and also in his lands of Thirlestane; and he marrying Agnes, daughter of Patrick Dunbar Earl of March, by her had

Sir ROBERT his heir, who married Marian, daughter of James Scrimgeour of Diddup, Constable of Dundee; and by her had three sons, of whom WILLIAM succeeded his father in 1454. He married Margaret Wardlaw,—lived after 1460, and was succeeded by his son John, who died before 1471. His son William, while a minor, succeeded. A son of this William, of the same name, being slain at the battle of Flodden in his father's lifetime 1515, left by Martha his wife, daughter of George the third Lord Seton, a son, Sir RICHARD, who succeeded his grandfather, and a daughter, Jane, married to Hugh Lord Somerville. In the reign of Queen Mary, Sir Richard was one of the Judges in the Court of Session, and Lord Privy-seal; and marrying Mary, daughter of Thomas Cranston of Crosby, by her had two sons, Sir William, his heir, and John. This eminent man was succeeded by

Sir WILLIAM, 1586, who was one of the Privy-council to Queen Mary, and Secretary of State. He married Mary, daughter of Malcolm the third Lord Fleming, and by her had a son James, and a daughter Mary; but the said JAMES, being a Roman catholic, went abroad, and sold his estate of Lethington to his uncle Sir John.

[1st Lord.] JOHN, who was also made Lord Privy-seal, a Judge in the Court of Session, Secretary of State, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and was soon after created Baron of Thirlestane. He married Jane, daughter of James the fourth Lord Fleming, by Barbara his wife, daughter of James Hamilton Duke of Chatelherault, and by her had John his heir, who in 1595 succeeded him, and a daughter Ann, who was the wife of Robert Lord Seton, son of Robert the first Earl of Winton.

[1st Earl.] JOHN, the second Lord, was created a Viscount and Earl; and dying in 1645, left by Isabel his wife, daughter of Alexander Seton Earl of Dunfermline, two sons, John, his heir, and Charles.

[2d Earl and Duke.] JOHN, the second Earl of Lauderdale, joined the Covenanters, by whom he was trusted, and in 1643 was one of the commissioners to the West-

minster Assembly. He afterwards became loyalist, and being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and committed to the tower of London, for his loyalty to King Charles II. he there underwent a severe confinement for the space of nine years, till the restoration of the king, when he was released; and then, as a recompense for his sufferings, he was made Secretary of State, President of the Council, one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, first Commissioner of the Treasury, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and High-commissioner to the Parliament. On the 2d of May 1672, he was created Marquis of March and Duke of Lauderdale; and on the 3d of June following was likewise installed, at Windsor, a knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

He was also by that king, on the 25th of June 1674, created a peer of England, by the titles of Baron of Petersham and Earl of Guildford; and made one of the Privy-council for the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

This John Duke of Lauderdale marrying to his first wife the Lady Ann, sister and co-heir to Alexander the Earl of Home, by her had a daughter of her name, who was married to John Hay Marquis of Tweeddale; and by his second wife, who was Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Murray Earl of Dysart, and widow of Sir Lionel Talmash of Helmingham in the county of Suffolk, Bart. he had no issue: and dying on the 24th of August 1682, his English titles, and the dignity of Marquis and Duke became extinct; but that of earl descended to his brother,

[3d Earl] CHARLES, the third Earl, who was General of the Mint, Deputy-Treasurer, and one of the Judges in the Court of Session. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Richard Lauder of Hatton, Esq. by whom he had five sons, and two daughters; Isabel married to John Lord Elphinstone, and Mary to Charles Carnegy Earl of Southesk; and of the sons,

[4th Earl.] RICHARD, the eldest, born 20th June 1653, succeeded to the earldom in 1691, was a Privy-councillor, General of the Mint, and Lord Justice-General from 1681 to 1684,—was outlawed 1694 for his adherence to King James, and died at Paris in 1695. He married Lady Ann Campbell, daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyll who was beheaded; but dying without issue by her, who married secondly Charles Earl of Moray, he was succeeded by his next brother,

[5th Earl.] JOHN, the fifth Earl, who married the Lady Margaret, daughter of Alexander Cunningham Earl of Glencairn, and had three sons, Charles, John, and James, and a daughter Elizabeth, who was married to James Carmichael Earl of Hyndford. He died 30th August 1710, James, his eldest son, having in 1709 predeceased him,

[6th Earl] CHARLES, the second son, succeeded to the estate and honour. He was one of the sixteen representatives for the peerage of Scotland in the ninth Parliament of Great Britain 1741, and died in 1744. He married Lady Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, by whom he had James Lord Maitland, who succeeded him; and eight younger children.

[7th Earl.] JAMES, Earl of Lauderdale, was promoted in 1745 to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the 16th regiment of foot. In the two last Parliaments, being the tenth and eleventh of Great Britain, he was returned one of the sixteen peers for Scotland; and in 1749, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lombe, alderman of London, by whom he had a son born in December 1752, who died in September 1754; another son, James, the present Earl, born 23d January 1759, another in February 1760, another in October 1761, and several daughters.

[8th Earl.] JAMES, the eldest surviving son, was admitted in 1779 a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and is an L. L. D. From this period till the death of his father in 1789, being a member of the House of Commons, he took a very active part in the debates, up-

on all occasions espousing and warmly defending the principles of Mr Fox. He was one of the managers of Mr Hastings' impeachment. In 1790 he was chosen one of the representatives of the Scotish peerage. On the 15th February 1806 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Lauderdale of Thirlestane Castle in the county of Berwick, and was sworn a Privy-councillor, and Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, 21st July of the same year. He is heritable Standard-bearer. His Lordship married, on the 15th August 1782, Eleonora, only child of Anthony Todd, Esq., and has issue by her, James Viscount Maitland, born in 1784, Anthony, John, and Ladies Ann Fraser, Mary Stanley, Eleanor Balfour, Julian Warrender Jane, and Charlotte.

ARMS.

(*Engraving, No.* 40.)

Or, a lion rampant, gules, couped at all joints of the first, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered of the second.

Crest.—On a wreath, a lion sejant, full faced, gules, crowned with an open crown, or, holding in his dexter paw a sword, proper, pomelled and hilted or, and in the sinister a fleur-de-lis, azure; which royal crest was allowed to John Duke of Lauderdale by King Charles II.

Supporters.—Two eagles, proper.

Motto.—*Consilio et animis.*—By wisdom and courage.

Chief Seats.—At Thirlstane, near Lauder in the county of Berwick; also at Dunbar, East Lothian.

CAMPBELL, COUNTESS OF LOUDON.

THE Right Honourable FLORA MURE CAMPBELL, Countess of Loudon, Baroness Campbell of Loudon, Farrinzean, and Mauchline.

Baron of Loudon in Cunningham in the county of Ayr, created 1601, by James VI.; and Earl of the same place, 12th May 1633, the 9th of Charles I. and again in 1707.

Mauchline is in that part called Kyle, four miles south of Loudon Castle.

According to the custom of many great families, this of Loudon seems to have taken its surname from the lordship of Loudon in the county of Ayr, where it hath long flourished as one of the most considerable in that shire. There are records of it to the time of King William I. James de Loudon, whose daughter and heir being married to Sir Reginald Crawford, a branch of the family of Crawford in the county of Lanark, she brought to him the said barony, with many other lands, and by him had Hugh their heir, who died in the end of the reign of King Alexander, leaving a son, Hugh Crawford of Loudon, who, in 1255, had letters of safe-conduct into England. He had a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Malcolm Wallace, knight, mother of the patriot Sir William Wallace; and a son,

Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudon, sheriff of Ayr, who was a person of considerable note, and in 1297 was murdered by the English garrison at Ayr, leaving by his wife Cecilia a son,

Sir Reginald, also sheriff of Ayr, and a defender of his country's liberties against the English. In 1305 he lost his life in the service of his country, leaving an only daughter, Susanna. Being married to Sir Duncan Campbell of Redcastle in Angus, he in her right became Lord of Loudon, and was confirmed therein by King Robert I. by charter 4th January 1318.

To Sir Duncan and Susan his wife succeeded Sir Andrew Campbell their son, the father of Sir Hugh Campbell, who lived in the reign of Robert II. and left a son Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, who witnessed a charter in 1406, in which he is designed Lord of Loudon. He was one of the persons named to meet King James I. at Durham in 1423, and left a son Sir George, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. from his captivity in England, 1424.

To him succeeded Sir John his son, the father of another Sir George, who had a charter of the office of sheriff of Ayr, 16th May 1450. He had a son,

Sir George Campbell, who had a charter of various lands, 19th July 1465, and left a son also named

Sir George Campbell, who on his father's resignation 4th July 1489, had a charter as sheriff of Ayr,—who marrying Agnes, daughter of the Lord Kennedy, had two sons, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Robert the third Earl of Mar; and of the sons

Sir Hugh the eldest succeeded. He married Isabel, of the family of Wallace of Craigie, and dying in 1508, left Sir Hugh his successor, and five daughters; whereof Ellen was married to Laurence Crawford, ancestor to the Earl of Crawford; and the said Sir Hugh, her brother, marrying the Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Matthew Earl of Lennox, had a daughter Marian, married to James Carmichael of Hyndford, and Sir Matthew his heir, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, by Jane his wife, natural daughter to King James IV. and by her left two sons, Hugh and Matthew, and seven daughters.

[1st Lord] HUGH their brother was by King James VI. created Lord Loudon, and made one of the Privy-council 30th June 1601. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor to the Viscount Kenmure, and had George his heir-apparent, and three daughters; Juliana married to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, Bart. Isabel to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, and Margaret to John Kennedy of Blair-

quhan. George, who was heir-apparent, dying before his father 1612, left by Lady Jane Fleming his wife, daughter of John the first Earl of Wigton, a daughter Margaret, who was Baroness of Loudon; and she marrying

[1st Earl.] JOHN Campbell, son to Sir James Campbell of Lawers, he, by King Charles I. was created an Earl 1633, and in 1641 was appointed Lord-Chancellor of Scotland. In 1648, when the king was beheaded, and the Parliament met again, he was chosen president of that session which ordered the proclamation of King Charles II.; but when his Majesty was defeated at Worcester, his Lordship was not only deprived of his office, but forced, for the security of his person, to fly into the Highlands, where he lay concealed, being by the powers then prevailing outlawed and forfeited: And afterwards, when Cromwell granted an indemnity to the people of Scotland, he and his son Lord Mauchline were particularly excepted. He had issue, James, his heir, and two daughters, Jane married to George Maule the second Earl of Panmure, and Ann to John Elphinstone Lord Balmerino. His Lordship died 15th March 1663.

[2d Earl.] JAMES Lord Mauchline, who succeeded his father, marrying Lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh the seventh Earl of Eglinton, and dying in 1684, left two sons, Hugh Lord Mauchline, John who died without issue, and Sir James Campbell of Lawers, knight of the Bath; also two daughters, Margaret the third wife of Colin Lindsay Earl of Balcarras, and Eleanor married first to James Viscount Primrose, and secondly to John Dalrymple Earl of Stair: Of the sons, James was colonel of the regiment of Royal Scots Greys, Groom of the Bedchamber to King George II. governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, major-general of his Majesty's forces, and representative for the shire of Ayr in Parliament. He was present at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, where his Majesty gained a glorious victory; and made a knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, with the Generals Honywood, Cope, and Ligonier, but had the misfortune to be killed by a cannon-

ball at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. He married Lady Jane Boyle, only daughter of David Earl of Glasgow, by the heiress of Muir of Rowallan in Cunningham, by whom he had an only son James, who took the name of Mure.

[3d Earl.] HUGH, the eldest brother, succeeding in 1684 to the honours, was the next Earl. He was a Privy councillor to King William III. and by him made an Extraordinary Lord of Session; and in August 1704, was elected a knight of the ancient order of the Thistle. In March following he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a Union between the two kingdoms; which being concluded, he was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, and so returned for the first seven Parliaments of Great Britain. In November 1714 he was sworn of the Privy-council to King George I.; and in 1722, and five subsequent years, appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. In October 1727, King George II. was pleased to grant him a yearly pension of L.2000. He died in 1731. His Lordship marrying the Lady Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of John the first Earl of Stair, by her had two daughters, and

[4th Earl] JOHN, born 5th May 1705, who succeeded in 1731, was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland 1734, and at every subsequent election till the time of his death in 1782. He was also colonel of the 50th regiment of foot, and governor of Edinburgh Castle, and was very active in his Majesty's service during the rebellion 1745. On the 8th of March 1755, he was made a Major-general of his Majesty's forces; in January 1756, Governor of Virginia; and Commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces in America in March following. In January 1758, he was made Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces; and that year was, at his own request, recalled from his command in North America. Dying unmarried, 27th April 1782, the title devolved on his cousin, James Mure Campbell.

[5th Earl.] JAMES Mure Campbell of Lawers was born 11th February 1726. On the 29th May 1745 had a troop

of the Scots Greys; member of Parliament for the county of Ayr in 1754. After various inferior promotions in the army, he attained the rank of Colonel 19th February 1762, and Major-general in 1781. He succeeded to the Earldom of Loudon in 1782, and died 28th April 1786. On the 30th of April 1777, he married Flora, eldest daughter of John Macleod of Rasay in the county of Inverness; and by her, who died 2d September 1780, had an only child, Flora Mure Campbell Countess of Loudon, born in 1780. After the death of her father she constantly resided with the Earl and Countess of Dumfries till the death of the former. On the 12th July 1804, she was married to Francis Rawdon Hastings, Lord Moira, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquis of Hastings. Issue, George Augustus Francis, Earl of Rawdon, born 4th February 1808; Ladies Flora Elizabeth, Sophia Frederica Christina, Selina Constantia, and another. Heir-apparent, George Augustus Francis, Earl of Rawdon, son of the Countess.

ARMS.

(*Engraving*, *No.* 41.)

Gironny of eight, gules and ermine, being the tinctures of Crawford of Loudon, who bore gules, a fess, ermine.

CREST.—On a wreath, an eagle displayed, with two heads, within a flame of fire, (according to Nisbet,) but by Douglas the two heads, gules, in a frame, proper, looking towards a sun with the dexter head.

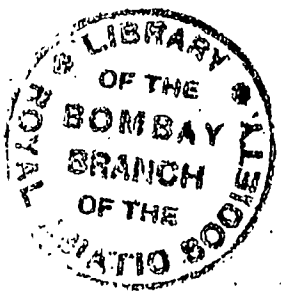
SUPPORTERS.—On the dexter side, a chevalier in armour, holding a spear, proper; on the sinister, a lady nobly drest, and holding in her left hand a missive.

MOTTO.—*I bide my time.* I wait my time.

CHIEF SEAT.—At Loudon Castle in Cunningham, in the county of Ayr.

END OF VOLUME FIRST.

John Moir, Printer, Edinburgh, 1824.


LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL
ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Star and Collar of the
ORDER OF THE THISTLE

HAMILTON.

BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY.

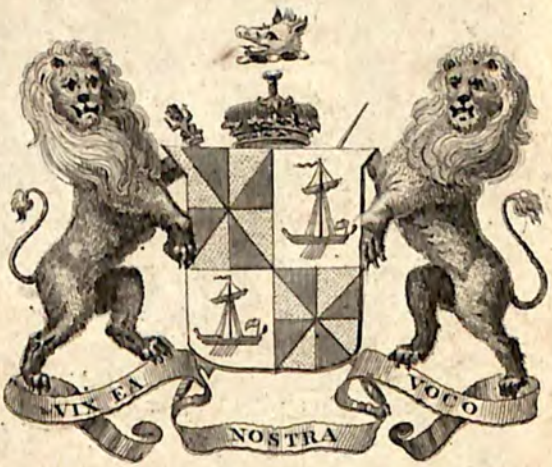
3

LENNOX.

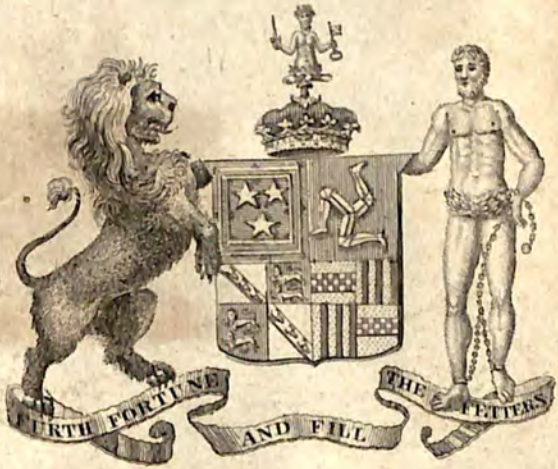
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC

4

GORDON.



ARGYLL.

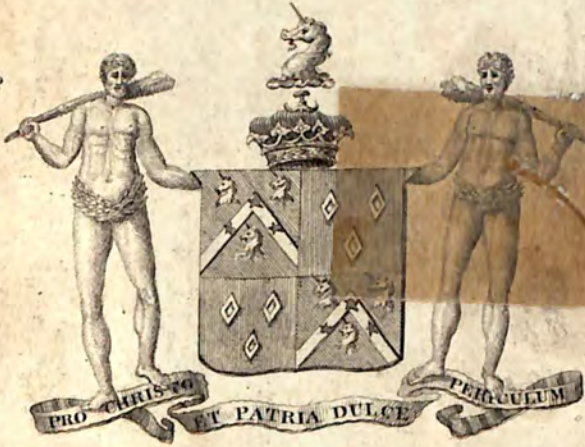


ATHOLL.

7

MONTROSE.

8



ROXBURGHE.

9

DOUGLAS.

10

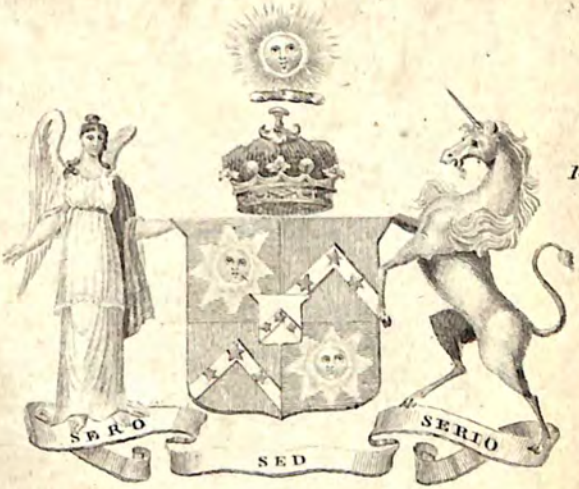
QUEENSBERRY.

11

TWEEDDALE.

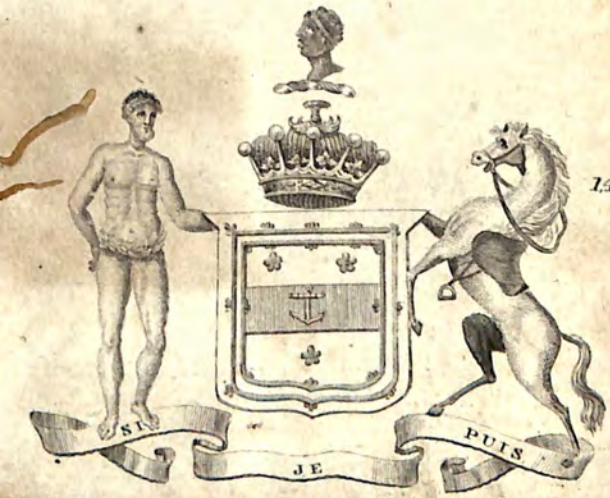
12

ANNANDALE.



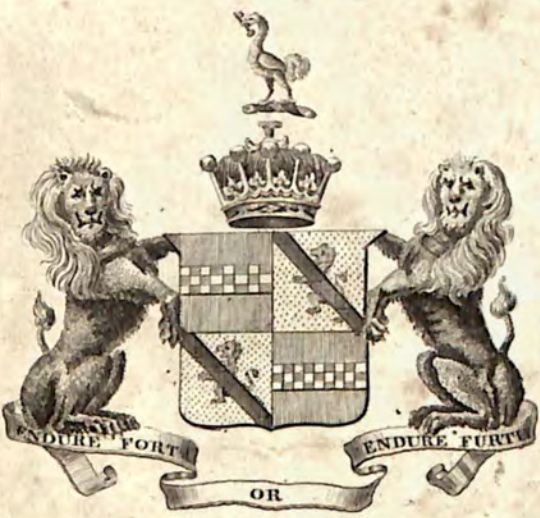
13

LOTHIAN.



14

15



CRAWFORD.

16

ERROLL.

EARL MARISHALL.

SUTHERLAND.

19

MAR.

20

ROTHES.

MORTON.

BUCHAN.

28

GLENCAIRN.

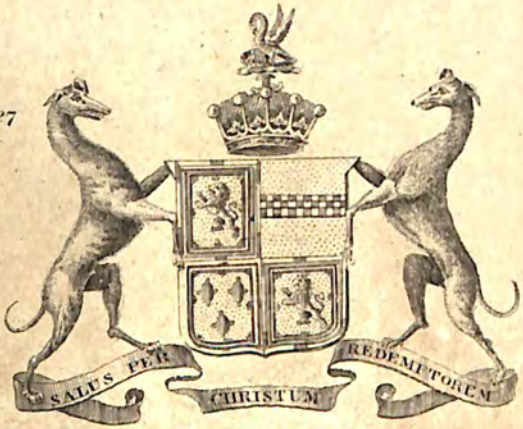
24

EGLINTON.

CASSILLIS.

CAITHNESS.

27



MORAY.

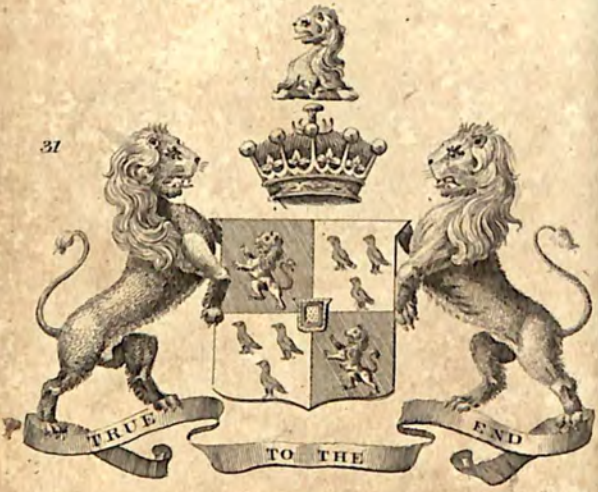
28

NITHSDALE.

WINTON.

LINLITHGOW.

31



HOME.

32

PERTH.

WIGTON.

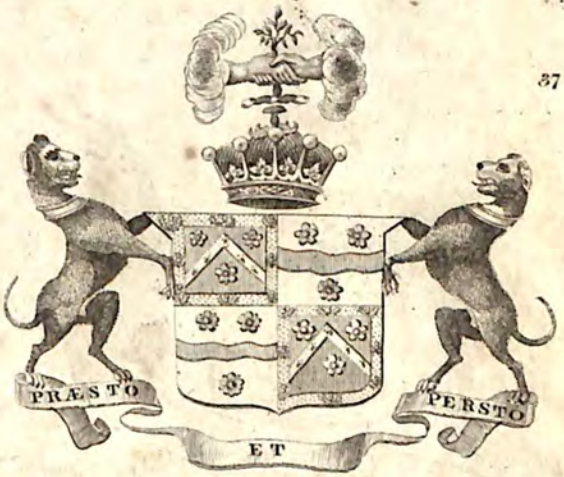
STRATHMORE.

35

ABERCORN.

36

KELLIE.



HADDINGTON.

SEAFORTH.

LAUDERDALE.

LOUDON.

KINNOUL.

00083268

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 16 January, 2016